There are Degrees as well as Quality of News.

The character of news which the Bee prints is the best and the Quality is immense.
A good newspaper is a household article of necessity.
The Bee is the best and cheapest, Only 0 cents a week.

The Bee.

Attend Monday Night's Democratic Rally,

Which is to be addressed by Hon. Frank H. Hurd, on the subject of "Protection and Wages." Memorial Hall should be crowded, on account of the cause and the speakers. The Public is cordially invited.

VOL XVII. NO. 78. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Toledo, O., July 23, 1892.

Generally fair weather prevails over the entire country, which is only broken by local thunder storms from all parts of the country and are liable to occur in any portion of the country during the next 36 hours.

The hot spell is general throughout all portions of the country and the only exception is where local storms are reported.

There are no indications of any cooler weather before Monday, when there will be a slight fall.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity—Fair, continued warm, with possible thunder storm Sunday afternoon.

Forecast for Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair; southwesterly winds; possibly local showers in extreme northern portion; stationary temperature in southern, cooler Sunday night in northern portions.

For lower Michigan—Generally fair; southerly winds; cooler in northwest portion.

For upper Michigan—Local showers tonight or to-morrow morning; followed by clearing weather; westerly winds; probably cooler in western portion Sunday.

For Wisconsin—Generally fair; possibly local showers to-day or to-night; winds shifting to southwesterly; cooler in western portion.

For Ohio—Generally fair; continued warm; southwesterly winds; probably followed by cooler Monday morning.

LOCAL.

Toledo real estate.
The Cadets' encampment.
Mustang ponies get scared.
Personal and social mention.
Monday night's democratic rally.
Weather in August for 21 years.
The circus and other amusements.
Church announcements for Sunday.
Hitch in the sale of natural gas bonds.
Decision by Judge Ricks in the Wabash case.
Window glass works under new management.
Twenty-cent natural gas rate approved by council committee.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Big gambling barge.
Prof. Foster's weather.
Trouble in the G. A. R.
The Deacon divorce case.
Chicago gamblers raided.
World's fair appropriation.
Bike boys on a century run.
Trouble ahead for Mr. Shiras.
Clam bakes at the world's fair.
News from neighboring towns.
Russians after British industries.
Emperor William building a new crown.
Fr. Mollinger's relics to be sold at auction.
Capital and labor discussed in the United States senate.

It's No Light Matter

to get what you exactly want in furniture at exactly what you can afford to pay. Give us a chance to help you out. If we can't do it, it can't be done anywhere. Now, here is a plain, straightforward, flat-footed proposition: We agree to sell lower than the lowest, no matter how low it may be. If your resources are slender, we will put within reach of your pocketbook what has hitherto been out of it.

THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.

Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

RARE BARGAINS

—OFFERED IN—

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Furnishings!

—AT—

DRAPER & NUGENT'S

AT THIS SEASON,

Notwithstanding the great reduction in prices we will accept payment in easy installments as usual.

DRAPER & NUGENT

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITERS

Machines Rented and Repaired. Mimeograph and Neostyle Supplies. Typewriter Supplies of all Kinds.

BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

We claim to do the finest Engraving, Card and Wedding Work in the City, at prices no higher than you pay for inferior work. Try us and be convinced.

. . THE . .

WHITE FRONT

We want to see you in our New Store; will make it pleasant for you whether you buy or not. We want to get acquainted with you. See?

J. J. FREEMAN,

Our line of Diamonds is certainly the finest in the city. Our prices are right, and our light to show them the best.

313

SUMMIT ST.

We are sole agents in Toledo and vicinity for the finest watch made—Patek, Philippe & Co. A full stock of all other makes at prices to suit all. See us before you buy.

READ ABOUT US

. . . IN LATE WANT COLUMN. . . .

. . . ALLEN & PARKHURST.

TALKING ON BAIL.

O'Donnell and Ross Before the Magistrate.

Carnegie Trying Hard to Hold the Men.

Pinkerton Testimony Presented Against Them.

More Non-Union Men at Work in the Mills.

The Locked-Out Men Well Posted on What is Taking Place Inside the Big Mill Fence.

Pittsburg, July 23—11:45 a. m.—The hearing of Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross is now in progress before Judge Magee at the court house.

The prosecution is making a strong effort to hold the accused men without bail.

Judge Magee, however, indicated that evidence must be presented to establish a charge of murder in the first degree.

Sput. McConnell, of the Carnegie Steel works, Capt. Conner, and another Pinkerton man, who were on the barges during the battle, have testified to O'Donnell's presence on the shore. They have not yet proven that O'Donnell participated in the riot or that he did anything to encourage the men engaged in it.

WITH NON-UNION MEN,

Carnegie Is Increasing His Force Each Day.

Homestead, Pa., July 23.—The Carnegie steel works are being operated as usual to-day by non-union men, whose numbers are gradually increasing. Three Delaware, Lackawanna & Western passenger coaches are reported to have been run into the works last night over the Pennsylvania railroad and a number of men are said to have debarked.

There is now no doubt of the truth of the statement that the Carnegies have had hundreds of applications for positions in the Homestead mills from non-union men.

These workers are being sent to the mills in small batches from 10 to 50, and as the number increases more fires are lighted and new work started.

The greatest fear that confronts the company in the operation of their plant, with the exception of possible damage to the mills by the strikers, is that members of the Amalgamated association may secure employment as steel workers or mechanics and endeavor to cause dissension among the new men and retard the progress the company is making in operating the works.

Danger from this source is not, however, likely to appear while the works are so well guarded.

In addition to the militiamen, numbering 6,000, the company has its own watchmen and a force of coal and iron police inside the works, while the borough of Homestead has on duty its four regular policemen and sixty special officers.

Sheriff McCleary's sixteen deputies have charge of Homestead to-day and the authority of the military has been cut down.

The men on guard duty have been given to understand that the civil authorities, and not militia, are in command and that their orders must be obeyed when they call on the militiamen to assist them in the discharge of their duty.

An order has been issued to the deputies to prevent unusual gatherings about the town and strict injunctions have been given to disperse any attempt at demonstration on the part of workers, particularly if speech-making is contemplated.

There are no signs of dissolution in Camp Black, but although many rumors of home going have placed the lethargic militiamen on the qui vive for orders to break camp.

The third brigade band has been ordered home, but the men under arms have received no similar instructions.

Reports have been made at the headquarters of mechanics and laborers that about 25 of their men have returned to work in the mill. Despite the strenuous efforts of the company's officials to prevent scouts, sent out by the strikers, from getting into the works, several agents of the lockout men have managed to ascertain what is going on inside of the big fence and frequent reports are made to headquarters of the advisory committee of the condition of affairs. The company particularly objects to the efforts of the newspaper men and others to keep tally of the non-union men landed by the steamer Tide each day, but so far the attempts to prevent have not proved successful.

All back—every cent you've paid for it, if it doesn't benefit or cure you. A medicine that promises this is one that promises to help you.

But there's only one medicine of its kind that can and does promise it. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the *guaranteed* remedy for all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula. It cleanses, purifies, and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, and cures Saltrheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas and all manner of blood-taints from whatever cause. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

It's the best blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offerd for a dollar—for you pay only for the good you get.

Can anything else, at any price, be really as cheap?

Nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery." It may be better—for the dealer. But he wants money and *you* want help.

JOHN J. BARBER, DENTIST, 218 Superior Street. Phone 804.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture at lowest prices; Wooden and Willow Ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety. Toys of every description, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

Constables Succeed in Finding Foy and Allen.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—O'Donnell and Ross had two of their fellow workmen for companions in the county jail last night.

At a late hour Detective Jesse Morris came in from Homestead, having in custody Matthew Foy, aged 55 years, father of William Foy, who was dangerously injured by a Pinkerton bullet, and Peter Allen, aged 50 years, whom he arrested at Homestead on warrants charging them with murder.

These are two of the fifteen men against whom Secretary Lovejoy made informations on Wednesday and which informations were mutually suppressed.

As a consequence the men were taken by surprise when accosted by the detective in Homestead and were hustled onto a train before the half a dozen persons who had gathered could get an inkling of what was going on. Upon reaching this city they were at once taken before Alderman McMasters and committed to the county jail for a hearing on Tuesday next.

Both men admitted that they were on the ground during the riot, but denied that they had done any firing or otherwise participated in any violence. Foy was attired in a G. A. R. suit and wore a veteran's button.

HERE IS SOME WEATHER.

Data Showing What to Expect Next Month.

A Complication of Data Based on an Average of Twenty-One Years.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of August, taken at this station during the period of 21 years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature 71 degrees; the warmest August was that of 1874, with an average of 75 degrees; the coldest August was that of 1885, with an average of 67 degrees; the highest temperature during any August was 97 degrees on the 12th, 1881; the lowest temperature during any August was 44 degrees on the 28th, 1888.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow)—Average for the month, 2.81 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9; the greatest monthly precipitation was 5.85 inches in 1877; the least monthly precipitation was .88 inches in 1881; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.11 inches on August 3 and 4, 1890.

Clouds and wheather—Average number of cloudless days, 12; average number of partly cloudy days, 12; average number of cloudy days, 7.

Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the southwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any August, was 45 miles on August 17, 1875.

E. A. HANNER, Observer, Weather Bureau.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Republicans Using Shot Guns in the South.

A Fair Sample of What a Force Bill Would Bring About in Time.

New Orleans, July 23.—Justice of the Peace Henry Long, of Kenner, 11 miles above this city, was shot and seriously wounded by a negro in ambush about 6:30 o'clock last evening.

Judge Long has take an active part in the transformation of Kenner into a democratic town, it having been republican up to last election.

The would-be assassin was not doubt paid to accomplish the deed. Posses have gone out from Gretna, the county seat of Jefferson parish, as well as from Kenner, to search for the negro.

If caught he will be lynched. The judge was brought to the city for treatment.

RAIDED THE POOL ROOMS

Frank Shaw's Betting Shop in Trouble Again.

The Proprietors Arrested and Released on Bail Pending a Hearing of the Case.

Chicago, July 23.—The pool room at No. 267 South Clark street, called the Mercantile Telegraph company's place of business, and until recently known as Frank Shaw's betting shop, was raided again yesterday for the third time since the place was opened for business, March 7.

The constables had twenty-five or thirty warrants, but the hubbub that followed their entrance all but three escaped. The three men who were arrested were Thos. Smith, the cashier of the concern; Walter C. Loyd, secretary, treasurer and general manager, and Bernard Zacharias, who was acting as receiver.

The two last named are already under indictment of the grand jury for running a gaming house. Two such indictments stand against Lloyd.

Justice Harlow let the prisoners off on $200 bail each, and set their hearing for a week from to-day. The complaint upon which the warrants were issued was that of Philip Balfour, who bet $5 at this place.

The escape of the 20 men who fled at the sight of the constables and the scene at that time was a very exciting one.

MAPLE CITY GOSSIP.

Social Chat Picked Up by a Bee Correspondent.

Norwalk, O., July 23.—(Special)—Mrs. J. E. Lutts, daughter Eloise and son Walter, who have been visiting Norwalk friends for a few weeks, returned yesterday to their home in Detroit.

Mrs. E. G. Carey and children, who have been spending a month or more with friends in Norwalk, will leave Monday for their home in Moberly, Missouri.

Misses Mabel and Maud Robinson, of Orange, N. J., who are spending the summer in Norwalk, will give a party for their Norwalk friends at G. A. R. hall one evening next week.

Fred Colson has returned from his bicycle trip to Washington, where he went to attend the national meeting of wheelmen.

Superintendent H. R. Moore, of the A. B. Chase, who is not in very good health, has gone to Mt. Clemens, Mich., to be absent a month or so.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Sykes, of Plymouth, have been the guests of Dr. T. S. Seeley and family.

Mrs. Wells Rogers, of Plymouth, has been the guest of Mrs. F. C. Wickham.

W. R. Little and wife, who have been spending a few weeks at Macinac Island, have returned home. The trip was made for the benefit of Mr. Little's health, but he received no encouragement.

Miss Irma Tyler is visiting in Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Streator, of Salina, Kansas, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark.

Mrs. P. J. Plunkett and children, of Springfield, Mo., are visiting Thos. Galligan and family.

WILL ASK FOR A DIVORCE

The Deacon Case is to Come Out Again in Court.

The American Banker Takes Imprisonment Coolly.

His Wife Now Sojourning in a Convent Away From All Prying Eyes.

Paris, July 23.—Mr. Edward Parker Deacon has begun an action against his wife, charging her with adultery. The action has been instituted, it is said, in order to enable Mr. Deacon to get possession of the children upon his release from prison. The failrue on the part of President Carnot to pardon Mr. Deacon has caused much comment, and it is said the relatives of M. Abeille are exerting a powerful influence to prevent Deacon's release and to secure the infliction of the full penalty imposed upon him.

Advices from Nice state that Mr. Deacon is in good health and bears his confinement with patience. He is determined as much as ever upon complete separation from his wife and will enforce his claim for divorce the moment he is at liberty.

Mr. Deacon is as much as ever an object of sympathy on the part of Americans and others, and but for the rules of of the prison, with which he cheerfully complies, he would hold a daily levee.

The feeling is strong especially among the foreign residents and tourists that if Deacon had been a Frechman, instead of an American, he would either not have been punished at all, or would long ago have been released.

In his action against his wife, Deacon recites substantially the same story as told by him in court, ending with the killing of Abeille in the hotel at Cannes. He claims that the misconduct of his wife has made it impossible for him to live with her, and that she is an unfit person to have the custody of their children. He also charges that her misconduct was the cause of the act which led to his incarceration.

Under the French laws, should Mr. Deacon succeed in proving his case, Mrs. Deacon will be liable to a fine as well to divorce, the French procedure in this respect being of a mixed criminal and civil character.

The court would also have to decide as to the custody of the children and Mrs. Deacon, according to precedent, would be deprived of the charge of all except the youngest.

This is the child about the paternity of which there has been a question. M. Abeille having made provision for the infant under his will and Mr. Deacon having asserted that he is himself the father.

The relatives of M. Abeille have, it is said, exhibited considerable interest in this child and apparently take their relative's views as to its origin.

Whether Mrs. Deacon will offer any defense to her husband's charge is not known. She is living quietly in a convent in the department of Marne in the old province of Champagne, and is said to be devoting herself to a life of benevolence and the care of her children.

It is a common thing in France for women of good position like Mrs. Deacon who have gained undesirable notoriety through folly or misfortune, to seek temporary refuge in a convent where they enjoy the comforts of a home without the prying curiosity to which they would be subject in a boarding house or hotel.

The lady superior of the convent is probably the only person in the convent aware of Mrs. Deacon's history, the nuns being almost entirely ignorant of what goes on in the outer world.

Mrs. Deacon is free to go or come and receive visitors within certain limitations. She gives much of her time to visiting the sick and ministering to the wants of the needy, although there is very little real poverty in the vicinity of her residence.

She is said to be as beautiful as ever, but has lost her sprightly, vivacious air, and is thoughtful and evidently preoccupied in mind.

She takes her children out with her for walks, and it is only in their company that she seems to forget her troubles and shows signs of happiness.

It has been reported that she carries with her a photo of M. Abeille, but her friends here deny the report and declare that Mrs. Deacon is anxious to forget the tragedy and desires to become reconciled to her husband.

HELD AT QUARANTINE.

Typhus on Board the Russian Steamer Rugia.

New York, July 23.—The steamer Rugia, from Hamburg, is detained at quarantine. Joel Mirivis, aged 18 years, a Russian steerage passenger, is suffering from typhus. Health Officer Jenkins has decided to retain the vessel and disinfect every part of the baggage by exposure to live steam at a temperature of 212 Farenheit. Ingborg Hool, aged 8, a passenger on the steamer City of Chester, from Liverpool, is suffering from a mild attack of variolold. The vessel and baggage was disinfected and the steamer proceeded to her dock.

SQUARE WITH THE UNION.

General Weaver's Paper Reported to be "O. K." in Labor Circles.

Des Moines, Ia., July 23.—The following was given to the press to-day by officials of the Des Moines Typographical union, No. 188:

Des Moines, Ia. July 23, 1892.

The statement published throughout the country that Gen. Weaver's printing office has been declared against by the Typographical union is untrue. His office is in good standing with the union and no friction of any kind has occurred.

HERMAN FIEDGEN, President.
J. B. Nesbitt, Secretary.

H. C. FRICK SHOT.

A Russian Fills Him Full of Bullets.

Attacked in His Office by an Unknown Man.

The Chairman of Carnegie's Interests Goes Down.

No Known Motive for the Deed.

A Desperate Struggle and the Assailant Badly Used Up—Frick's Injuries Reported to be Serious.

Pittsburg, July 23.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, has just been shot in the arm.

Under Arrest.

Pittsburg, July 23.—The young man who shot Mr. Frick is under arrest.

Three shots were fired. All took effect, one in the neck and two in the back near the right side just above the hip. His assailant was badly used up, and it is evident that a hard fight occurred. The man was placed under arrest and is now in central police station. He is young, smooth-faced, tall, slender. His name has not yet been ascertained.

One of the clerks in Mr. Frick's office says that Mr. Frick is very badly shot, but it cannot be ascertained whether the injuries are necessarily fatal.

Dr. Litchfield, the attending physician, says he cannot as yet tell what the result of Mr. Frick's wounds will be.

The man who shot Mr. Frick refuses to give his name. He is a Russian about 21 years old, five feet six inches high.

He has been in this country about six years and in this city two days.

The last place he worked was in the Singer sewing machine works in New York.

The revolver used was a 38-calibre.

Another man has just been arrested on Fifth avenue as an accomplice of the assailant of Mr. Frick.

The city is in a fever of excitement never before known.

The entire block in which are located the Carnegie Steel company's general offices is crowded with excited citizens.

The news spread like wild fire and thousands of people are hurrying to the center of the city from its different sections.

A gentleman who was passing on the opposite side of the street says that when he heard the first shot fired, he looked up to the sixth story of the Carnegie building and saw Frick rush to the window and make a frantic effort to pull it up.

It failed to budge, however, and he then turned and grappled with his assailant. Immediately thereafter he heard two more shots fired.

ALL IS HARMONY.

New York Ready to Pull for Success.

All Democrats Will Take Off Their Coats and Help Elect Grover Cleveland.

New York, July 23.—Senator Hill was at the Normandie hotel in this city yesterday and Lieut. Gov. Sheehan had a conference with him during the day and afterwards met Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Sheehan fully discussed the situation in New York. Propositions, it is said, looking to the most cordial relations between Mr. Cleveland and the New York leaders were made by the ex-president, who said he would not do a thing which would interfere with harmony or keep anybody out of the party.

On the contrary he said he would use every endeavor to make every man feel that the party was united.

CHEERED ON THE WAY.

Stevenson Given a Grand Ovation.

Democrats Turn Out to Whoop It up for the Vice-Presidential Candidate.

Albany, N. Y., July 23.—About 500 enthusiastic democrats assembled at the Union station this afternoon to meet the 1:18 train from New York and to tender a hearty welcome to Vice Presidential Nominee Stevenson, of the democratic party.

The train arrived promptly on time and Mr. Stevenson, who was in the rear car, came upon the platform in response to the earnest calls made. He was greeted with cheers and those nearest him grasped his hand, but not being able to reach the people easily from the platform, said: "Let me get down on a level with my fellow democrats." Owing to the limited time given he was compelled to cease handshaking and delivered a short speech. In part he said:

"Fellow Citizens—I have no words with which to express my heartfelt thanks for this generous reception. I come a stranger in your state, but upon every hand such demonstrations of enthusiasm have been shown me that I feel the kindness of your welcome everywhere as to cause me to honestly believe that the great empire state will be found in line in the next election.

"But a few evenings since, I witnessed that great demonstration given in New York to our gallant leader, Grover Cleveland. The state of New York, I have no doubt, will do its duty. For the state of Illinois, I can safely say we will show that she is in line for the triumph of democratic principles. I thank you all most sincerely for this reception."

Mr. Stevenson then re-entered the coach and held a brief reception therein, many prominent citizens taking advantage of the occasion to pay their respects. The impression Mr. Stevenson made was of a most favorable character.

WILL CAP THE CLIMAX.

The B. & O. to Have a Railroad Exhibit at the Fair.

Baltimore, Md., July 23.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will expend $75,000 upon its exhibit at the world's fair. Major J. G. Pangborn is vested with full direction of all matters pertaining to the company's representation and will control its management during the exposition.

An extensive plant has been put in here for the construction of full size reproductions in wood of the early examples of motive power and equipment upon the pioneer railways of the world.

The evolution of the locomtive will be a striking feature and will commence with the first conception of the use of steam for propulsion of vehicles upon land. No such railway exhibit as that now under way for the Baltimore & Ohio has ever been shown at any world's fair.

TO FORM A COLONY.

Scotchmen to Locate on the Little Laramie.

Laramie, Wyo., July 23.—A contract has been entered into between the Douglass William Sartoris company and an English syndicate by which the extensive ranch properties of the former, about 20 miles west of the city, on the Little Laramie, will be transferred to the latter and next season will be occupied by a large Scottish colony. The consideration is said to be over $1,250,000. The transfer will be made in London in a short time.

CAPTURED THE GANG.

The Smuggler King Under Arrest.

His Ship and Cargo Both Confiscated.

Fifty Barrels of Whiskey Found—The Troops Were too Much for the Lake Pirates.

Quebec, July 23.—Thomas Bouchard, the "smuggler king," of the St. Lawrence, has been captured at Isle Aux Condres, his vessel seized and 50 barrels of whisky found there, confiscated.

When the detachment of troops, sixty strong, arrived at Bouchard's stronghold yesterday they were prepared for a desperate resistance on the part of the desperado and his companions, and Major Wilson ordered the tug to approach the island cautiously.

On coming nearer, Bouchard's schooner, the Busy was seen in a cove at the foot of the high cliffs, deserted.

She was at once seized, after which a landing was effected.

Bouchard and his men peering over the cliffs threatened resistance, but the sight of the revenue officers and the uniformd troops was too much for the wild horde, who broke away in disorder as the batterymen clambered up the heights.

Bouchard took to his heels also, when he saw his companions deserting, but was overtaken and captured by the soldiers. Then the search for the smuggled whisky bgan and 50 barrels were found in a cache near Bouchard's house. These were seized and transported to the Busy.

The smugglers were completely overawd by the troops and made no resistance. After remaining on the island all night the troops embarked again on the tug which took the Busy in tow and left early this morning for Quebec, which place they will reach to-night.

The arms of the smugglers were taken away from them and about 75 Winchesters seized. This practically breaks up the smuggling gang as Bouchard controlled all the other ships engaged in the trade, and four of them have been already seized besides the Busy.

There is no news from Gasne, where Capt. Farley is reported as having landed to attack another gang of smugglers in that locality.

TANEY COUNTY AFFAIRS.

All the Prisoners Turned Loose by the Court.

Springfield, Mo., July 23.—The great farce is over. All the prisoners charged with the murder of Williams and Bright are free on the streets of Forsyth. The state entered a nolle in each case in order despair of securing convictions under the present regime of Taney county.

A panel of 40 jurors was qualified yesterday and after looking over the array, Messrs. Sharp and Davis, for the prosecution, concluded that to go to trial would be making comedy out of tragedy. Consequently, they took the only course left them.

Messrs. Pepperdine and Harrington, of this place, received advices from Gov. Francis instructing them to nolle. These attorneys were retained by the governor to assist the prosecution, but because of the peculiar position of the court in overruling all the motions of the state theyw ithdrew.

The trial will now be appealed to the ballot box and the next election will decide whether the law is supreme in Taney county or not.

IN FLAMES.

The Bollingbrook Stock Farm Destroyed by Fire.

Baltimore, July 23.—The Bollingbrook stables on the farm of Mr. R. W. Walden at Middleburg, Carroll county, Md., were struck by lightning and set on fire last night. The flames spread an dsoon enveloped the whole series of buildings. The blaze lit up the country for miles around. The cries of the frightened horses could be heard for a long distance.

Bollingbrook is a model stock farm. John A. and A. H. Morris own most of the horses there. The horses are valued at nearly half a million dollars. The stallions include such animals as Galore, who cost $30,000, Tom Ochiltree and the beautiful imported Hopeful. Probably the only insured horse on the farm is imported Galore, for only $7,000.

CHILE'S DEBTS.

The Government Taking Steps to ay Up.

Valparaiso, July 23.—The formal acceptance by the United States of the offer of Chile to pay $75,000 in gold in settlement of the claims for indemnity for the victims of the riotous attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore in this city was formally presented yesterday to the counsel of state.

A bill making an appropriation for the payment of the indemnity will be drawn up by the council and sent to congress.

Secretary Foster has instructed Minister Egan to press the settlement to outstanding claims against Chile. Some of them have been pending since 1828. The claims aggregate several million dollars. Secretary Foster proposes that the matter be settled by arbitration.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

The Whirl of the Waters Brought Her Back to Her Senses.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 23.—A young lady named Allison, a school teacher, residing at Corry, Pa., attempted suicide at the lower rapids Thursday evening.

She jumped into the water and was being carried out into the eddies, when a couple of men rescued her.

When she returned to consciousness she gave her reason as being for the time insane and expressed contrition for her attempted self-destruction.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

He Is Dangerously Ill at His Philadelphia Home.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Daniel Dougherty, the famous lawyer and orator, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city. Although he has been suffering for nearly two months his condition has been known to but a few. An attack of malarial fever, aided by liver trouble, is rendering his condition very desperate. The ailments were brought on by overwork.

KILLED BY RAILROADS

Two Hundred and Sixteen Lives Crushed Out

In the State of Ohio in Six Months.

A State of Affairs That Calls for Urgent Attention at the Hands of the Legislators.

Columbus, O., July 23.—A highly interesting, and at the same time suggestive, story is told by some dull-looking figures that were fished up from the depths of voluminous records in the state railroad commissioner's office to-day. The figures told a tale of blood, a horrid narration that in humanity's name cries bitterly to Ohio's recreant lawmakers for remedy.

This is the story epitomized—216 men, women and children slaughtered in six months by the railroads of Ohio!

Some were hurled from life to eternity through their own recklessness; two or three unfortunates sought their own destruction; others were the victims of "accident." The railroads may not be blamed for the deaths of some; they must be charged with the terrible takings off of others, but the record stands, for the first six months of the year 1892, with all its science, advancement and presupposed consideration and regard for the protection of life and property, 216 people crushed to death by Ohio railroads.

The laws require that each railroad shall immediately report, by wire, to the commissioner of railroads, every death occurring on the road, and it is supposed that the law is generally obeyed. Many of these reports are meagre, merely announcing the killing of a certain person named without giving details that would be of value. For this reason a thorough, satisfactory classification can not be made, but this much is gathered—that of the 216 killed 62 were railroad employes. The line of service in which each was engaged in is not stated in every report, but from the reports that do so state it is gathered that there were killed 21 brakesmen, 8 engineers, 4 train conductors, 2 yard conductors, 5 section men, 1 bridge watchman, 1 car inspector, 2 firemen, 1 yardmaster, 1 weighmaster, 1 switch tender, 1 work train laborer, 1 roadmaster's clerk, 2 trackmen, 3 laborers, 1 engine wiper and 1 baggagemaster.

The same dereliction that is shown in giving details as to the particular occupations of the railroad employes who were killed is shown in the reports as to the killing of persons who were not in the railroad service. There is a lamentable lack of detail which robs the reports of much of their value. If it was clearly set forth how each person was killed and all the circumstances were given, there would be an indication as to the particular remedy needed and which might serve the legislators, if they could wean their attention away from their annual passes long enough to give any thought to the matter as a guide to the proper course to be pursued to prevent, or at least lessen the chances of death.

This much is learned, however—that during the six months 30 people were killed who were walking on the tracks, where they had no business to be; 12 were killed who were unlawfully stealing rides; 8 were killed by attempting to either get on or off moving trains, 3 fell off moving trains; 2 were lying on the tracks, and 8 were killed at road crossings.

The killings are divided among the various roads as follows:

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	39
Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis	33
New Pennsylvania & Ohio	16
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	17
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	15
Baltimore & Ohio	15
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	12
Cleveland & Pittsburg	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	6
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	4
Toledo & Ohio Central	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus	3
Norfolk & Western	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	1
Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth	1
Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western	1
Iron Railway	1
Ohio & Mississippi	1
Little Miami	1
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula	1
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1
Valley Railroad	1
Zanesville & Ohio	1

This is a dreadful exhibit. It is safe to say that nothing can be done. Something must be done. Remedies can be applied and the poor, broken bodies of these men and women and children cry aloud in shame to those who have the power to save and do not.

HOPE TO PASS IT.

World's Fair People Do Not Give Up.

Report That the Appropriation Amendment Will be Returned by the Committee on Monday.

Washington, July 23.—It was stated today that the conferrees on the sundry civil bill would report to the house next Monday the world's fair appropriation clause in the bill, and a vote on that day is now expected.

The friends of the fair will make a straight fight for the appropriation without any loan or other modification and while they were not quite sanguine yesterday they insist they have votes enough to insure success.

They are meeting with some success in adding to their strength by pairing opponents of the measure with absent men whose votes would be otherwise lost, and expect to have the advantage of the situation so far as concerns pairs.

The list of absentees in the house is becoming larger. The southern men are the most determined antagonists of the appropriation and many of them express a fear of the loss of their New York allies when the next vote comes up.

The filibustering sentiment is strong among the southern members, and a number of them are willing to make such a fight against the appropriation, but the most radical of the filibusterers admit they cannot at present see how many men they can rely upon for support.

Messrs. Bankhead, of Alabama; Culberson, Lanham, Bailey and Kilgore, of Texas, and Pierce, of Tennessee, are a few of the southerners who are inclined to fight the appropriation with every means in their power, provided they believe it can be done with success. The house generally, however, seems to be in no temper for a prolonged filibuster at this time.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Kansas City, July 23.—Pearl Hower, a white girl 15 years old, of Kansas City, Ks., was assaulted in her home yesterday by an unknown negro. There was great excitement in Kansas City over the assault and a crowd is hunting the negro. He will meet the usual fate if captured.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

El Reno, O. T., July 23.—It has been learned that the Chickasaw nations permit collector, H. H. McLane, is a defaulter in the sum of $3,500. Gov. Byrd has removed him from office and appointed in his stead Grave T. Chase. The grand jury of Pickens county indicted McLane. He was arrested and placed under $7,000 bonds.

A BIG CENTURY RUN.

Wheelmen Get a Good Start at Newark.

Horse Races on the Various Tracks.

General Sporting Gossip Gathered From All Quarters for Readers of the Busy Bee.

Newark, N. J., July 23.—The biggest century road run, as far as the number of participants is concerned, started from here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Wheelmen representing all the clubs in the Metropolitan association assembled at the Continental hotel last night, and, after a light breakfast this morning, started on their 50-mile trip to Princeton.

An average pace of eight miles an hour is to be maintained throughout the run, thus enabling the slow ones to be in at the finish.

A special committee has been appointed to set this pace, and any efforts to turn the run into a road race will be promptly squelched, as one of the conditions of entry was that anyone riding ahead of the pace-makers should be disqualified, and excluded from the official list of those finishing the run.

Prizes will be awarded to the two clubs having the largest number of men in at the finish. Dinner will be served at Princeton at 12:30, and after a short rest the party will start back to Newark, reaching here and completing the hundredth mile at about 8 o'clock this evening.

—::—::—

Bucyrus, O., July 23.—The races here ended yesterday. A fair crowd was in attendance, all the favorites winning. The first race called was the 2:15 trot, purse $250. The following is the summary:

Bad Actor, f. g. (F. E. Williams, St. Clairville, O.)	1	1	1
Lady Stir, f. w. (Hegeman, Monroeville, O.)	3	4	4
Belle, b. f. m. (W. H. Bloom, Mansfield, O.)	2	5	2
Perline, g. g. (Dr. S. S. Parker, Toledo, O.)	5	dr.	
Pope Leo, gr. s. (C. M. Sumir's, Little Rock, Ark.)	4	3	3
Sandovel, b. r. s. (W. K. Smith, Alliance, O.)	6	2	2

Time, 2:32 1-2, 2:35 1-2, 2:34 3-4.

The next race was the free-for-all trot, purse $350:

Vanarmin, b. s. (A. J. Scott, Sulphur Springs, O.)	2	2	3
Nickel Plate, b. g. (F. W. Hegeman, Monroeville, O.)	3	3	2
Kittie Bayard, g. r. m. (W. K. Smith, Alliance, O.)	1	1	1

Time, 2:28 1-2, 2:24 1-4, 2:26 3-4.

The next race was running one-half mile heat, three in five, for a purse of $200:

Bart, b. g. (W. B. Duke, Richwood, O.)	4	4	4
Royal, v. c. (J. B. Cherry, Attica, O.)	2	2	2
No Odds, b. r. g. (M. S. Hughes, Little Sandusky, O.)	3	3	3
Belle of Licking, b m. (J. M. C. Michaels, Croton, O.)	1	1	1

Time, 51 3-4, 51 3-4, 52 1-2.

—::—::—

Chicago, July 23.—By virtue of an advantageous start as much as by superior quality, King Lee carrying the top weight, won the Lakeview handicap for 2-year-olds at Washington park yesterday. The unbeaten Red Banner was pocketed all the way.

It was a disastrous day for the followers of form, and the bitter feeling that has been engendered during the past two weeks by bad starts and other events, was further intensified. In the last race Servitor on the strength of his recent fine showing was installed an even-money favorite, but his running was so palpatably queer that the judges ordered his owner, trainer and jockey, Francis, into the stand after the race.

First race—Purse $600, 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs: Ella Blackburn first, Uncertainty second, Shoshone third. Time, 1:15.

Second race—Purse $700 for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile: Alara first, Tillie S. second, Alice D. third. Time, 1:42 3-4.

Third race—Lake View handicap, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs: King Lee first, St. Croix second, Dare-Vila third. Time 1:15.

Fourth race—Purse $700 for 3-year olds and upwards, a mile and seventy yards: Forerunner first, Homer second, Woodcraft third. Time, 1:45 1-2.

Fifth race—Minnie Gee first, Empress Frederick second, Lucinda third. Time—1:15 1-2.

—::—::—

Wapakoneta, O., July 23.—(Special)—Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the Wapakoneta Driving Park association. The meeting was a financial success for the company. The run was as fine a race as ever seen on any race course in the Ohio race circuit. Following is the summary:

The 2:50 trot, purse, $300—

John D., C. L. Sherwood, Plain City, O.	2	3	2
Molino, A. Berwanger, Cincinnati, O.	4	5	3
Sallie Foster, W. N. Faurot, Lima, O.	d's.		
Johnnie, J. O. Carr, Topeka, Ks.	3	2	5
Johnny Bull, M. Contris, Herring, Ohio	d's.		
John W., Peter Roberts, Norwalk, O.	1	1	1
Flora B., R. A. McCutcheon, Franklin, O.	5	4	4

Time—2:24 3-4, 2:38, 2:32 1-2.

The free-for-all trot, purse $300—

Gail, John Young, Chicago, Ill.	3	2	3
Little Daisy, J. W. Pearce, Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	1	1
Grace W., George Wolf, Topeka, Ks.	4	3	4
Genessee, Geo. Schambs, Mansfield, O.	1	4	2

Time—2:36, 2:27, 2:28 1-4, 2:25 1-4.

Mile dash, purse $250—Baritone, J. H. Lusk, Kenton, 1; Roseman, W. R. Bliss, St. Johns, O., 3; Billy W., Plummer and Basil, Waynesfield, O., 2. Time—1:44 3-4.

—::—::—

Wapakoneta, O., July 23.—One of the largest crowds of people witnessed the races by natural gas light Thursday night and they were not finished until early Friday morning. The track was well lighted up by 80 flambeaus that encircled the track. The score:

Consolation trot—

Johnnie, J. O. Carr, Topeka, Ks.	2	4
Belle Butler, T. W. Dellinger, Portland, Ind.	4	2
Jack Slade, A. Berwanger, Cincinnati, O.	1	1
La Selle, F. M. Hanson, Connersville, Ind.	3	3
Byerly Boy, Big Creek Stock Farm, Chalman, Ind.	5	5

Time—2:53 1-2, 2:49 1-2.

Consolation race—

Gray Fannie, Frank Norris, Rushville, Ind.	3	1	1
Lucy L., F. D. Pearce, Indianapolis	4	4	dis
Edith Wilks, W. A. Hanson, Connersville, Ind.	2	3	2
Grape Shot, B. H. Merrit, Columbus, O.	1	2	3

Time—2:28 1-4, 2:39 1-4, 2:44.

Consolation run, three-fourths mile dash Miss Niffen 3, George L. 1, Rosemond. —Miss Niffen 3, Gregory L. 1, Rosemond 2, Twilight 4. Time—1:17.

—::—::—

Paris, July 23.—George F. Slosson looks rather pale and appears to have been ill. "The truth is," he said, "the change of climate did not agree with me at first, but I am fast getting my usual strength. I do not think my play has been affected by that, however, for it has progressed steadily all along, and I hope to do better still. Last night I made a run of 216, which was considerable, and I averaged 48 throughout the game."

"What do you think of the playing here?" was asked.

"It is remarkably good. The Frenchmen are smart all-around players at billiards, cushion or three-cushion games. I think Fournel is ahead of the rest. We are trying to get them over to the United States, and probably the world's fair will induce them to make the trip. I have sounded Fourniel and a few others and think Vignaux will go."

"Have you made any future arrangements in Paris or elsewhere?"

"My contract here runs out August 4," Slosson replied. "Then I shall probably renew it for a short time by the day, but am prevented by its terms from playing anywhere except at the Folies Bergere in Paris."

—::—::—

Detroit, July 22.—Four thousand persons witnessed the last day's racing at the Detroit Driving club's summer meeting yesterday. There were three events, which afforded a fair day's sport. The track was fast, but the weather cool. Martin Wilkes, the favorite, easily won the first race in straight heats, her best time being 2:15.

The second event, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' consolation stake race, was won by Five Points. Clay Herr was the betting favorite in this race, but fell off after losing the first heat, which was won by Prospect in 2:21 1-2; the second heat was taken by Five Points in 2:19; the third by Bonhomme in 2:22 3-4, and the fourth and fifth by Five Points in 2:19 1-2 and 2:23.

Belle Hamlin and Globe, C. H. Hamlin's team, beat the regulation track trotting record of 2 13 1-4 made at Philadelphia, by a quarter of a second, for a purse of $1,000.

—::—::—

Games played in the National league Friday resulted as follows:

Clubs.	Pitchers.	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	Weyhing	1	8	4
Cleveland	Cuppy	7	7	2
Brooklyn	Haddock	6	10	3
Cincinnati	Chamberlain	3	10	2
New York	Crane	9	10	0
St. Louis	Caruthers	1	9	2
Washington	Killen	12	16	0
Pittsburg	Baldwin	1	7	9
Baltimore	McMahon	18	16	2
Louisville	Viau	8	15	8
Boston	Nichols	3	7	3
Chicago	Hutchinson	6	9	4

—::—::—

New York, July 23.—The Coney Island Athletic club has offered a $10,000 purse for a fight between Pritchard and Hall.

—::—::—

Standing of the clubs in the National league is as follows:

	W.	L.	Per ct.
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	2	.714
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
New York	4	2	.667
Washington	4	3	.571
Baltimore	1	3	.571
Louisville	3	4	.429
Pittsburg	2	4	.333
Boston	2	5	.286
Chicago	2	5	.286
St. Louis	1	6	.143

—::—::—

Wapakoneta, O., July 23.—(Special)—Yesterday Biritone, owned by Joseph Lusk, of Kenton, lowered the state running record for a mile over a half mile course by three-quarters of a second, making the mile dash at the driving park in 1:44 3-4. Previous record to this time has been 1:45 1-4.

—::—::—

The Eighth Ward Browns accept the challenge of the Colts for Sunday, July 24, on Forest Cemetery grounds, Wm. Mynihen, manager.

—::—::—

The Heroes and Treys will play a game Sunday on the Heroes' grounds, corner of Franklin avenue and Cherry street. Beck and Powers will be the battery for the Heroes.

—::—::—

The Eighth Ward Browns accept the challenge of the Colts for Sunday, July 24, on Forest cemetery grounds. Wm. Mynihen, manager.

—::—::—

The Futures accept the challenge of the Red Clouds for Sunday, July 24, at 2 p. m., on their grounds, for their amount. Manager Futures.

—::—::—

The Thompson base ball club accept the challenge of the Auburndales for Sunday, July 24, on the Auburndale grounds. Game called at 2:45.

—::—::—

The Heroes have played nine games and not lost any. Beck and Powers have been the battery for the Heroes in every game.

—::—::—

All members of the Auburndale base ball club are requested to report on the grounds Sunday at 2:45 o'clock p. m.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

They Receive Attention in the Senate.

Senator Peffer Calls Attention to the Present Deplorable State of Affairs at Homestead.

Washington, July 23.—The relations of capital and labor were brought to the attention of the senate yesterday in two speeches. The first of them was made by Mr. Peffer and was based on a resolution previously offered by him instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into that subject and as to what legislation was necessary to protect the right of the employes to fair rates of wages.

The other speech was made by Mr. Call and was directed chiefly against the Pinkerton detective force as an unauthorized armed organization.

Mr. Peffer's resolution was referred to the committee on education and labor. Mr. Peffer, in his address, referred to the troubles at Homestead and said the employers at that place were protected by the power of the state in keeping their old workmen out, and in bringing in new men.

The troops surrounded their mills. Their proprietors were protected, while the workmen were sent to jail. In calling attention to these facts, he represented and spoke in the name of at least two of the largest organizations of workmen and women in the country.

The country was face to face with one of the gravest phases of the labor problem, and there were but three peaceful ways out of it. The first was for the government to keep its hands off both parties, and to let the employers and the employed settle the matter between themselves. And they would do it, and do it without resort to arms. He knew that was not a palpable way of settling the matter.

Another way was for the government to establish and regulate rate of wages to employes, and to see that they receive them justly. That way would doubtless be regarded as unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void. There was still another way. It was for the government to do with those great institutions as it did with the private lands of citizens when it needed them for public use—take possession of them, condemn them in the public interest, pay for them, and conduct them as public institutions. Senators would doubtless agree among themselves that this way was more revolutionary than either of the others.

The employe has the same right, no more, no less, than the employer has. But as the situation now is, and as the law now is, there was but one party to the contract protected, and there never had been so plain and forcible an example of that fact as that at Homestead, where there were 10,000 troops to protect the one party to a contract.

Mr. Peffer expressed his belief that congress had the right, constitutionally, to protect citizens of the United States anywhere. It had also the right, he claimed, to determine for itself when and where a private business had gone to the extent of its usefulness and when it was time for the government to interfere. There was a time coming, he believed, when, for all purposes except the local autonomy of a state, state lines would vanish.

Mr. Call then spoke against the Pinkertons.

MILAN MENTION.

Electric Railroad the Talk of the Town Just Now.

Milan, O., July 23.—(Special)—When Mr. Frank Weaver returned from the circus at Norwalk Wednesday, he found himself the possessor of a lady's pocketbook, which likely some pickpocket had placed in his pocket after abstracting the money. As the lady's address was inside, Mr. Weaver will return the same to the owner.

Mr. Bert Dickson and family, Mrs. Geo. Curtis and children and several other Milan people are camping at Ruggles' Grove.

The proposed electric road between Milan and Sandusky is the topic of conversation at present.

Mr. F. Weaver will move his family to Cleveland next week, where he expects to go into business.

A new hotel is talked of for Milan, to be built where the Park house was burned.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Bernhardt intends staying in London for several months more.

THE TIN PLATE INDUSTRY

Russia is Moving on British Trade.

Spies Learning How to do the Work.

If Their Trip is Successful the Czar Will Start Enormous Works in His Country.

London, July 23.—The tin plate industry in England and Wales seems to be coming in for more than its share of attention from competing foreigners.

The McKinley bill was a severe blow, but, as if this were not enough, the Russian government is putting on the finishing touches by trying to obtain the secret of making the black plates which form the body of what is ordinarily known as tin plate, and the manufacture of which, rather than the process of applying the tin, has been the one insurmountable obstacle in the path of the foreign tin plate manufacturer.

Even the McKinley bill has failed to prevent an immense quantity of these plates being exported to the United States, its effects having been felt most severely by the dippers, who applied the tin to the iron plates.

The Russians, however, are planning to transfer the entire industry to their country, and for that purpose Russian spies are now visiting the tin plate works throughout the United Kingdom, and if they are successful in obtaining the coveted secret the tin plate industry will be established in the czar's dominion.

The English manufacturers got wind of this conspiracy, and have accordingly issued the following circular, a copy of which will be sent to every tin plate manufacturer in the country. The document reads as follows:

"Attempts have been made for some years past to roll finished black plates in Russia, many thousands tons of which are now sent to that country yearly from South Wales. We understand that some Russian gentlemen are now over here with letters of introduction to English works. Their object is to ascertain how tin plate bars and the black plates which are rolled from them, are manufactured, in order that they may put up works for that purpose in Russia. We do not know whether you are among the number to whom they will apply, but we feel bound in the interest of British trade, to give you this information for your guidance, and in order that the true object of this visit may become known in time."

WANTS A NEW CROWN.

Emperor William's Head is Getting Larger.

The Present Crown Don't Fit Him, and He Will Have a New One Made.

Berlin, July 23.—The Emperor William's vanity has cropped out in a new direction, and it is now reported that he is spending much of his time in considering designs for a new crown.

He has called in the services of the eminent painter, Emil Doepled, and it is probable that his design for the new imperial head-dress will be accepted.

It is to be composed of pure gold entirely covered with large diamonds and surmounted by a cross studded with the hereditary jewels of the Hohenzollern family.

UPPER SANDUSKY.

Summer Gossip About People and Things.

Upper Sandusky, O., July 23.—(Special.)—A party of young folks drove over to Bucyrus Wednesday evening and joining another party of that place, repaired to Knisley Springs and indulged in a dance.

Miss Carrie Stockton has returned from her visit to Lima.

Miss Nellie Fitzsimmons, of Bucyrus, visited Miss Mytle Byron last week.

Miss Amelia Foppiano has returned to her home in Indianapolis after a few weeks' visit in this city, the guest of her cousin, Miss Eva Cuneo.

Charles Bowman and Ira Pontino wheeled to Mansfield Sunday.

S. L. Bechtel, now located at North Baltimore, O., shook hands with old friends here the past week.

Councilman Adam Stutz has returned from Mt. Clemens, Mich.

J. J. Stoll has left on a business trip to Kansas.

Mr. James Good and son, of Wood county, is visiting relatives hereabouts.

Harry Daniels and guest, S. Kisor, of Indianapolis, spent Tuesday in Lima.

Miss Eva Cuneo is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. F. Miner, in Austin, Ill., a suberb to Chicago.

Miss Frances Barker has returned to her home in Pittsburg, after a pleasant visit in this city as the guest of Miss Lou Calmery.

J. A. Maxwell has returned from his summer home at Lake Maxinkuckee, Ind.

Ex-Marshal B. R. Brown, of Carey, visited his sister, Mrs. M. A. Worcello, in this city the past week.

Miss Rosa Jonas has gone to Detroit to visit her sister, Mrs. Downey.

Johnny Hart and wife, of Findlay, visited their parents in this city Sunday.

Arthur Stutz has returned to his clerical duties in the deaf and dumb institution at Columbus, after a visit with his parents here.

W. A. Gipoon, recently appointed trustee of the state deaf and dumb institution, attended the meeting of the board Saturday.

General I. M. Kirby, Postmaster Rieser, Captain J. P. Dry, M. D. Kilmer, Lewis W. Hull and others attended the republican congressional convention at Tiffin Tuesday.

RUNAWAY TRAIN.

It Caused Some Trouble at a Railroad Crossing.

Fostoria, O., July 23.—(Special)—A peculiar wreck occurred at the crossing of the C., H. V. & T. and the L. E. & W. yesterday afternoon. A train of about 25 box cars was standing on the L. E. & W. track, when they suddenly started backward, not stopping until they struck a freight train standing on the C., H. V. & T. track. The caboose was badly damaged and one coal car was split in two in the middle and the coal scattered over the depot platform.

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL GROWTH

If all the suburban trains in Chicago were to start at one depot, there are enough to commence at 6 a. m. and dispatch a train every minute until 9 p. m.

Chicago adds one to her population every nine minutes.

Values are growing as fast as the city, and Sheldon Heights is the best, highest, driest residence property on the South Side—the direction of Chicago's best development—the world's fair end of town. The time to buy Chicago property is now, on the rising tide, and Sheldon Heights is the place to plant your money. If you mention this paper and send your name and address to Jas. E. & Robt. L. McElroy, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, they will send you "The Way to Win," an illustrated booklet telling you the story of Chicago's wondess more fully than we can in the limited space we can give the subject.

A TOWN IN FLAMES.

Women Turn Out and Help Extinguish the Conflagration.

Yreka, Cal., July 23.—Women turned out with the men yesterday in the sweltering heat to save this town from destruction by fire.

The flames broke out at noon in the heart of the town and before the engines reached the scene the fire was under full headway. Scores of women helped the volunteer firemen, and after burning a half dozen stores, including the post office, it was extinguished. The loss is $30,000.

Simmons Liver Regulator, bear in mind, is not an experiment. It is indorsed by thousands.

SYLVANIA.

What the People of a Neighboring Town Are Doing.

Sylvania, O., July 23.—(Special)—Rev. Hopkins and Paul left for Lakeside Monday.

Mr. James Hunter, of Blissfield, Michigan, spent last Sabbath with friends in this place.

Miss Anna Dority and Mr. James Reynolds, of Richards, Ohio, were the guests of J. C. Jones and family last Sunday.

Mrs. F. R. Warren and Ollie, visited relatives and friends in Whiteford, Michigan, Tuesday.

Mr. H. J. Warren, of Blissfield, Michigan, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Warren, Wednesday.

Miss Edna Andrews spent Friday at Ottawa Lake, Michigan.

Miss Nettie Ittner, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hopkins, this week.

Mrs. W. G. Cooper entertained the Willard tea party last Thursday. Those present were: Mrs. H. Parker, Mrs. O. Adsit, Mrs. F. R. Warren, Mrs. J. Shull, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. W. Jerome, Mrs. M. Pease, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. S. Eley, Mrs. A. Cone, Mrs. E. Baker, Mrs. J. Decker, Mrs. G. Vetter, Mrs. N. Scott, Mrs. V. Cooper, Miss Pyle, Miss Nina Whitney and Master Odie Vetter. Fishing in the carp pond was the principal amusement.

Mr. C. A. Peake, of Berlin Heights, O., dined with F. R. Warren Thursday.

Master Odie Vetter entertained his friends Monday in honor of his 8th birthday.

Mr. F. O. Peak is visiting relatives in Ceylon, Ohio.

SERIOUS JOKE.

It Caused a Run on a Savings Bank.

Many of the Depositors Were Up at Daylight to Draw Out Their Money.

Evansville, Ind., July 23.—A run started yesterday on the People's Savings bank, and last night at the closing hour about $40,000 had been paid to frightened depositors.

The panic was caused by a joke that magnified as it went the rounds, and finally became serious. Many poor people were at the bank at daylight so anxious were they. All depositors were paid promptly without a question. The bank is sold and has a surplus over money deposited.

THE WORLD'S FAIR LOAN.

Conferees at Work, But Hard to Tell When They Will Report.

Washington, July 23.—The conferees on the sundry civil bill are making very slow progress with their work of considering the senate amendments to the bill, and unless a strong impetus is given the world's fair amendments will not be reached this week, and it will be Monday at least before the fight can be renewed in the house. The conferees were in session several hours yesterday. Less than half the amendments had been considered when an adjournment took place.

The world's fair managers assert that they will make a straight fight for the appropriation without any loan or other modification, and it is also the purpose to make another endeavor to cut out the Sunday closing string attached to the appropriation.

The feeling is not quite so sanguine as it was, though the belief is still general that in some way or other sufficient votes will be secured.

Dead pairs and absent members are largely relied upon to secure a slight majority of the house for the appropriation.

The southern men are the most determined antagonists of the appropriation, and many of them express the fear of loss of their New York allies when the next vote comes up. The filibustering sentiment is strong among the southern members. The house generally, however, seems to be in no temper for a prolonged filibuster at this time.

"Our hardest work," said one of those who are prepared to filibuster, "in the last campaign was to meet the argument that congress had loaned money to Philadelphia and New Orleans for their expositions. The alliance men asked why, if congress could loan these cities money, it could not loan the farmers money. We might vote against this appropriation and have our record all right, but it would be a democratic house that passed it, and we can stand the defeat of the silver bill better than we can the passage of a government appropriation or loan to the fair."

NOT SMOOTH SAILING.

Considerable Opposition to the Nomination of Shiras.

Washington, July 23.—The senate judiciary committee met and took up the nomination of Mr. Shiras to be associate justice of the supreme court, but after considering it for an hour, adjourned until to-morrow. It was made evident at the session of the committee that the nomination is not to be confirmed without opposition. This will not probably take the shape of dilatory tactics in committee intended to prevent the report of the nomination to the senate. Messrs. Mitchell and Platt were the only republican members of the committee in attendance, and in fact are the only republican members in the city, while the four democratic members were present. The latter could easily break a quorum and prevent a report if so disposed, but it is probable that they will content themselves with expressing any dissatisfaction they may feel towards the nomination by voting to recommend its rejection. Thus the matter will be brought before the senate, and this, after all, is what Mr. Shiras' friends desire (although of course would be better pleased with a favorable report), for they feel confident that the nomination will easily command a majority when the question is put on confirmation. But Mr. Cameron's influence is said to have been put forth with marked effect among the democratic senators, and aided by Mr. Butler, he has reminded them of the assistance rendered by him in defeating the elections bill and in passing the silver bill as reasons why they should support him in his opposition to the nomination, so the outcome is doubtful.

It is probable that the judiciary committee will act upon the nomination to-day and thus transfer the subject to the senate.

WAPAKONETA.

Social and Personal Mention of General Interest.

Wapakoneta, O., July 23.—(Special)—Joseph Amann, one of the pioneers of this city, was buried Friday. His age was 86.

Among those from a distance in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Car. D. Fischer were the following: Herman Upmeyer, William Ranke, Henry Ranke and Mrs. W. Ranke, all of Fort Wayne; Gus Upmeyer, Kenton; Henry Fischer, Caledonia, Wis.; Fred Dieker, Albert Althausen, Mr. and Mrs. John Kenthen, of St. Marys.

Harve Brokaw, who has been visiting friends in southern Ohio, returned home.

Joseph Lear, of Chicago, is visiting his mother here for a few weeks.

C. B. Shepler, station agent at Findlay, spent Sunday in this city with friends.

Capt. Leopold Kiefer, of Piqua, attended the races here this week.

Col. Samuel Mott and wife, of Paulding, are the guests of friends in this city.

Editor Frank Holbrook and family were guests of relatives the past week.

Mrs. Rev. D. R. Cook and daughter are attending the meetings at Lakeside.

Miss Fannie Davis will spend the summer at Toledo with relatives.

Senator M. D. Shaw will be absent from home for some time. He is at the seashore for health and recreation.

Miss Anna May, of Toledo, is being entertained by Miss Josie Gunther, of this city.

Mrs. May Smith, of Pittsburg, is being entertained by her friend, Mrs. C. Layton.

Mrs. Joseph Conner, Miss Mamie O'Conner and Miss Anna Collins, all of Lima, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. John Collins, of this city.

PLACED IN JAIL.

Fremont, July 23.—(Special)—Superintendent Rathburn, of Oakwood cemetery, of this city, after watching long for flower thieves in the cemetery, had his patience rewarded. He captured a young man named Frank Hook, a resident of Ballville township, aged about 18 years. He has been arrested and placed in jail to await the action of the authorities.

OVER THE STATE.

A Lima undertaker was taken in for a good sum by a stranger named Fischer.

The Akron World company has been incorporated at Cleveland.

An electric road will be constructed between Cadiz and Uniondale.

Wm. Brooks brutally assaulted his wife and mother-in-law at Martin's Ferry.

The planing mills of Thomas Drake at Zanesville, were damaged $2,000 by fire.

Adams Stewart, of Youngstown, is insane and imagines he is an insane asylum.

Two thieves held up Joe Bateman, a Marion saloon keeper, for all of his loose change.

At East Liverpool, a scaffold fell and Geo. Davis, who went with it, had both legs broken.

Eavine Leslie, aged 11 years, has been arrested for criminally assaulting a 4-year old girl at Minerva.

An 11-year old son of A. R. Phillipson, at Bowling Green, fell in front of a mowing machine and lost a leg.

While Samuel Mass, a wealthy farmer, near Westerville, was working in his barn it gave away and crushed his skull. He will die.

JERSEY JACKETS! .48c.

LADIES' BLAZERS! $2.25. REDUCED FROM $5, $6 AND $7.

LADIES' REEFERS! $3.00. REDUCED FROM $7, $8 AND $10.

212 SUMMIT ST. THE HYMAN CO. WHOLESALE'S DE (S. COR'D FLOOR) UP STAIRS.

They ain't no flies on me. They may come around to smell, but they don't take me for no sucker. Don't you expect them little insects knows that a feller what's got the good sense to buy his duds of the HYMAN CO. kin take care of hisself. You bet they know it every time.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS!

212 SUMMIT ST. THE HYMAN CO. UP STAIRS. (SECOND FLOOR) WHOLESALE SIDE

MEN'S SUITS, $4.00 AND UPWARDS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD FILLED WATCHES! $25.00.

CHILDREN'S SUITS! $2.00 AND UPWARDS.

PITH AND POINT.

A pawnshop, like a prison, is a place of security.

The sky is the curtain of the stage of heaven, which never rises.

The Maine papers complain that the sleighing is beginning to be rather poor, and bare spots are actually to be found here and there in that state.

The conductor said to a young lady: "Miss, your fare." "Well, if I am," she replied, "I don't want any of your impertinence."

In announcing the fact that a man married to get out of the Tombs, the warden remarked that "some chaps have a queer idea of liberty."

"Never mind the obituary, judge," said a culprit, when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. "Let's fix the time for the funeral."

An English paper contains the intelligence that "Queen Victoria has now to fill two vacancies in the Garter." So do New York girls before they are dressed.

At the end of the honeymoon young married people in Chicago are always "two souls with but a single thought"—that of securing a divorce as soon as possible.

Milton was asked by a friend whether he would instruct his daughter in the different languages, to which he replied: "No, sir; one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

Horse dealer—That hoss! Why, sir, he's one of the best horses I ever had my hands on. Purchaser—How is he on the road? Horse dealer—My, he's one of the best rodents you ever see!

Smith—Hello, Jones, lend me a fiver. Jones—Lend you a fiver? I thought you told me two weeks ago you owned three tenement houses. Smith—So I did, but I've been backing the horses at Gloucester.

It was in the third-class carriage on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The talk all the way had been about foot racing. One young fellow had been crowing so lustily as to what he could do on the cinder track, that an old fellow, sitting in one corner of the compartment thought he would take it out of the youngster. "So, tha con run a bit, con tha?" he said. "I've reckon aw con," was the reply. "Aw'll tell thi what aw'll di wi' thi. Aw'll race thi for five peawnds if tha'll gi' me a yard start." "Done; wheer will tha run?" "Up a ladder!" came the answer, amidst roars of laughter.—Exchange.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Lord Tennyson's son has been actively engaged in raising a body of artillery volunteers in the Isle of Wight.

Alphonse Daudet has a collection of clay pipes on which he sets the utmost store. They originally belonged to Gustave Flaubert, and then to poor De Maupassant.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who has now taken up his abode at Samoa permanently, has started a cocoanut plantation on a large scale, and it is said that a considerable income is realized by the exportation of the nuts.

Lady Dufferin's latest happy thought is a garden party beverage, over which all Paris is raving in its truly Parisian way. The drink consists of mashed strawberries, cream and sugar, upon which Clicquot frappe is frothed from a syphon.

At the Grand Prix races in Paris the other day the Countess Kessler wore a bonnet composed of a bit of lace and a great big gold butterfly. Her gown was of plaited silk gauze, trimmed with Russian embroidery over gold surah.

Queen Victoria's trip to Grasse last year cost her $50,000, while this year the journeys to Hyres and Darmstadt are set down as costing nearly $75,000, the largest sum that has been expended on one of these trips, except in 1888, when the queen went to Florence and then visited Berlin on her way home.

Queen Christina is doing all she can to discourage bull-fighting in Spain. She has been seen but once in the royal box of the arena since the death of her husband. Notwithstanding this decided attitude taken by the regent toward the national sport bull-fighting has never been more popular in Spain. Every Sunday the arena at Madrid, accommodating some 16,000 spectators, is filled to overflowing. The toreros and the espadas are overwhelmed with engagements, and bulls command the highest prices.

Dr. Arnold, the famous headmaster of Rugby, has had many admirers in America. Discussing the proposal to place Dr. Arnold's bust in Westminster, Hery Labouchere says that "by far the best thing he ever did was to bring into the world his son Matthew."

Mr. L. B. Hamlen,

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not remember when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years.

I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and **helps me to sleep well.** I count it a preparation ever was made so well suited to the wants of **old people."** L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

H. SCHAEFER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Crockery : China : Glassware!

Lamps and Fancy Goods.

204 SUMMIT STREET.

TOLEDO Business AND Shorthand School. SUMMER :: SCHOOL

In Session. Special classes for those who have failed to make their grade. Review classes for teachers. Tuition $5. Penmanship, Business and Shorthand courses, regular rates. Graduates of the High School and all desiring to pursue any of the courses are earnestly invited to visit the school in session. Remember this institution has been under the management of Mr. Davis for 11 years, and that the teacher of shorthand has had three years' practical experience in office work in this city. Note location —516-528 Summit st., near the Steadman monument. Phone 1021.

M. H. DAVIS, Principal.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

In reference to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Reserved to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St.

PIANOS DECKER BROS HAINES BROTHERS, C. & J. Fischer and Baldwin.

Oldest and Largest Piano House in the State of Ohio.

2 Summit Street. D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

FACE MASSAGE

Treatment of Hair and Scalp.

Facial blemishes of every description permanently removed without the use of harmful compounds. The face treatment teaches one how to care for and keep the face free from imperfections. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. MRS. L. J. RAYMER, Dermatologist, 415 Twelfth street. Treatment by mail.

FREE TO WOMEN. We will send every woman who answers this advertisement a copy of our new work, "PLETRINOSA," a treatise on the "Diseases of Women, and Guide to Home Treatment." Mention this paper. Lady Agents Wanted. THE JAMES CHEMICAL CO., Peoria, Ill.

EDISON APPARATUS FOR LIGHT AND POWER

Armatures Rewound and Repaired. Wiring of all kinds.

AKER BROS., 369 South Erie S

Phone 388.

BAKER'S A. NO. 1 PATENT Isaac Harter COMPANY

HARTER FLOUR UN-X-CL'D

EVERY BAKING A SUCCESS.

Geo. Miller & Son, Toledo Sales Agts. 395 Summit St

Our Specialty is Domestic Trade

We make Morning Deliveries and Guarantee Satisfaction.

THE MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO.

Black Star Wagons.

PHONE 468.

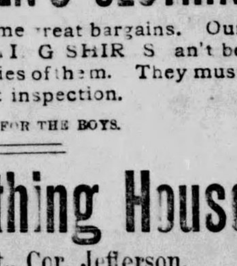
STORAGE AND GENERAL TRUCKING

Covered Vans for Furniture

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE

Delivered to and from Depots or any part of the City.

The Moreton Truck and Storage Co



"THE MAN WHO WANTS THE EARTH." and never minds the fence. You can get a firm hold on many of the good things of this world by dealing at HOOD BROS'. CO. 616 ADAMS STREET.

NOTICE..

C. W. McDonald, Plaintiff, vs. Frank T. Van Fleet, Defendant.

Before James Austin, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Port Lawrence Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

Defendant will take notice that said justice on June 2d, 1892, issued an order of attachment in said case for $100 debt and $25 probable costs.

C. W. M'DONALD, Plaintiff.

Toledo, O., July 16, 1892.

first pub sat july-16-23-30

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF CLOTHING!

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Hats Shirts and Underwear, will be closed out at a great reduction

REGARDLESS OF THE COST.

... OUR STOCK OF ...

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Is large, and we are offering some great bargains. Our stock of NEGLIGEE and CUT SHIRTS can't be beaten. We have large quantities of them. They must be closed out at once. We solicit inspection.

P. S. N. B.—A FEW BALLS AND BATS LEFT FOR THE BOYS.

The Model Clothing House,

201-203-205 Summit, St., Cor. Jefferson.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

Excitement on Adams Street After the Parade.

Two Ponies Get Gay—Lucas County Farmers and the World's Fair —Other Topics.

CUSTOM CUTTERS' CIRCLE.

Semi-Annual Convention at Put-in-Bay.

The semi-annual convention of the Ohio Custom Cutters' circle will be held at Put-in-Bay, July 25, 26, 27. Toledo will be well represented and her display of garments will be equal to anything from Cincinnati or Cleveland.

GREAT INCREASE.

Comparative Report of the Progress of the Merchants' National.

The following is a synopsis of a comparative report just issued by the Merchants' National bank for the years 1890 and 1892. The increase is wonderful:

	1890.	1892.
Loans and Discounts..	$735,281	$970,044
Cash and reserve.....	121,685	236,320
Surplus and profits...	74,523	122,671
Deposits	571,039	836,811

The record is a good one and seldom equalled.

MONDAY NIGHT'S RALLY.

Cleveland and Stevenson Ratification at Memorial Hall.

All arrangements have been made for the democratic ratification at Memorial hall on Monday night. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Frank H. Hurd, on the subject of "Protection and Wages." The topic is exceedingly appropriate at this time, and there is no one more able to handle it than Mr. Hurd. Every democrat should consider himself a committee of one to notify his neighbor, and see that the hall is packed.

STILL A MYSTERY.

The Coroner's Inquest Reveals Nothing of Importance.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Beckwith held an inquest in the case of the man who was found lying dead and naked out on Nebraska avenue. No new facts were developed. The dead man's identity is still shrouded in mystery.

LUCAS COUNTY FARMERS

Can Get Entry Blanks for the World's Fair.

The following notice is printed for the benefit of those concerned:

Farmers of Lucas county who wish to make an exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition can get entry blanks at the office of Henry Phillips, No. 115 St. Clair street, Toledo, or by addressing me at Toledo, box 2. C. R. BOWEN, Secretary Lucas County Agricultural Society.

TOLEDO WINDOW GLASS WORKS

To Start Up in September Under a New Management.

Mr. Edward Frohlich, of Detroit, has leased the Toledo window glass works for a number of years and will operate it on a larger scale. Mr. Frohlich is an expert glassmaker and proposes pushing the enterprise.

The works, which have been closed down during the heated term, will re-open with a large force of men on September 1.

A RAILWAY CHANGE.

Chief Clerk Nichols Leaves the C., J. & M. to go with the Big Four.

Walter Nichols, who for the past six years has been chief clerk in the general freight and passenger departments of the C., J. & M. railroad, has resigned to accept the position of chief clerk in the office of the assistant general freight agent of the Big Four at St. Louis. Mr. Nichols is a thorough railroad man, and an excellent gentleman. His friends will be sorry to have him leave Toledo.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Bishop Leighton Coleman to Preach Sunday Morning.

The former beloved rector of Trinity church, now bishop of Delaware, the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, will preach the sermon at Trinity church Sunday morning and at St. Andrew's in the afternoon. This announcement will give pleasure to hundreds who remember his services here and his cordial, genial, warm-hearted ways.

THE RAILWAY CLERKS

Will Meet Monday Evening and Install Officers.

The next regular meeting of the Toledo Railway Clerks' association will be held on next Monday evening in their hall, corner of Jefferson and Summit streets. Besides the regular business the installation of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

SATISFACTORY MEETING.

Of Joan of Arc Assembly Last Evening.

The meeting of Joan of Arc assembly, held in the Free Employment office last night, was not as well attended as usual, owing to the intense heat, but an informal meeting was held, and the reports on tickets sold for the Pastime excursion were very satisfactory. There are yet a large number of tickets to be heard from, and as it is desired to make a settlement as soon as possible, and to give members still holding tickets an opportunity to make their report, a special meeting will be held Monday evening next, and every member who holds one of these tickets is expected to be present.

THE BABIES WERE ROLLED

Into the Gutter but no Further Damage Was Done.

A runnaway occurred on Adams street at 11 o'clock this morning, the result of which is almost miraculous to note.

Following the parade of the Barnum circus was a number of wagons of an advertising nature.

Among these were a number of Wheeler sewing machine vagons. One of them was drawn by a team of wiry, wild looking Texas ponies.

When the rig arrived in front of Armstrong & Clarke's grocery, on the corner of Superior street, the team began to plunge about, and almost in an instant shot across the street into the crowd. A stampede was the result, and people fell over each other to get out of the way. The wild animals had no more than reached the sidewalk than several men had them at the head. Two baby carriages were overturned and the babies rolled into the gutter, but further than this no one was injured.

IDLEWILD | Gives special excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle Park, Sunday, July 24, leaving her dock, foot Jefferson street, at 9 o'clock a. m., city time. Fare, round trip, 50c.

THE CIRCUS

Comes to-day and is away again to-morrow, but John Daiber stays right at the old stand day after day making up light-weight suits in the summer time and heavy weights in the winter. John knows what kind of cloths to buy to suit the trade, and his prices are always right.

Presque Ilse to-day.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

A Cowardly Cold-Blooded Murder in Florida.

Jennings, Fla., July 23.—A cowardly cold-blooded murder was committed near the village of Belleville late yesterday afternoon. Allen Holzendorff was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Edwin Hendry.

The two men met in the road near that place. Hendry carried a Winchester rifle and Holzendorff asked him why he always carried a gun; was he a coward.

Hendry replied: "I will show you whether I am a coward or not," and fired the fatal shot. Hendry escaped.

Balloon Ascension | From MarengoPark, Sunday, July 24, 5:30 o'clock p. m. Take the steamer Burt, foot Jefferson street. Fare, round trip, 20c.

Se the Kranich & Bach upright before making your selection if you desire the best piano in the market. We make no exceptions.

J. W. GREENE & CO., Pythian Castle.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON.

Peter Young Struck Down in the Street.

Washington, July 23.—A man named beter Young was struck on the head and killed last night by unknown thugs, on Third street near the capitol.

Near the scene was found an ax handle covered with tufts of hair with which the fatal blow had been struck.

Young was the proprietor of a small tobacco and confectionery store on East Capitol street and it has been his custom to carry home his receipts in a small leather handbag.

This is missing and it is presumed that robbery was the murderer's motive, although when searched $65 and a gold watch was found on his person.

Awful Hot | Yet cool lake breezes blow at Presque Isle. Take your lunch baskets and spend the whole day in this beautiful grove. The steamer Pastime leaves at 10, 12, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Base Ball | At Orchard Grove tomorrow. Steamer C. B. Wallace leaves foot of Monroe street 10 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 p. m. Good music aboard.

The steamer J. K. Secor can be chartered to go to Put-in-Bay or Middle Bass for $20, any evening after the arrival of trains, by applying to C. Grushard, secretary, Port Clinton, O.

DISASTROUS STORM.

One Hundred and Five Thousand Barrels of Oil on Fire.

Bradford, Pa., July 23.—A severe hail storm occurred here yesterday. Window panes all over the town were broken. The loss to Bradford will reach $5,000. Vegetation of all kinds was destroyed. Hail stones measuring four inches in circumference and weighing from four to five ounces, rained down constantly for two hours. Three 35,000 barrel oil tanks were struck by lightning and are now burning. Two of them are at Allegheny, N. Y., and one at Rixford, Pa.

On yesterday we received some fine Vose & Sons' pianos, and to-day there will arrive a consignment of the famous Stultz & Bauer pianos. Having cheap rents and purchasing direct from the manufacturers we are able to sell cheaper than any of our competitors.

J. W. GREENE & CO., Pythian Castle.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Long Branch, N. J., July 23.—The annex to Ryerson & Brown's stable at West End was struck by lightning at midnight last night and in a moment the place was in flames. Fortunately all the employes were up watching the storm and the horses and carriages were got out in safety.

Steamer Pastime, Presque Isle

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk About People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

Almon Holl is in Washington.

Mrs. W. H. Haskins is visiting Lima friends.

Mr. D. W. Hoyt, of Dayton, O., is in the city.

Mrs. Henry Marshal entertained last evening.

Miss Manna Andrews will spend a day in Detroit.

Miss Bertha Gunn has returned from Mackinac.

Miss Lura Whitney went to Lakeside yesterday.

Miss Nellie Dunning is recovering from a sick spell.

Miss Mary Chase spent Thursday at Middle Bass.

Gen. Ashley was among the passengers for Put-in-Bay to-day.

Miss Gurnhart, of Pt. Huron, is the guest of Miss Thatcher.

A. E. Trost and Carl Wuerfel leave for New York next week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Pickard and guest spent Friday in Detroit.

Miss Anna Bell Ness is visiting relatives and friends in Bellevue.

C. H. Bromley, traveling agent for the Red Line, is in the city.

Mr. Will Derbyshire, of Adrian, will spend Sunday in Toledo.

Mrs. Chase, of Linden Place, has returned from Middle Bass.

Mr. Hague, of New York, will visit Toledo friends next week.

Mrs. John Berdan, Miss Cousie and Mr. Scheppie are at Middle Bass.

P. H. Purcell, of Cleveland, visited Toledo friends yesterday and to-day.

Mr. Will Dewey has returned from New York, where he went on business.

Dr. Chapman, of Hudson, Mich., has been spending a few days in the city.

Miss Mary Willing has returned from Cleveland, where she spent several days.

Miss Nellie Cook will entertain a charming lady friend from Chicago next month.

Mrs. C. M. Dickinson is in Cleveland, where her daughter, Mrs. McCoy, is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Riddle, of North Baltimore, are in the city, en route to Detroit.

Miss Ella Conlisk has returned from a trip to New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ketcham 2d are expected home from their European trip tomorrow.

Mrs. E. A. Eighmy, of Blissfield, Mich., is in the city the guest of Mrs. M. E. Dutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Conlisk, of Texas, are visiting Mrs. Conlisk, of 123 Illinois street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Elworth, of Columbus, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Alexander.

The Misses Gifford have issued unique invitations for a garden party next Tuesday evening.

Mr. A. L. Spitzer and wife sailed for home last week and are expected to arrive in the city soon.

Miss Clara Irvine has left for a trip to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other western points.

Mrs. A. M. Scott leaves for the west to-morrow after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Frank Jaquet.

Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, bishop of Delaware, is at the Boody house, the guest of C. F. Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cook have removed to Fostoria. Their many friends will regret their departure.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Moore, who are summering at Pleasant Harbor, Mass., report fishing excellent.

Toledoans will rejoice to hear that Judge Seney is very much improved and is on the road to recovery.

Miss Hattie Gasser will be the soprano at St. Paul's M. E. church for two Sundays, beginning to-morrow.

Miss Kittie Young, of Warren street, left for Chicago Thursday morning, where she will visit with friends.

Miss May Dillon, of Sioux City, Ia., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pickard, No. 715 Madison street.

Forsythe Post will give an excursion to Presque Isle next Friday to view the dress parade of the Second regiment.

Miss Delia Hopkins gave a 7 o'clock luncheon for a number of her friends at her home on lower Huron street last evening.

Mr. P. T. Germane and Mrs. Germane, his mother, who came on from the east to join him, are visiting relatives in Madison, Wis.

Miss Gertrude Wachinheimer and Miss Zoe Wheeler have sailed from Southampton and will come direct to Toledo. Miss Wachinheimer will be Mrs. Ed Moore's guest.

A big boy has just arrived at the home of W. H. Tucker in East Toledo. Mr. Tucker says the little chap weighs a ton in his eyes.

Richard Kerlin left last night for his home in Pennsylvania, in response to a summons announcing the serious illness of his father.

Mrs. William O. Field and son, Henry Irvine, are visiting in Omaha and other western points. Mr. Field, the popular manager of the Hotel Madison, is visiting at his old home in Kentucky.

Mrs. Hattie Mason Allen has moved from 299 Missouri street to the corner of Lenk and Missouri streets, and occupies the new cottage of C. A. Browning.

Miss Emogene Hime, of 434 Delaware avenue, has returned home from Bryan, where she has been visiting her uncle, F. S. Kissinger, and friends for the past three weeks.

The Misses Mutchler, Cole and McCarty, and Messrs. Bert Doremus, G. Brown, and Will and Charlie Farnsworth will visit Gordon Dickinson at Grand Rapids to-morrow.

Mr. A. J. Welliver, of Hamilton, with his family, arrived this afternoon to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wade. Mr. Welliver is clerk of courts of Butler county, and made the tour of Europe with Mr. Wade last summer.

A merry party of young people, chaperoned by Madame Lothrop, chartered a Robison double-deck car last evening and had a gay time. At the conclusion of the trip the guests repaired to Madame Lothrop's home, where a round of pleasures were indulged in until a late hour. Among the guests were the Misses Frade Ullrich, Jennie McGittigan, Jennie McMonigle, Morris Roe of Chicago, Marguerite Partland and Lizzie Partland and Messrs. Ed McGittigan, Tom McGittigan, Bittman of New York, F. A. McGurn of New York, Joseph F. L. Uhl, Charles Greening, Philip Uhl, and Mrs. Dority.

Balloon Ascension | From MarengoPark, Sunday, July 24, 5:30 o'clock p. m. Take the steamer Burt, foot Jefferson street. Fare, round trip, 20c.

THE ROBISON ELECTRIC ROAD.

Nine Miles from Manhattan to the Asylum for 5 cents or Ticket Fare—No Change of Cars—All Cars Run Through.

From 1 o'clock to 11 o'clock p. m. of each week day and all day on Sundays, the Huron Street and Depot Line runs through to the asylum.

There is no line in the city which presents such a varied and attractive ride. Transfers from all lines are good on this line until further notice.

Those who have not been to the asylum do not know what is there. It is worth a ride 100 miles to see the grounds alone. Talk of parks—one million and a half of dollars expended by the state. The grounds are beautiful.

JAMES J. ROBISON, General Manager.

Toledo, O., July 22, 1892.

The house of Whitney & Currier Co., with superior facilities, and whose members have had many years of experience as manufacturers and dealers, do offer the purchasing public better pianos and organs, on better and more equitable terms than any other house or agents in Toledo or elsewhere. This house has the largest stock of first-class instruments in Toledo. Go see for yourselves.

LAKEE MARIN.

Vessel Passages Through the Lakes and Rivers.

Port Huron, July 23.—Down—Aloha, Buel consort, 11 last night; Aurora consorts, midnight; Van Allen consorts, Mt. Clemens, Burton, Burt, 3; Saveland, 4; Brady raft, Monteagle, 4:40; Andaste, 5; Grand Traverse, Wilbur, Reindeer, Sophia, 6; Stone, Otwell, Baldwin, 6:30; Wilhelm consorts, 7; Devereux, 8:30; Japan, Atlantis, 9:20; Davidson, 10.

Up—Cheming, Hiawatha consort, Italia, Australasia, 10:40 last night; Specular consort, Salina barges, midnight; Adams, 1 a. m.; Walulla, Cumberland consort, 1:30; Olympia, Jenks, Tidings, 9:30; Masaba, 10:15; Wm. Chisholm, 10:40; wind south, light.

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, July 23.—Up—Tampa, Roanoke, 10 last night; Ranney, Cobb, 11; Arnola, Anderson, Kirby, 2; Shrigley, Ogarita, Brink, 4; Alcona, Alta, 5; Gilbert, 7; Harper, Wade, 9; Gould, London, 10.

Down—Iosco, 10 last night; Pickando, Marengo, 11; North Wave, midnight; Nipigon, Melbourne, Delaware, Ganges, 2; Estora, Topeka, America, 5; Hadley, Sheldon, Ely, 6; Castalia, Algonquin, 8; Otago, Montmorency, Monticello, 10; Warner, Kelly, City Traverse, 10:30; clear, calm.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, July Two more boats were on the market to-day and coal freights are more active. Charters—Parnell, Danforth, Mazee, Toledo, City Rome, Britannic, Chicago, 60 cents; Street, Milwaukee, 60; Benson, Ford, Toledo, 25.

Duluth.

Duluth, July 23.—Demand for boats to load wheat has let up here. The Gilbert was chartered yesterday at 3 1-4.

The barge Sagamore was launched this afternoon. She is 320 feet long and will go in tow of the whaleback steamer Pathfinder, both being built for Samuel Mather, of Cleveland.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns Crossing, July 23.—Down—Wetmore and consort, 10 last night; Parker and consort, 11; Iron Duke and consort, 12:20 a. m.; Frost, 1; John Eddy and consort, 1:50; Britannic, Danforth, 2:20; Armenia and consort, 8; Sibley and consort, 8:10; Bartlett and consort, 8:20; Superior and consort, 8:40; Mineral Rock and barges, 8:50; Gladstone, 10:10.

Up—Burlington and barges, 10:50 last night; Olympia, 11:10; Hopkins, 11:40; Charles Eddy and consort, midnight; William, Chisholm, 2:40 a. m.; Masaba, 3:10; Kalkaska, 4:10; Neosho, 5; Spencer and consort, Flint, Pere Marquette, 6; Cross and barges, 6:20; Corona, 6:40; Chocaw, Nyack, 6:50; Nimick, Kershaw and consort, 7:10; Posadena, Adriatic, Kaliyuga, Fontana, Hale, Bradley, 8; Three Brothers, New Orleans, Northern Queen, 9:30; China, 9:50; Curtis and consort, Germania and consort, 10; Cambria, 11.

Through the Straits.

Mackinaw, July 23.—Down—Syracuse, 9:30 last night; Rust, Barnes, 4:20; Robert, Packer, 6; Roman, 6:15; Briton, 10; New York, 10:40.

Up—Lackawanna, 5.

Wind east; light, clear.

TALMAGE AND THE CZAR

They Have a Friendly Chat in Peterhof.

The Russian Ruler Has Many Kind Words for the American People.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage, the American clergyman now on a visit to this city, was invited by the Czar to the palace of Peterhof, where a suite of rooms was especially arranged for him. The Czar gave Mr. Talmage a warm and hearty greeting, but did not kiss him, as he had the German Kaiser. His majesty said that he desired to thank the American people for their kindness in relieving the sufferings of famine in Russia.

Afterward the czar conversed at length with Mr. Talmage on political and religious subjects, and the reverend gentleman gave his majesty some interesting information on the progress of religion in the United States. Mr. Talmage was introduced to the empress and the imperial children, who all treated the reverend visitor most graciously and regarded him with much curiosity. The czar manifested great interest in America and American affairs, and asked numerous questions on social and political subjects. The officials at St. Petersburg gave a banquet in honor of the American clergyman. The reverend Mr. Talmage will start to-day from St. Petersburg to make a tour of Scotland.

Presque Isle | Is Toledo's grand refrigerator this hot weather. Take steamer Pastime today, 10, 12, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Try Braun's Home Made Dry Hop Yeast.

We know Braun's Home Made Yeast is good, therefore we recommend it.

Raise "um" one with Braun's Home Made Yeast. All grocers sell it.

Democratic rally at Memorial hall, Monday evening, to be addressed by Hon. Frank Hurd.

Send all kinds of silk and woolen goods to be cleaned, dyed and repaired to the

A goodly number of traveling men went to Put-in-Bay this morning to fraternize with the boys from Detroit and Cleveland.

Steamer Wallace for Orchard Grove. Ball game, Perrysburg and Maumee. Leaves Monroe street 10 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 p. m.

A meeting of the C., H. & D. directors was called for Toledo to-day, but they failed to materialize. Nothing further will likely be done until the court passes on the injunction suit filed by Director Hafer.

Bishop Coleman will preach at St. Paul's Episcopal church Sunday evening at 7:30. The bishop is a favorite in East Toledo, as well as on this side of the river, and he will undoubtedly by greeted by a large congregation.

A boy named Cabou, living on Jervis street, while trying to get away from a policeman last night, fell in a hole, the cop after him. The boy's hip was dislocated, which will keep him at home for several weeks.

Toledo's Lakeside excursionists to the Epworth league exercises arrived home safely at 10 o'clock last night. The services at the tabernacle were interesting throughout. The Toledo leaguers were accompanied by Mr. John E. Gunckel, who did everything in his power to make things pleasant.

A LONDON DISCOVERY.

When England Was a Bog and the Thames a Prehistoric Amazon.

There was an interesting discovery of remains of mammoths and other prehistoric animals under the streets in the heart of London lately. Workmen who were excavating the streets for sewerage works came upon the remains at a depth of 22 feet below the surface. Two large tusks of a mammoth were first discovered among a pile of bones, probably of the same animal. The tusks were broken, but when complete they measured between nine and ten feet in length, and one piece was nearly two feet in circumference. About 15 feet away from these remains the lower jaw and bones of a younger mammoth were found. Other unclassified bones were also found. It is said to be evident that the animals died at the place where the remains were discovered. It is highly interesting to contrast what must have been the appearance of the scene when these mammoths were grazing on London's site with the appearance of the same spot to-day.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

We will make a bet that H. C. Frentz, 521 Jefferson street, has the best assortment of etchings in the city, and that he sells them at the most reasonable prices.

He beats the world with his low prices on room moulding and in putting it up. Go and see Frentz, 521 Jefferson street, and you will be satisfied.

OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS, 422 Summit st., between Adams and Oak streets.

There is not a frame factory in the city that has such a choice lot of picture moulding as you will find at H. C. Frentz's, 521 Jefferson.

THE ELKS.

They Decide to Push the New York Case to a Settlemnt.

Washington, July 23.—The grand trustees of the order of Elks met here to-day. Decisive steps were taken in regard to what is known as the "New York case," which has been regarded with interest throughout the country.

It was decided to push the hearing of this case at the October term of the supreme court of New York state and the matter was assigned to Grand Exalted Ruler Hay and Grand Trustee Campbell to bring the litigation to a speedy end. If it is not settled in the courts, steps will be taken to institute a new lodge in New York city.

IDLEWILD | Gives special excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle Park, Sunday, July 24, leaving her dock, foot Jefferson street, at 9 o'clock a. m., city time. Fare, round trip, 50c.

RUSSIAN PASTIME.

A Country Where They Play Cards, Though They Starve to Eat.

There is only one factory in Russia for the manufacture of playing cards. It has a monopoly of the business, and belongs to the Foundling hospital. It is figured that there are 30,000,000 people in Russia who play cards, and to supply the demand this factory puts out 6,000,000 packs of cards annually. In order to make this enormous quantity of cards only 320 women, aged from 15 to 20 years, and 68 men are employed. And they are chosen amid the sisters, wives, and daughters of the workmen at the factory. Both exteriorly and interiorly the factory is a model of cleanliness. This is one of the essential conditions of this branch of production. All the employes live at the factory and earn from $5 to $15 a month. They work from 6 in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, and are allowed two hours a day for their meals, says the Brandon Banner. Besides the ordinary playing cards of different qualities, the factory produces annually 120,000 packs of miniature playing cards as toys. The annual product of the factory amounts to about $600,000. The cardboard is supplied by the Neva paper mill.

USES FOR SWEET OIL.

A bottle of sweet oil is an absolute necessity in the household. Few women know of the many uses to which it may be put.

Sweet oil cleans bronzes; after being carefully rubbed on they should be polished with chamois skin.

Do your shoes squeak? Then rub them with sweet oil.

Sweet oil will clean Britannia metal; rub it well with a flannel cloth and then wash off in warm suds.

For sunburn sweet oil and lime water—two parts oil to one of lime water—will be found very efficacious.

To remove warts apply frequently sweet oil and cinnamon, which will, in time, cause them to disappear.

In laying knives away apply a little sweet oil on very lightly, and wrap them in tissue paper; this will prevent their rusting.

For inflammatory rheumatism dissolve into a pint of sweet oil one ounce of pulverized saltpetre, and thoroughly rub the parts affected.

Presque Isle to-day.

MAN AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

Many a man lies awake wondering what the neighbors think of him, when the fact is that they have gone to sleep and forgotten him.

If it were not for the boy next door, your boys would be "purt ot little gentlemen."

The next-door neighbors who give a lawn tennis party when it is wash day at your house show very little regard for your wife's feelings.

Neighborly sympathy is a good thing, but sometimes a man has to break his leg to get it.

When your neighbor comes home in a hack at 3 in the morning, and you suggest to your wife that perhaps he has been out of town, she merely remarks that it is but natural for you men to stand up for one another.—Indianapolis Journal.

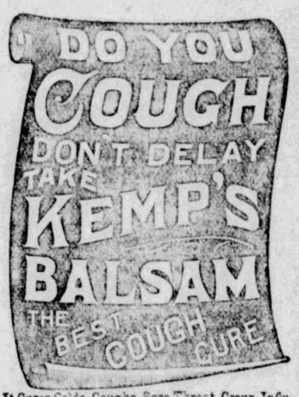
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.

"Now this is one of the most delightful mornings, Farmer Hayseed," said his city guest, in her enthusiasm.

"Yes, miss, it's a very proper mornin', but you should a' been up half an hour earlier."

"Why, were the sunlight tints more beautiful upon the hills than now?" inquired the young lady, fearing she had missed an opportunity for artistic ecstacy.

"I dunno 'bout that; but you ought to have seen the rumpus Josh had with the white-faced heifer. She kicked the bottom out of the pail and landed him t'other side o' yard in a hurry."—Texas Siftings.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIED.

CRAIG—Dalla A., Saturday, July 23, at 2 o'clock a. m., aged 28 years, wife of Geo. L. Craig, vice president and superintendent Craig shipyard.

Funeral Monday, July 25th, at 2 o'clock, from residence, Ironville, East Toledo.

BARRY—At Chicago, Wednesday, July 20, 1892, John, son of Redmond and Margaret Barry.

Funeral from St. Francis De Sales church Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Friends invited. p

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 320 15th street; possession August 1st. Enquire at Room 10, Trinity Block, corner Adams and St. Clair, 3rd floor. p

WANTED—TUBA PLAYER, TO TRAVEL with circus; fare paid on to the show. Enquire of Billy Ashe, 52 Ottawa street. p

WANTED—WOOD TURNER, A STEADY job. Apply to Chas. Heshley, Wm. Peter's planing mill.

WANTED—A GOOD, LIGHT, SECOND-handed double harness; also a low, double 2-seated carriage; must be cheap. Apply 610 Monroe street. 22july6

AUCTION—MARKET SPACE, SATURday, July 30, at 10 a. m., 2 pianos, 1 organ, 10 mattresses, furniture, carpets and bedding. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer. 23july6

AUCTION—SIX CASES OF STORAGE goods property of R. L. Rowland, contents unknown, on Market Space Saturday, July 30, at 10 a. m. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer. 23july6

FOR SALE—A LOT IN THE 7TH WARD in the very best part of the residence portion of the city for sale very cheap; will take horse and carriage or lot in East Toledo in part pay. Address H. 77, care Bee. p

FOR SALE

Having sold all of the residences which we erected on Melrose street, in Walton Bros. Addition, and having commenced the erection of others, with modern conveniences, nine (9) rooms and bath room, with large attics and cellars, brick all laid in cement under entire houses, both gases, city water, sewers, stone sidewalks, with all improvements paid for, we would be pleased to have those looking for a house of moderate cost, with modern conveniences, to come and see the class of material and workmanship of the houses we are building.

25 New Residence Lots in the addition at $1,000 each.

IRA RICHARDSON & SON, 3 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

MONEY . .

WE WANT!

20 PER CENT. OFF during July FOR CASH, on all goods in our store. . . . . .

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,

307 SUMMIT STREET.

LADIES' **$2** OXFORDS.

See Their Shape and Beauty!

ALL SIZES FROM A TO E.

Reinhart & Murphy,

443 Summit Street, Near Oak.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, **PIANOS** Gildemeister & Kroeger Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant,

50 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO.

341 STRASBURGER'S 341

MID-SUMMER

CLEARANCE SALE!

OF

SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

In order to dispose of all Summer Footwear we will sell same at and below cost. Below we quote a few closing out prices:

LADIES'	Ladies' Oxfords	MENS'.
FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE
$6 50 now $4 35	$5 00 now $3 50	$6 50 now $4 35
$5 00 now $3 35	$4 00 now $2 75	$5 00 now $3 35
$4 00 now $2 75	$3 50 now $2 35	$4 00 now $2 85
$3 50 now $2 35	$3 00 now 2 00	$3 50 now $2 35
$2 50 now $1 65	$2 00 now $1 35	$2 50 now $1 95
		$2 00 now $1 37
In fact, we will close out all our Ladies' Shoes without reserve	The above must be closed out in a few days.	Gentlemen, these are for a few days only.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES!

L. STRASBURGER,

341 SUMMIT STREET.

MARENGO PARK | Is attracting crowds of visitors daily. It is the coolest, most delightful spot near Toledo. Steamer Burt goes there four times every day. Fare round trip, only 20c.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—GORDON SETTER BITCH ABOUT 6 months old; went away the morning of July 22nd. Return same to C. Tallmadge & Co., 28 Superior street, and receive reward. 22july2p

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN; salary $12 per week. Call 66 Law building. 20j

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO call on retail trade only, introducing a specialty, a rouser for dull times. Liberal commissions and exclusive territory. Address Dept. Z—, R. S. Peale Co., Chicago, Ill. 22july4st s

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS; salary or commission; steady work; prompt pay. Write Elwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 22july-to-5sep

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, newly furnished, on first and second floor; board if wanted, at 512 Superior street. 22july3p

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TINNER; steady job to good man. Orwig & Starr, McComb, Ohio. 22july3p

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, IMMEDIately. Burnett Barber Shop.

FOR RENT—ROOMS IN THE BRICK house corner of Stickney avenue and Huron street, with all conveniences and natural gas. Apply 1549 Huron street. 22july2p

WANTED—A GOOD, LIGHT, SECOND-handed harness; also a low 2-seated carriage; must be cheap. Apply 610 Monroe street. 22july6

WANTED—SECOND HAND SAFE, MEdium siz; also letter press, letter size; must be in good order and cheap. Address in reference to either, or both, Box 213, City. 22july2

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, NO. 625 Chestnut street, $18 per month. Enquire at 130 Water street. 22july4p

FOUND—A PAIR OF LIGHT TAN SLIPpers. Owner can have same by proving property. Call at 553 Wisconsin st. 22july2p

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood at $25 per foot, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire B. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 22july-tf

FOR SALE—MARE—GENTLE AND kind; good harness and piano box end spring leather top buggy. Call at 1701 Broadway, in forenoon. p

WANTED—SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman by a young man with good reference, and security if necessary. Address J. W., Slam, Ohio. 23july3

FOR SALE—BEFORE PURCHASING elsewhere don't fail to look at and enquire the prices of lots in Goodman's extension of Corbusier's addition. The location is unsurpassed for beauty and convenience. The two Belt railroads on Monroe street and Lawrence avenue, the Lawrence avenue school, the Outing Ground at the junction of Monroe and Bancroft streets and the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroad depots at the Wagon Works, makes this location more desirable than any other in the city for nice residences. The streets are graded to the city's established grade; sewerage will be completed during the summer. Call for plats, prices and terms of J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLING 12 rooms; all modern improvements, all in first-class condition, near street railroad; 15 minutes walk from postoffice. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BELL BOY at Hotel Madison. 23d

FOR RENT—NO. 324 WEST LAFAYETTE street, near 15th; house 11 rooms, cellar, water, gas, sewer, street paved, electric cars, vacant Aug. 1st. p

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF 20, a place in a retail store; had five years experience. Address J. M., Air Line Junction, Ohio. 20j

WANTED—THREE GIRLS AT THE Empire House. Call at once. 821 and 823 Summit street. 20j

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, with every convenience, in private family, at 702 Walnut, corner Erie. p

A FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED AT 801 Madison street. 23july3

WANTED—SITUATION TO RUN WOODworking machinery; moulding machine (sticker), band saw and shaper, a specialty; good wood turner. Address Sticker, 1014 Walnut street, city. 23july6p

WANTED—MEN AT POPP'S LIVERY stable.

$12,000—I HAVE A CLIENT WHO DEsires to invest $12,000 in Toledo property, in parcels of $100 and up. Property must be cheap. What have you to offer? J. H. Bellows, Room 7, Drummond Block. p

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN EXchange for a brick residence. Address J. H. Bellows, Room 7, Drummond Block. p

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN at 705 Colburn street for return of pug dog lost Wednesday evening on Broadway, near Colburn. 23july2

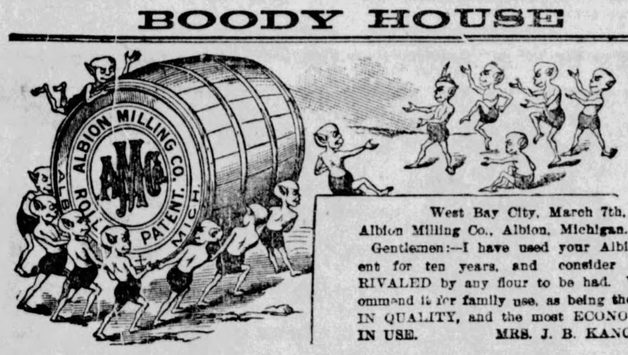
WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Call immediately at 908 11th street, near Indiana avenue. p

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA

For Spring Medicine.

W. K. WEST,

BOODY HOUSE



West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH

COOL!

COMFORTABLE!

ATTRACTIVE!

: : : Our Store These Months. : : :
Make it Your Headquarters While Down Town.

THE HASSENZAHL CROCKERY COMPANY

BLACK AND GOLD FRONT.

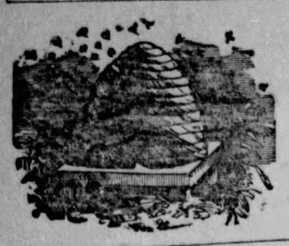
RUSSET OXFORDS!
RUSSET OXFORDS!
RUSSET OXFORDS!

. . . New invoice all sizes, all widths, at the : . .

LADIES' SHOE PARLOR!

333 SUPERIOR STREET.

. . . . . HILL BROTHERS.



THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 526 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State.
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.
For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. BRIGGS, of Monroe.
For Judge of Supreme court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.
For Member State Board of Public Works
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

The Mischief of Half-Truths.

The Toronto Empire, quoting Mr. Powderly, of the United States, to prove that the tenantry of baronial estates in England are better circumstanced than employes of huge concerns in this country, is one of the queer spectacular combinations that sometimes occur in the heat of controversy. Says Mr. Powderly (in the Empire):

Which is worst, the aristocrat of England or the plutocrat of the United States? The one lives upon his estates, cultivates friendly, kindly and charitable relations with his dependants and those around him, utilizes his inherited revenue in keeping up those stately "homes of England," which lend such solidity and dignity to the public and private institutions of the Mother Country. The other, as in the case of Mr. Carnegie, makes his "pile" of money out of popular labor, grinds wages down to the uttermost point, combines with his fellow capitalists, and forms a trust which increases the price of his product to the consumer, and then retires to a mansion in Washington, fashionable leadership in New York, or a castle in England and a shooting place in the Scottish Highlands. Meantime his employes, as at Homestead, may be living in squalor or "locked out" in order to enforce lower wages.

Of course Mr. Powderly takes the best condition in England to compare with the worst in America, the same as the high-tax manipulators take figures that answer their purpose from Commissioner Wright's report, and pass over pages of comparisons, proving that, when hours of labor or number of months in the year are considered, the English laborer in many industries has more money in hand at the close of the year than the American has. A man may tell the exact truth in what he says and yet by omitting to say all, or to qualify properly, entirely mislead his reader or listener.

If it be indeed true, that, in this land of boasted equal rights and unlimited opportunity, the laborer is no better off than in old-world aristocracies and monarchies; if we must debate the question at all to prove that he is, or go hunting outside reasons for better conditions, then is free government a failure, our revolutionary fathers died in vain, and the union of states was not worth the price of its preservation. We will not accept Mr. Powderly's declaration as referring to permanency or universality of condition, neither will we, while free men possess the right of franchise, accept the demagogic doctrine, that constantly increasing tax laws are what make our country happier or more prosperous than the monarchies of the old world. Our upon these fabrications that assume the gloss of truth by which to deceive. If the American citizen is not infinitely better off today than the citizen of any other country in the world, the majority of those citizens whose ballos elect men to make the laws, are to blame for it. We are helped on every hand by national conditions; only man's blindness, ignorance, greed and selfishness hinders our approach to ideal conditions.

The Pinkertons' Testimony.

The testimony of the Pinkertons before the congressional committee puts Manager Frick in the light of a falsifier, as well as a deliberate disturber of the peace. The Pinkertons had assurance that their men would be deputized and their work be done within lawful lines. And there is a falsity, also, as to the knowledge of the men employed. One young man, wounded and in the hospital, said he would never have enlisted ahd he known his destination and what was expected of him. The testimony of the Pinkertons contradicts this, point blank. They also declare the barges were not lined with iron and so to resist attack. A dozen different descriptions of the barges have mentioned the "plate armor" lining. The Pinkertons might learn of Mr. Frick why their men were not sworn in. The public will be interested to see this conflicting testimony assorted and the deceivers and falsifiers properly branded. But no asservations, however plausible they may be made to appear, will remove the contempt in which the "private detectives" are held. The state and the national militia are the only armed bodies to preserve the peace in this country.

Senator Plumb's widow is one among a great many thousand. She refused the salary that would have been her husband's had he lived, and asked that the appropriation be stricken out. She is doubly a patriot at a time like this when th treasury is depleted; and an example of dignity and self-respect, to decline what would be placed in her hands when an uncounted army of men are scrambling to get almost any possible grab in almost any possible way. All honor to the fine sensibilities and the courageous spirit of Mrs. Plumb. Her action will make a single, luminous paragraph in the country's history.

A 20-cent gas rate was decided upon by the council last night. Gas is cheaper and more desirable, at this cost, than any other fuel, and may afford sufficient profit to recoup the badly managed business of the city plant. The Bee can be pardoned for asking its readers to remember how little time ago it was called by some hotheads, an enemy to Toledo because it advised a five-years' contract at a 12-cent rate. It is well that the profitless controversy is thus ended and can no longer be dragged in as an issue in politics, friendship and religion.

Monday Night's Rally.

Memorial hall should be packed to the doors on Monday evening on the occasion of the democratic ratification meeting. This will be the opening gun of the campaign, and it is extremely fitting that it should be successful. The speaker of the evening, Hon. Frank H. Hurd, and the subject of his address, Protection and Wages, are attractions in themselves. The supporters of Cleveland and Stevenson should make it a point to be present, and all others who desire to hear the important question discussed by a master are invited to attend.

Very short-sighted argument the high-tax advocates make when they tell us that it is the cheap labor of the south that the Carnegies have to compete with. Isn't that "cheap labor of the south" under the same "beneficent law? Why are not wages raised to the standard maintained elsewhere in the country? The truth is coming slowly home to the consciences of voters. Mr. Frick spoke advisedly when he said, "the tariff has nothing to do with regulation of the labor wage."

It now transpires that the four much-vaunted pearl button factories in Auburn, N. Y., Elmira, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Menard, Ill., are all employing convict labor at an average of 50 cents a day for men employes, and the wages of the children, judging by the expose at the time of the girls' strike in Detroit, are about half that. If this is how a 113 per cent. tax establishes an industry in the United States, either it is a failure in principle or the tax isn't half large enough.

The nomination of Mr. C. A. Vordtriede as consul to Horgen, Switzerland, was confirmed by the senate yesterday and the gentleman will likely prepare to at once assume his duties. Mr. Vordtriede's appointment is a well-deserved compliment and one which is gratifying to his numerous friends in Toledo and vicinity. He will make an intelligent consul.

The Carnegies have been protected and aided by government for a good many years in their industrious labor of piling up millions earned by the sweat of other man's brows. The vital question to-day is, what protection is there for the laborers and their families whom the Carnegies are turning into the street?

The calmest, most conservative and most reasonable statement of the case at Homestead is presented by Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the skilled workmen. While upholding the inviolability of property rights, he presents the rights of labor in a fair and convincing manner.

As soon as Governor Pattison's train was out of sight notices of eviction were served on fifty families by Carnegie's agent, to the dwellers on "Shanty Hill." Ten days are given for removal. This is another feature of "protection to American labor," as insured by a beneficent tax law.

To be sure it is hot weather in Toledo, but a few moments out takes you into the enjoyment of lake breezes. Toledo is bountifully supplied with cool resorts and splendid boating facilities.

It is an ill wind that blows no good; if the idolized Blaine had been nominated at Minneapolis, the "substitute argument" could not have been used by the newspaper actors that assume the small parts in the campaign drama.

It must be remembered that we have professions and a reputation to live up to in this country. The first declaration of our charter of liberty is one of equal rights. This is not the country of lords and serfs.

Advice on tap: keep your temper, don't drink too much ice water, eat light foods and remember to be merciful to your horses.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS.

Railroad Men Get Together for Mutual Benefit.

Baltimore, July 23.—Reuben Foster, receiver of the Richmond & Danville company; R. D. Carpenter, of Virginia, commissioner of the associated railways of Virginia and the Carolinas; T. M. Emerson, traffic manager of the Atlantic coast line; Sol Haas, traffic manager of the Richmond & Danville system; O. V. Smith, traffic manager of the seaboard air line, and John C. Winder, general manager of the seaboard air line, met here last night to supervise the traffic contracts and adjust the rates under which their railroad systems now interchange business.

The contract under which the interchange is effected has been in force for twelve years.

This system was continued at the meeting last night and Mr. Carpenter was continued in this capacity as commissioner, but with enlarged powers.

HOVEY WON.

Boston, July 23.—After four sets of hard work yesterday Hovey defeated Chase, of Providence. Score: First round—N. P. Hovey, Harvard, beat Malcolm Chase, of Providence, 8—6, 3—6, 6—, 7—5.

CUTTER COMMENT.

It is about time for the renaissance of the peaceful Idiot who names his helpless babe Grover Cleveland or Benjamin Harrison just for the sake of seeing his idiocy advertised in the newspapers.—Chicago News-Record.

A "Laborist" is English for the man who gets elected to office in the interest of labor. There are a great many laborists in the United States, but in a large number of instances they might easily be distinguished from laborers.—Indianapolis News.

The senate is perfectly willing everybody should drink at the world's fair and rescinded the bar prohibition, but when it comes to looking at the marvels of art and nature on Sunday the Millionaires' club hold up hands of horror. All which goes to show that this world's fair legislation favors the saloon business to the disadvantage of sober workingmen and their families.—Chicago News.

The day is not distant when the labor organizations will insist upon a higher order of excellence in their respective trades as a condition of membership and upon courts of arbitration to settle all differences between employers and employes, and that demand will be recognized by the enactment of statutes that will remove all cause for murderous riots, locked out employes and disorganized business relations between capital and labor.—Des Moines Register.

Protection to American workingmen, as interpreted by the republican party, is exhibited in all its beauties at Homestead. Harrison protects Carnegie, and Carnegie protects Frick, and Frick hires Pinkerton assassins to protect the works from which the working people are locked out, and the working people find protection in graves and hospitals. Republican rule has created such monsters as Carnegie and Frick, and as long as the republicans are allowed to remain in power there will be a continual spawn of the same brood.—Texas Siftings.

The singular, obstinate tenacity with which President Harrison has kept Raum glued to his place in the pension office, despite all his shortcomings and the well-known dislike of Secretary Noble, is one of the unaccountable peculiarities of the situation which the president alone can explain. The president is responsible. He must fight his battle for re-election with the pension office incumbent astride of his shoulders and the report of the house committee hanging like a millstone around the neck of his canvass.—Philadelphia Record.

The senate is rapidly gravitating into a national club of nobility, founded solely upon wealth. A large proportion of the members of the body, and some who are most omnipotent in the legislatures of their states, would never be thought of for the senate if the people chose the senators, and public confidence is gradually lessening in the statesmanship and integrity of the body. It is steadily drifting away from all touch or sympathy with the people, and it has practically ceased to be a representative body in accord with the genius of our free institutions.—Philadelphia Times.

COMING TO A CLOSE.

The Annual Encampment of the Toledo Cadets.

A Day Spent in Showing What Bicycles Can Do.

More Target Shooting, With the Scores—Then There is a Raft of Notes Gathered by a Bee.

The Cadets at Camp Toledo presented a rather tired and dusty appearance last evening after their run across country on their bicycles. They had the satisfaction, however, of knowing that they had performed the first military excursion of the kind that has ever been undertaken in America, and they acquitted themselves with credit, considering all circumstances.

The entire company, with the exception of four men left to guard camp, mounted their wheels early yesterday morning, and with Capt. McMaken in the lead, started for Tontogany. Several couriers were sent on ahead, and made some splendid time, as mentioned in the Bee yesterday.

As the sun began to climb the heavens the heat became scorching, and the boys received the full benefit, as they were wearing fatigue caps that are rather heavy and furnish no shade. The roads were in splendid condition, however, and Tontogany was reached in good time.

Here Capt. McMaken and several of the boys were obliged to stop, some on account of accidents to their machines, and others for rest.

The remainder of the company pushed on for Bowling Green and kept to the march like old-timers.

Bowling Green was reached in good season, and here the company had dinner at the Ross house and the boys were in good shape to appreciate it.

The invasion of the military wheelmen created considerable stir at Bowling Green, and an exhibition bicycle drill given in the streets was witnessed by a large and appreciative crowd.

Here also the boys invaded a hattery," and broad-brimmed straw hats of immense size were procured. The return trip was made under these in more comfort, even if the procession did present the appearance of a moving harvest field. Indeed, it is said that some stray cattle did make an effort to browse off of some of the stragglers who rested by the wayside.

Those who had stopped at Tontogany joined the company on the return, but several, among whom was Lieut. Watters, returned in a wagon, which was pressed into service as an ambulance for four wheels that give out.

Camp was reached late in the afternoon and shaded tents were a welcome sight to the men.

The only mishap of any consequence that occurred on the run was a collision on a hill down which several were coasting fast. It ended in a heap of men and steel at the bottom and Al. Scott sustained a dislocated wrist, but he is in better shape to-day.

Captain McMaken was well pleased with the result of the run and it was hugely enjoyed by all who participated.

On account of the work done during the day the company drill in the evening was dispensed with and the simple ceremony of dress parade ended the work for the day.

The band gave a delightful concert in the evening.

During dress parade Julius Guleerd, whose time had expired, was sworn in for another five years. The ceremony was very impressive and Capt. McMaken made a few remarks, complimenting Guleerd for his past services and expressing gratitude at his re-enlistment.

The target practice yesterday resulted in the following scores, out of a possible 15:

Phillips	6
Engler	0
Dickinson	3
Welbon	10
Raymer	15
Sowder	7
Ely	6
La Salle	2
Brailey	9
Dresser	0
Schmitt	3
Hartman	8

While the company was away on the run, Phillips, Welbon, Sowder and Messenger were left to guard camp and to prevent time from hanging heavy on their hands a series of field sports were arranged, with Ed Waite, as starter, time keeper and official scorer. The boys, however, claim that Ed's experience with the Toledo base ball club has spoiled him for reliability. He was charged with juggling the figures and being convicted by court-martial was fined "about a dozen lines."

The colored corps were also enlisted in the games and proved to be very gay athletics, especially when it comes to playing craps.

The most important event of the sports was a one-third mile dash on the bicycles in which Sowder, Phillips, Welbon and Messenger took part. The finish was a close one between Sowder and Welbon, with the former ahead by two lengths.

To-day the usual routine prevails in camp and there are a large number of visitors to the camp, the first to arrive being Herman Middaugh and "Col. Pluck." Preparations are being made for a gala day to-morrow, as several hundred visitors are expected from the city on the special excursion trains.

Taps.

Ask Jack Schmitt who stole his suspenders.

LaSalle is "out of sight" in his new straw hat.

The ladies in camp are enjoying the outing immensely.

John Dresser has been getting some good strings of fish on the quiet.

Among the pets in camp the "Blue Ribbon" seems to be quite a favorite.

Pixley is a great alarm clock and has the thanks of the Bee for his efficiency in this line.

The band concerts in the evening attract big audiences from the village and neighboring farms.

Charley O'Brien, as Sergeant Major, carries a sword with all the eclat of a commissioned officer.

Although the soldiers thought it hot, the temperature in camp yesterday was many degrees cooler than in the city.

A marauding party made a raid on the correspondents' tent last night, but instead of a blanket tossing a feast followed.

An attack is to be made on the tintype gallery to-day, and it is expected that a most wonderful collection will be secured.

Besides the splendid fishing the river presents splendid opportunities for boating and a row in the evening is a favorite pastime.

The new tactics as exemplified by the cadets calls forth admiration from every army or National Guardsman who witnesses it.

Welbon is a great artillery man, but owing to old habits he fires the cannon with a base ball bat and then makes a slide for first base.

The newspaper people, as well as all visitors, have been taken care of in splendid style, for which hospitality hearty thanks are extended.

Jim LaSalle is not only a first-class bugler, but he is the greatest fisherman in the camp, and under the tutorship of a native he has learned every hole in the river.

This has been one of the best camps ever held by the Cadets, and the boys will be loth to break up on Monday. The Grand Rapids people have also been most hospitable.

"Inky," "Brownie" and Donkey" put up a job on their comrade Claude yesterday, and as a result the victim took a sudden and unexpected bath in the river. Inky says Claude turned fourteen back somersaults before he touched the water.

Col. Bunker, Dr. Woods, Capt. Ralph Holbrook and J. R. W. Cooper arrived in camp last evening. Col. Bunker and Dr. Woods returned on the night train, but Holbrook and Cooper lost a page and could not break away from the charms of camp, and this morning they were the losers in an exciting race for a train.

After the ghost scare of the night before the colored boys were very shy when darkness came on and each one went about with a hatchet or a shovel in his hip pocket, prepared for trouble. They could see ghosts behind every tree and the white dresses of the ladies frightened them several times. On account of their fright they did not go to bed until ordered to quarters by Lieutenant Watters.

FINDLAY NOTES.

Social and Personal Mention from the Brilliant City.

Findlay, O., July 23.—(Special)—Mrs. T. C. Wable had her pocket touched yesterday for $33.25. The thief was caught in the act and promptly arrested.

The Northwestern Gas company drilled in a dry hole on the Teal farm, in Eagle township, this county, south of this city. They were after gas to run their pump station at Mt. Cory.

The residence of the widow Powel, seven miles southwest of this city, was broken into yesterday and $25 in cash taken.

Miss Rosie, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Spitter, of Portage township, was burned yesterday.

Samuel Eberly, who recently died at Carlisle, Pa., willed Findlay college $5,000.

William Moon, of Ranson, has been released from the county jail on the charge of circulating obscene literature.

Presley E. Hay and daughter Mary left this morning for Oskosh, Wis., to visit friends and relatives.

John McGarrell, of Wheeling, W. Va., is the guest of his brother, A. F. McGarrel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark and daughter, of Celina, are the guests of his parents.

Mr. A. E. Young and children, of Mt. Gilead, are the guests of Mrs. Lou Young on West Lincoln street.

Rev. Hollyday officiated last night in the marriage of Mr. Ray S. Heath, of Paulding county, to Miss Isabel Brown, of this city.

D. Knight Carter, of Lima, is in the city.

C. D. Kinney and Jacob Strader, of Cincinnati, were in the city yesterday.

S. Bloomingdale has gone to New York city on business.

Miss Kate Struble is visiting her sister at Wellsville, N. Y.

Miss Addie Kelly, of Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Minnie Mills.

Charles Gibson, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Wm. Smith.

TWENTY CENTS

Agreed Upon by the Council Gas Committee

To be Paid for Natural Gas for One Year From September — The Vote Was Three to Two.

There was a bare quorum of the gas committee present last evening when the chairman called the meeting to order.

Alderman Huberich started the ball rolling by introducing a motion that the old price of 12 cents be adopted and that the contract previously in force with the Northwestern be renewed.

Attorney C. T. Lewis, representing the Northwestern, was called upon to make a statement. He said the council board and public generally were better informed on the question of natural gas to-day than they were two years ago, when the price of gas was fixed.

The Northwestrn had been in the gas business a number of years, had paid considerable attention to its details, and had learned by experience the immense expenditure necessary to conduct the business as to give service satisfactory to all consumers. He had talked with members of the city gas board, who stated to him that 20 cents per thousand feet was a fair rate for gas. He called the committee's attention to price fixed by Columbus and Dayton, which was 10 cents per thousand. These contracts were quoted when the ordinance with the Northwestern was under discussion two years ago. Manager Tonkin stated at the time that the ten-cent rate would not last long. The truth of his prediction is apparent in the fact that to-day Columbus is paying 25 cents and Dayton 20 cents.

The Northwestern, he said, had given Toledo better service than any city similarly situated has obtained. To give better service than last winter a large expenditure would be necessary, amounting to $100,000 at least. This expenditure cannot be made unless the company receives an increase in price. Consumers had been notified of the increase in price, and when the day came for settlement, the customers paid up as regularly as ever. He suggested that the contract be made for one year instead of four years. There are many things which it is impossible to anticipate in this business, which may develope and make the business to be a losing investment at 20 cents.

After some discussion Mr. Gill moved, seconded by Mr. Tanner, that the life of the contract be made one year, to September, 1893, which carried—Messrs. Gill, Doner and Tanner voting aye, Messrs, Hartford and Huberich, no.

The price of domestic consumption was fixed at 20 cents, Messrs. Huberich and Hartford voting no. The price to city and county buildings was fixed at 10 cents, on the vote of Messrs. Gill, Tanner and Doner.

FOSTORIA.

Notes of Personal and General Interest.

Fostoria, O., July 23.—(Special)—John Fosty and wife are spending the week with Cleveland friends.

Mrs. A. L. Bench and son are visiting her parents at Medina.

Mrs. F. T. Fall is spending this week with friends at Green Springs.

Miss Laura Tracy is visiting her brother at Kankakee, Ill.

Chas. Flood and wife have returned to Moundsville, W. Va., after a week's visit with friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gardner, of Tiffin, spent last Sunday with J. J. Worman and family.

B. M. Campbell, of Toledo, was the guest of his brother, T. D. Campbell, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ash are spending a few weeks at Lakeside.

Mrs. R. C. Caples and son Ben are visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E Miller, at Bellefountain.

Geo. Cunningham and wife, of Tiffin, spent last Sunday with his brother, E. J. Cunningham, and family.

T. Harbaugh and family, D. Asire and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum have returned from Vermillion.

Mrs. S. T. Gaster and son, W. H. Wilson and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hessey are spending the week at Vermillion.

Miss Minnie Powers, of Aurora, N. Y., a former teacher in the Fostoria schools, visited Miss May Ripley over Sunday.

Messrs. Lafe Arnold and Chas. Burtscher, are spending a week at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. Chas. German, Anna German and their guest, Miss Sheppard, of Pittsburg, visited the sister of the former, Mrs. F. M. Barnhardt, in Findlay, this week.

G. H. McDonald, Mrs. G M. Fink and daughter Lottie are visiting A. McDonald in Lansing, Mich.

Miss Chaney, of Washington C. H., was the guest of Mrs. C. P. Godfrey Wednesday last.

Halbert Payne, of New York, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Payne.

Prof. Geo. Doelker, who has been visiting his nephew here for the past week, returned to his home in Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. J. F. Vern is visiting her son Charles in Chicago.

New wheat has commenced to come in, and is of a very low grade so far, hardly any reaching No. 2.

A scheme is on foot to organize a company to buy the building of the the Fostoria Buggy Co., which will be vacated in September, and enlarge the plant and start another buggy works. The old firm secured a large bonus from Jackson, Mich., people.

In the United States the barrel is a very uncertain quantity. A barrel of wine, beer or cider contains thirty-one and a half gallons; the Cincinnati lamp-oil barrel has forty-three gallons; the Kentucky whisky barrel from forty to forty-five gallons. In several states of the east a barrel, as a measure of articles other than liquids, is a legal fixed quantity. In a half dozen of the eastern states a barrel of grain is five bushels, of rice is 220 pounds, of flour 196 pounds, and of lime 320 pounds.

MARGINAL NOTES.

Much depends on how the author begins a sketch or story. We are as easily led on by pleasing words as by charming scenes. A delightful entrance to house or garden, the first delicious dish at a repast—the first impression when the mind is fresh and unworried and ready to receive it—these all give a like feeling of satisfaction that is not easily defined. An unpretentious little volume on my table says, by way of preface, "take this book for what it is —the wayside notes of a happy vagabondizing * * * It is merely a truthful record of some of the experiences and impressions of a walk across the continent—the diary of a man who got outside the fences of civilization and was glad of it. It is the simple story of joy on legs.' (A good expression to remember. Some people cannot understand it. Alas, how much some people miss.). What visions of perfect freedom flit before the mind; the weariness and discomfort is all in the background, and quite invisible. We all become so weary, at times, of the restrains of civilization. Bodice stays and pasteboard cuffs bind and fetter. There is a strain of nomad blood from way back somewhere in almost every nature, a gift from remote ancestors who didn't wear clothing, perhaps, and who lived in trees.

The name of this book is "A Tramp across the Continent," by Charles F. Lummis, the Pacific coast author and critic. A walk of 3,507 miles, which occupied 143 days, purely for "the fun of it." His only companion was a dog "whose faithful chumship for 1,500 adventrous miles, and whose awful death on the desert are still its most vivid memories." The "tramp" extended from the historic town of Marietta, O., to the Pacific coast. He went there "to live." Many of his notes of pedestrianism are not only entertaining, but have items of information for other pedestrians. He says:

"I wore a close, but not light Knickerbocker suit—one who has not learned the science of walking doesn't dream what an aggregate hampering there is in that two feet of flapping trousers below the knee."

I thought of poor womanhood trying to enjoy walking with her legs snarled up in yards of cloth and her mind on the skirt of her dress every blessed moment lest it get a dip into something. And this man couldn't even bear the weight of what cloth there would be in two-legged trousers, below the knee.

"People who do not walk often should wear thick-soled heavy shoes for a tramp. But if one is to make a business of walking, the best way is to be as lightly shod as possible and let the soles and ankles toughen without crutches'."

The oppressive loneliness of the great plains is strikingly pictured:

"They seemed mid-ocean. Such an infinity of nothing—such a weight of silence! The outlook was endless. It seemed as if one could fairly see the day after to-morrow crawling up the horizon."

There is always infinite satisfaction in reading the thoughts of another which have, also, been our own thoughts that we could not readily and happily express. A light of recognition comes into the eyes as they read and hands reach out, mentally, to take the hands of the successful author. In Pierre Loti's "Book of Pity of Death" one comes upon the following sentiment, saying to oneself. "I have noticed the same thing." It is in the prelude to a story about "Two Cats." It takes a genius to write pathetically and entertainingly about the misfortunes of children and the woes of animals.

"I have often seen, with infinitely sad disquietude, the souls of animals appear in the depths of their eyes. I have seen the soul of a cat, the soul of a dog, the soul of a monkey reveal itself suddenly for a moment as sad as a human soul, and search for my soul with tenderness, supplication, or terror; and I have perhaps felt a deeper pity for the souls of animals than for those of my brothers, because they are without speech and incapable of coming forth from their semi-night especially when they belong to the humblest and most despised of their kind.

CAN BUY OR SELL.

James Compton Gets an Option on the Wabash.

Decision by Judge Ricks in the Jesup-Wabash Case.

This morning in the United States circuit court the decision of Judge Ricks in the long pending case of Jesup and Dixon against the Wabash Railroad company was filed.

The decree in favor of James Compton, who presented an intervening petition, is given.

The court finds that James Compton was not a party to suit brought by David Tysen, Jr.; that the lien of said Compton is prior to all other liens except the lien of the Farmers' Loan & Trust company for $900,000, and the lien of E. D. Morgan for $1,000,000, the lien of the Farmers' Loan & Trust company for $2,500,000, and E. D. Morgan for $1,500,000, the first two on property in Indiana and the last two on property in Ohio. Amount due Compton, $339,920.40 with interest at 6 per cent from May 1, 1888, and declaring his right to redeem his lien by paying to the purchasing committee $8,540,058.09 with interest from February 1, 1889, with taxes and interest and giving the purchasing committee the option of paying Compton's claim with interest on tender of amount of purchase money paid by them with interest, taxes, if preferred rather than have the property again offered for sale.

WON'T TAKE THE BONDS.

The Boston Brokers Back Out of Their Bargain.

Cobb, Estabrook & Co. Don't Seem to Want Toledo's Gas Bonds Very Badly.

It appears that Cobb, Estabrook & Co. had a string tied to their recent purchase of Toledo gas bonds.

Yesterday a dispatch from a Toledoan now in Boston to a banking firm here stated briefly that the Boston brokers would not take the bonds.

City Auditor Pheatt was asked by a Bee this morning if he had heard anything of the report and he replied that he had not.

"The firm," he said, 'has asked for information relative to the pending litigation. City Solicitor Read has made out a full statement of the status of the case, and I forwarded the same to the Boston parties yesterday."

"Do you think they will take the bonds?"

"I don't know anything to the contrary"

The firm will probably lose the $5,000 certified check now in the hands of the city auditor. Yet it is said that the firm may not be obliged to forfeit the $5,000, should it be found that the law under which the bonds were issued is not constitutional.

Or old or young, or grave or gay,
Those who neer let their teeth decay,
With breath we can't endure;
Who thought their after life will haunt,
That they neglected SOZODONT,
That would have kept all pure.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE HITTITE CIPHER.

Remarkable Discovery by a Young German.

One of the World's Great Puzzles Solved.

History of a Great and Powerful Nation Revealed—Some Terrible Wars.

Baltimore, July 23.—News has just reached the John Hopkins university through private sources that the hitherto unfound key to the Hittite inscriptions has been discovered by a clever young scholar in Germany, whose name is desired to be withheld for the present. Similar achievements of not less importance have been made before this by persons no more conspicuous—as for example the unfolding of the secret of the Assyrian hieroglyphs by a schoolmaster at Hamburg, named Grotefend, who accomplished the task on a wager, which had reference to his skill in working out ciphers.

This—if the information quoted is correct—is the third great riddle of this sort that has been solved during the present century. The successes obtained in deciphering the Egyptian inscriptions and the cuneiforms of Babylon have already thrown a bright light upon a third mighty empire of the past, which now bids fair to leap into historical view from out of the darkness in which its memory has been shrouded.

The Hittites Were Once Great.

Respecting the empire of the Hittites, about whom so much is said in the Bible, practically nothing was known until within a few years. The Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions, however, when they came to be read, were found to be filled with references to them and accounts of their doings, together with many portraits of them, both painted and sculptured. From these data is has been learned that they were a great military power, a nation of warriors, whose country extended from the Euphrates river to the Aegean sea. So strong were they that the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt at the time of the Exodus was obliged to treat with them on equal terms and to respect them as an equal.

They were of light complexion and shaved their heads partly, wearing pigtails and having long, thin mustaches like the Chinese. Their eyes were slightly slanted, and their facial angle was oblique. They wore queer peaked hats, fingerless gloves and boots with exaggerated points that curled upward toward the knees. Curiously enough, precisely such boots and gloves are worn to this day by the people in parts of the region which they inhabited.

The first purchase of land mentioned in history was made by Abraham, who, according to the Bible, bought a bit of ground for a cemetery at Hebron from the "sons of Heth"—i. e., the Hittites. It is interesting to know that at so remote a period silver was employed as a currency—the cash equivalent given being 400 shekels of that metal—and that it was weighed out in a balance. A notion of geographical extent of the country occupied by this nation, which was for a long time ahead of its Assyrian and Egyptian neighbors in the arts of war and peace, is obtained from the fact that in the Assyrian inscriptions alone mention is made of not less than 300 Hittite geographical names.

Yet this great empire of the past has been historically ignored until lately, and it is only since 1870 that scholars have attempted to decipher the strange hieroglyphics left behind as its only surviving memorials. In these investigations Americans have been conspicuous, the actual beginning having been made by J. Augustus Johnson, of the United States consular service, and the Rev. S. Jessup, a missionary.

These two gentlemen, in 1870, came across some very extraordinary Hittite inscriptions at Hamah, in Syria, which at once aroused the attention of archaeologists everywhere. Some of them were carved on stones that were built into the walls of houses. Repeated efforts were made to secure them, or to get copies in the shape of "squeezes," but the superstitious Mohammedans, regarding them as sacred, would not permit this. Scholars who made the attempts were mobbed by angry crowds and their lives were even threatened.

Finally, with the assistance of a Turkish official of unusual intelligence and honesty, the stones were obtained by purchase and carried away, one of them being so large that fifty men and four oxen were required to drag it a mile a day. Two sets of "squeezes" were made from the inscriptions, one of which is at present deposited in the British Museum. Many attempts have been made to decipher them. Prof. Sayce, of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. William Wright, and Major Claude Conder, of the Royal Engineers, have all claimed more or less success, but their claims are not recognized as established.

A War That Lasted 500 Years.

According to Dr. Wright, to whom the writer is chiefly indebted for the following information, the early Egyptian records inscribed on their mounments and on papyrus scrolls, refer to the Hittites as hereditary foes on the northeast frontier. For century after century wars with them were carried on with varying success. In the year 1650 B. C., Thothmes I. ascended the throne of the Pharaohs and begun a struggle with the Hittites, which was maintained for nearly 500 years, with occasional intervals of peace, by his successors.

When Thothmes III. became king he found things in rather bad shape. His predecessor was a queen, and during her reign the neighboring peoples, of which the Hittites were the most important, had declared themselves independent of Egypt, refusing to pay tribute. Thothmes III. was a great warrior. He has been called the Alexander the Great of Egyptian history. Adopting an aggressive policy, he began a long series of campaigns, of which 13 are sketched on the monuments of that period, describing the lines of march, the rivers crossed, the cities stormed, the booty taken, the tributes imposed of silver, gold, weapons, horses, wine, spice and so forth.

At length he led an army against the strong city of Megiddo, on the Kishon, where, according to the historical account, the Hittite king of Kadesh had gathered together "the kings and their peoples from the waters of Egypt to the river-land of Mesopotamia, and they obeyed him as their chief." Then there was a great battle. The confederates were arrayed near Megiddo, and against them the Pharaoh drew out the might of Egypt. Fighting was begun on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pharaoh's coronation. He beat the confederates at every point, and they fled, leaving their chariots behind and a vast amount of plunder, upon which the victorious army fell, permitting the enemy to escape into the city, which they defended with such determination that, after a long siege they were permitted to surrender with honorable conditions.

The inscriptions record in detail the booty captured, which included a chariot plated with gold belonging to the Hittite king and 924 other chariots; they also mention tribute imposed and give a list of 119 towns and nations represented by the confederacy. Nevertheless, during after years the Pharaoh was obliged to renew the fight against the Hittites again and again. On the death of Thothmes III., in the year 1556, B. C., this Hittite power, which had been checked during his reign, became formidable again, and 50 years later a formal treaty of peace was concluded between Rameses I. and Saplel, the Hittite king.

In the year 1356 B. C., Sati I. came to the throne. He was the father of the Pharaoh of the ..... and he renewed the war against the Hittites. His son, Rameses II.—known as Rameses the Great, the "Sesostris" of the Greeks—carried on the fight and led a mighty army against the Hittite city of Kadesh, on the Orontes. He took with him on the campaign his poet laureate, named Pentaur, who celebrated the achievement in an heroic poem which has come down in several editions, being found inscribed on an extant papyrus roll and also in conjunction with splendid battle scenes on the walls of temples at Abydos, Luxsors and elsewhere. This work in verse is the oldest heroic poem known, having been written 3,200 years ago.

Thus far the Hittites have only been considered from the Egyptian point of view. The inscriptions left behind by the Assyrians show that they also were continually at war with this martial people.

But the empire which had for so long a time successfully fought against such powerful neighbors, maintaining itself upon an equality with them, was at last on the verge of final dissolution. In 1721, B. C., the Assyrian king, Sargon, came to the throne, and four years later the long conflict was brought to an end by the overthrow of the Hittites at their eastern capital, Carchemish. Thus fell the mighty nation which had supported existence for a period of longer duration than the empires of Babylon or Assyria, Greece or Rome.

The Historic Value of the Key.

What has been ascertained from these outside sources of the history of this remarkable people is sufficient to make the world eager to learn their account of themselves, doubtless very fully given by the sculptured and painted inscriptions which they have left behind them in great numbers. Such memorials of the Hittites are scattered all over Asia Minor. Many, either the originals or reproductions, are now in the possession of museums and other scientific institutions. It has only remained to discover the key for deciphering them, and it is to be hoped that the news of the discovery of this long-sought secret will prove to be correct.

There is no doubt that much of the art which until recently was attributed to the Assyrians is actually of Hittite origin. Mr. Gladstone not very long ago pointed out the fact, until then unknown, that there is to be found in Homer a reference to the Hittites. They are mentioned all through the Old Testament. King David and King Solomon are both spoken of as having taken Hittite wives in the eleventh chapter of the first book of Kings, and it is recorded on the same authority that Solomon imported horses from Egypt and sold them to the Hittites and the Assyrians. It is rather curious to observe that the patterns of the priests' dresses on the Hittite monuments are in fashion to this day in Cappadocia.

"A woman best understands a woman's ills."

"The normal life, well-being, and happiness of mankind depend upon the physical health and perfection of woman."

"AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE."

DEAR MADAM:

You speak of using my recent letter as a testimonial—you are perfectly welcome to do so—would that I could influence all suffering women to give your compound a fair trial. I must say to you that it is *an invaluable medicine*, and, if used according to directions, will prove a certain cure for the diseases it is recommended for. It has been very, very beneficial to myself and daughter. Sincerely Yours,

MRS. S. BLAIR, cor. Church and Park Sts., Roanoke City, Va.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

All Druggists sell it as a

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Will Pe-ru-na cure Bright's disease of the kidneys? The best answer to this question that can be made is the testimony of the thousands of patients who have been cured by it. A single demonstration of a fact is worth many theories concerning it. The following letter is a specimen of what we are receiving from this class of patients:

Gilmer, Texas, July 18, 1891.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.—Gents: As my medicine has done me so much good I thought I would write to you and tell you about it. You can publish it if you like. I bought eighteen bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I had Bright's disease and gravel. I owe my life to Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I would not have lived a month longer if it had not been for your medicine. Yours truly, H. G. McCullough.

All persons desiring further details as to the above cure are requested to write Mr. McCullough, who will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry. There is no form of kidney or urinary disease for which Pe-ru-na is not a reliable remedy. Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, diabetes, pain or weakness in the back or hips, dropsy, puffiness of the face or feet, smarting, scalding or scantiness are all curable by Pe-ru-na. This remedy can be obtained at most drug stores. In all cases where there is also constipation or irregularity of the bowels Man-a-lin should be taken in addition to Pe-ru-na.

A new publication on diseases of the kidneys and all kindred ailments sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, O.

USE
"FOOTIN."
For Hives,
For Ivy Poison,
For Bee Stings,
For Mosquito Bites,
For Soft Corns,
For Bunions,
For Tender Feet.
Price 50c, by Druggists.
Trade Supplied by
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin,
Toledo, O.

WATCH OUR LINE
OF NEW GOODS.

Our Buyer is in New York City and Philadelphia selecting Fall stock.

JOHNSON BROS.,
PERRY ST., 1 Blk. from MONROE.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
—AT—
E. P. LELAND'S
ART STORE,
327 Superior St

You get such a chance as this : : : : : : : only once each year

Great Annual
CLEARING OUT SALE
Of Fine and Medium
FURNITURE!
Bedding, Children's Carriages, &c

No reasonable offer will be refused. W must close out this stock at once.

Palace . Furniture . Store
618 Jefferson Street.

Vacation . . .
. . Photographs . .

Be sure and make
Appointments
As we are unusually busy.
Fine Work at Reduced Rates tells the story.

Van Loo & Trost,
328 Summit Street.

B. A. STEVENS
ERIE AND LAFAYETTE STS.
Telephone No. 400. Take Erie Car Line.

Why buy the poor and cheaply made unfilled House Refrigerators offered by the trade of Toledo?
I will sell you a genuine Stevens Charcoal Filled Refrigerator for less money, and can show you the difference between a poor one and a good one.
Refrigerators for $9, $11, $13.50, $14.50, $16.50, $18.50, $26, $28, $42, $45, $60 and up.

CENTRIC.
"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright,
Whenever you sit down to write."
"For reasons two," and then he told her,
"'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."
Get one of
Ernest Reeves & Co., Stationers,
Phone 1271. 223 Summit Street.
75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper, "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

A. T. KLINE
DENTIST,
335 Superior Street, over Allen & Parkhurst's.
BRIDGE AND CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY
PHONE 448

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold by F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs. FREE

CLEARING OFF.

Clouds and the winds a-chill,
And the road of sodden clay,
And a mist on the dripping hill,
And a mask on the day.

And the noon was like the pain
When cheer is cold on the hearth,
And the noises, dulled by the rain,
Hung low to the earth.

But now, as if one came out
From the western seas and waved
Onset with gesture and shout
Till his fleet was saved—

So came a wind from the sun
And broke the hurrying rack,
And the blessed light was won,
And the blue came back.

And the rainless clouds in the west
Lay white like the griefs we love;
And soft as a sorrow at rest
Was the blue above.

—Harrison S. Morris in July Lippincott's.

BEESWAX.

Flour is made of shavings.
Corea makes paper clothes.
New York has 7,000 saloons.
Herculite is a new explosive.
Smokeless coal is announced.
A tissue paper trust is new.
We have 6,000 postmistresses.
Texas has 700,000-acre ranch.
A machine makes 30,000 corkscrews daily.
The Gulf of Mexico has risen one foot since 1850.
In Topeka one set of "councilmen" is women.
In 1797 tobacco was sold by the yard in Maine.
The tall hat worn by men first appeared in France nearly 500 years ago.
The only kind of fruit which appears not to flourish in California is the apple.
A glacier has been discovered in the San Bernardino range, California.
Street car companies reaped a harvest to-day, and still there's more to follow.
Good Templars of Toledo and vicinity are out in full force at Lakeside to-day.
Four-fifths of the world's supply of cloves come from Zanzibar and Pemba, Africa.
One hundred and seventy different species of bees are natives of Great Britain.
Toledo will gather in a fair share of fire losses this month from the insurance companies.
The parachute man is drawing good crowds at Marengo park. He will remain over Sunday.
The newest fuel consists of solidified petroleum, which is claimed to surpass both petroleum and coal.
A man down in Georgia has built a number of houses which are occupied by widows free of rent.
There are 19,550 men and more than 4,500 women engaged in the retail liquor business in Chicago.
An ancient copper mine, which was first discovered 1,183 years ago, is about to be reopened in Japan.
Rev. J. B. Schaff, of Bucyrus, occupies the pulpit at Oliver Place Baptist church at both services Sunday.
It is calculated that within 90 years, at the present rate of increase, Australia, will contain 40,000,000 citizens.
One of the Parisian newspapers is reported to be experimenting with type of glass with gratifying results.
A new lining for bearings is reported from Germany as comopsed of a compressed vegetable parchment.
Capt. Roulet is getting the Battery boys in good form for the encampment at Newark, which opens August 10.
Builders are making figures for Broadway Methodist congregation's new church. The plans are at the Builders' Exchange.
In Brussels and Antwerp $50 a year is the ordinary charge for telephones, and this is the highest rate current in Belgium.
Country buyers are taking advantage of the clearing sales now in full blast with many of Toledo's enterprising merchants.
In all the Japanese empire, with its population of 227,000,000, it is estimated that there are fewer than 10,000 paupers.
Rev. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, who lectured here last winter in the star course, will preach at Lakeside on Sunday.
Attend the democratic rally at Memorial hall on Monday night. Hon. Frank Hurd will talk on the subject of "Protection and Wages."
The German and Austrian Alpine society has erected 419 taverns in the mountains where students can board at reduced rates.
Russia now exports 14,000,000 pounds of caviare; and she is believed to import a great deal of American sturgeon roe to make it with.
Jewelers report that gold dollars are extremely scarce, and many other persons note a similarity in the silver and the paper varities.
The auction of the Borghese art treasures at Rome on April 14 realized only 1,300,000 frances, a mere fraction of the real value of the articles sold.
It is reported from Paris that M. B. Blaedel has invented an apparatus by which a driver of a vehicle can release a carriage from runaway horses.
The mortality among cattle at sea, resulting from cruelty, want of water, etc., was formerly stated at 16 per cent., while at the present time it is 1 per cent.
An interesting literary relic has just been unearthed by the London Johnson club, viz., an original copy of the sale catalogue of Dr. Johnson's library.
Miss Catherine V. Curry, of Syracuse, can type-write 182 words a minute, a speed that is believed to top off the record. She has been operating five years.
Bricks made of plaster of paris and cork are now used in the construction of powder mills. In case of explosion they offer slight resistance and are broken to atoms.
Island Park assembly, at Rome City, Ind., will open on the 26th inst., for two weeks. Rev. Dr. Love, Rev. Dr. Fish and others from this vicinity are on the program for lectures, etc.
The sum of $7,600 has been guaranteed for prizes in the K. P. competitive drills at Kansas City the closing week in August and the same has been deposited in banks for the benefit of the winners.
Peter the Great superintended the management of the first Russian newspaper.
A typewriting machine which will print on the leave of a blank book of any thickness is one of the latest inventions.
A New York state clergyman, Rev. D. B. Patterson, of Skaneateles, N. Y., will occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m., in the absence of Rev. W. H. Sloan, the pastor.
The incandescent electric light is claimed by authorities to be the most satisfactory artificial light known to science. The arc light should never be used for in-door illumination, being detrimental to the eyes.
Africa is 234 times as large as the state of New York. It is the most remarkable of all the countries as respects its animal distributions. Out of a total of 523 known species 472 of them are to be found in no other country.
Messrs. Judd Richardson and Harry Tiedtke will conduct the regular young men's gospel song service to be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., at which time the topic "What to Put Off and What to Put On," will be considered. The meeting is free to all young men.
Seventy-five miles an hour is 110 feet a second, and the energy of 400 tons, or a train of cars, moving at that rate is nearly twice as great as that of a 2,000-pound shot fired from 100-ton Armstrong gun. This is the extreme weight and speed now reached in passenger service, and, indeed, is very rarely attained, and then but for short distances, but sixty miles is a common speed, and a rate of forty or fifty miles is attained daily on almost every railway in the country.
The story comes from across the water that a short time ago it was decided to light the new buildings of the Imperial Ottoman bank at Constantinople by electricity. Tenders were invited from English firms, and the contract was awarded to a well-known bank-lighting firm. The award had scarcely been announced, however, when the order was canceled by a telegram to the effect that the sultan had refused to allow the work to proceed. It is rumored that the sultan understood that the electricity was to be generated by "dynamite," and was therefore afraid of an explosion.

SWEET FACES OF BABES

When One is Born There's An Angel in the House.

What One of These Sweet Human Buds Means to Parents.

Huge Albums That Contain the Likenesses of Happy Little Ones.

As babies we were all interesting.

And as parents there is nothing in this world interests us so much as babies. They are pictures that have no need of a frame, the homeliest one of them more beautiful than any painting ever can be.

Almost anyone who has peeped into the store windows of booksellers has seen the faces of the choir of angels by Correggio, and the pictures by Raphael of that childhood which Christianity deified, and the sweet faces of Sir Joshua's singing cherubs. But who will say that amid the whole group of these glorious pictures one blunt, button-faced, living baby is not more lovely, more angelic, fuller of inspiration than them all?

When the baby is born there is an angel in the house.

From the possession of one of these sweet human buds comes a sympathy with many things, a hundred beauties never suspected, a new world of pleasure. But babyhood is a serious affair, and many plain, homely truths must be looked in the face. The little one must live or die. And yet those cold affairs, the doctor's figures, show us that far too few do live, and that fewer still are well.

Little Miss Dunphy.

And that July and August is the season when they suffer.

They starve and grow sick and die, for want of proper nourishment! The nursing mother is often weak or sick herself. In cities there is a proverbial danger in the milk supply. Cholera infantum comes, and half the funerals in July and August are of children under five years old.

Marjorie.

Wise doctors and experienced mothers know that the baby's health at this time depends on proper food. Do not, they are continually saying, experiment with cow's milk or doubtful preparations. If the mother's milk is, for any cause, insufficient, simply use the standard substitute for mother's milk, lactated food. It is the combination of the necessary elements of pure, healthy mother's milk is accomplished.

With pure milk sugar as a basis, there is combined the richest gluten flour of wheat and oats, which, by long subjection to high steam heat under pressure, and while in constant motion, has been perfectly cooked and made ready to be easily acted upon by the important addition of pure malt extract. This extract is obtained from the finest malted barley, without the aid of heat, so that its full diastasic power is retained unimpaired. It is combined with the other elements of the food, the result being a homogeneous product that is easily assimilated by the feeblest stomach.

Miss Barnes

It is a safe, simple, invaluable food for infants, and they like it and thrive upon it, and grow healthy and strong. Half a dozen photographs were taken at random the other day from the huge albums that contain the likenesses of hundreds of happy little ones whose fond parents have written to the Wells & Richardson Co. heartfelt letters telling of the good that lactated food has done their babies.

Master Smith.

Mrs. William May Smith, of Provincetown, Mass., a portrait of whose little son is given here, writes:

"My baby was a frail little thing when he was born. He was nursed at the breast until he was four months old, when the doctor said he and his mother would both die if he was not weaned. We tried cow's milk, which was not adapted to his needs, so we used lactated food, following the directions exactly. Since then he has gained a pound a month, has had very little sickness and seems strong and bright. I have had no experience with any other child or any other food, but I am sure this child has thrived on lactated food. One friend says of him: 'I would not have given two cents for him when he was two weeks old, but now, if he was mine, no money could buy him.' And I am sure his father and mother agree with the last clause of that statement."

Mr. J. B. Henderson, of Burlington, Vt., says:

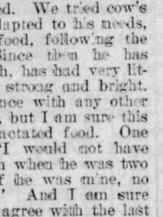
Minnie Haynes.

"The photograph of little Marjorie, which I send you herewith, shows that her use of lactated food has been perfectly satisfactory. Living exclusively upon this food for months, without a sick day, is the best evidence that lactated food thoroughly nourishes. She had but little trouble while cutting her teeth, and I ascribe this to the bone-forming properties of the food, and that it prevents irritation of the stomach and bowels."

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Haynes, 4 Autumn street, East Somerville, Mass., sends this letter:

"Our little adopted daughter, 17 months old, weighs 28 1-2 pounds and is a very healthy, happy child. She owes health to lactated food. It agrees with her in every respect, keeping the bowels regular. I can recommend it for keeping the bowels regular and being the best food for bottle babies. Baby is the picture of health and knows nothing of the many diseases children usually suffer from while teething."

From Spencerport, N. Y., Mrs. I. J. Woodmansee writes:



Miss Woodmansee.

"My little girl was quite sick last May with bowel trouble, and after trying several things, the druggist advised me to use lactated food. I did so and she improved rapidly. She has been using the food since then, and it has kept her well and strong. I shall always recommend it when I see a baby that is sick or fretful, for my experience has satisfied me that lactated food will make any child rosy, plump and well."

And so they write, hundreds of happy parents, about this nutritious, palatable and easily digested food, which comes done up in a handy package and can be had at any drug store.

SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

A Texas sheriff, with papers in a civil suit, entered the house of an attractive widow and said:

"Madame, I have an attachment for you."

The widow blushed, but said something about reciprocation.

"You must proceed to court."

"I prefer that you do that——"

"Come, hurry, please, the justice is waiting."

"Oh, well, then you have the license, I suppose?"

The sheriff cleared himself in time.

HE MUST HAVE LOOKED BLACK.

"Don't you think this suit is more becoming than my last?" he asked.

"I don't know," she answered drearily. "It would please me better, if you would always wear black."

"And why?" he asked, tenderly, bending over to catch the love light in her eyes.

"Because," she replied with a far-away look in her great hazel orbs, "I don't get so tired looking at black."—Clothier and Furnisher.

WATERLOO.

Social and Personal Gossip of General Interest.

Waterloo, Ind., July 23.—(Special)—Mrs. S. L. Dickinson visited friends in Ft. Wayne this week.....Mr. McClure, of Ft. Wayne, was here Monday.....C. S. Harper and wife returned Monday from visiting relatives and friends at Orland.....The first of a series of evening sermons by neighboring pastors was delivered by Rev. Wilcox, Tuesday evening, in the M. E. church.....Prof. Kreible, of Butler, preached in the U. B. church Sunday——Mrs. S. Barnhart and Winnie Till are visiting Mrs .B.'s daughter at Delta, O.....Rev. Albertson's family left Wednesday to spend a few weeks at the assembly meetings at Warsaw.....Jacob Hoover, of Auburn, is spending a few days with his old friends in our city.....Rev. Geist, of New Paris, was in our city Thursday, calling on old friends.....Mrs. J. D. Porter, of this vicinity, was buried Thursday.....Editor F. W. Willis' family gave a reception Thursday evening in honor of Miss Edith Heigns, of Los Angelos, California.

A TOLEDOAN WRITES

About Cod and Cod Fishing, Herring,

And of the Ways of Blue Fish

And the Other Members of the Finny Tribe That Inhabit the Coast of Massachusetts.

A Toledoan sojourning way up in Massachusetts at Provincetown, in Cod's country, writes to a friend of the wily cod and cod fishing in general as follows:

I am writing this within one hundred feet of the raging waters that beat in from the Atlantic ocean into this wide harbor. As far out as I can see in one direction there is nothing but sky and angry waves. A little to the right is a long strip of land with two light-houses on it, and on the left is a curve of the cape with two more lighthouses in sight. Isn't that what might be called a nautical picture? In our harbor are 33 sloops and fishing schooners, and small craft of that sort anchored out where they are able to ride at low tide. They are tossing about as if every wave was going to send them to the bottom.

It rained last night and was breezy this morning, and since dinner it has blowed a gale from the sou'west, and now at high tide every wave has a white cap. The picture is a grand one.

This is pre-eminently a land of fish and fishing. This is the season for mackerel. One boat brought in for one day's catch, in nets, 125 barrels of fish. Blue fishing is just beginning. One boat the other day brought in 2,100 pounds, while another boat in the same waters did not catch a fish. The cod fish boats are now up north and will not come in till August or September with their catch.

It seems wicked to see fishermen get a cent and a half for a nice mackerel that costs us 20 to 25 cents in Toledo—the poor devils risking their lives on the George's banks and in the Bay of Fundy.

One morning I started out with the fishermen at 4 o'clock, going ten miles to the nets, which were hauled in and found to contain three barrels of mackerel. Then we went seven miles to another and got sixteen barrels of fish. Then we went sailing around the bay hauling boats going to the Georges for cod, trying to sell them small fish for bait and sold nine barrels at $1.50 a barrel, about 1,000 fish to the barrel. The balance being good fish were sold to the canning factory at $3 a barrel, 350 fish to the barrel. What we call fish ponds in the west are called fish weirs here. These weirs are so constructed as to catch the fish going both ways. The long lead is 400 feet in length. It leads them to the heart, and that is so shaped that the fish goes from it to the trap, which is 100 feet in diameter and large enough for the fishermen to run their little steamers or tugs right in. As the steamer goes in the net is pulled up at the gate and then steadily raised towards one side till all the catch are in a pocket beside the boat. From this they are scooped in with landing nets and thrown into bins in the boat. Then the men go outside and by ropes attached to the net pull it back into its position again. I saw one day in one of those pockets glistening in the sun 100,000 herring; they were jumping, twisting, flopping and flying and a more wonderful sight I never saw.

Our boat could only take half of what was in the pocket at one time, and when unloaded was cleaned up. One item in the cleaning was three water pails of scales flopped off by the fish in the load.

I went out the second morning and we had only 100 barrels of herring in the weir. These are sold only for bait to the cod fishers and must be sold fresh—meaning within one to four hours, according to the condition of the sun; after being taken from the net. They sold one day for $1.50 a barrel and the next day being plenty only 75 cents per barrel.

We go near enough to a cod fisher to hail him as to bait. If he needs any we run along aside him so he can see the fish. Then the question of price has to be settled and if O. K., our boat is lashed to his, and while he sails on his course we unload the amount of fish wanted. A small crew wants 15 or 20 barrels, the large boats 35 to 50. They are shoveled into baskets holding a third of a barrel and flopped over the rail on the deck of the codder, and when the amount is sailed off the two skippers go below and settle. Then we find another customer until the load is gone, or if it cannot be sold it is shoveled over the side into the bay, for the fish will not keep.

The codder rushes the bait below while we are giving it to him and mixes it with chopped ice. He has a large load of ice, for when he catches cod he keeps them on ice until he gets to Boston and sells them fresh at a good deal better price than they get for salt cod from the banks.

One skipper, a pleasant Portuguese, told me his load of ice and bait cost him $300. His crew was 18 men. The previous trip the common men made $21 and their board for a seven day's trip.

The next vessel I was on had an Irish master and an Irish crew. He told me his men's share the previous trip was $17 for six days. They sold fresh cod in Boston for 2 1-2 cents per pound and were satisfied.

Pills often leave a person constipated. Simmons Liver Regulator never does.

PLAY LINES BY WIRE.

A rather singular thing occurred last week and the last day of the week before. Mr. Sullivan, manager of Miss Rose Coghlan, was in the city a few days previous to her appearance Monday night. He learned that it was necessary to engage a new man for a certain character. At an early hour, after a long hunt, he found Mr. Bean, an old actor, who had played Cy Prime in the Old Homestead. Mr. Sullivan engaged him to appear Monday night. Then Bean told Sullivan he didn't know the lines of the part which he was to take. Sullivan didn't know them. Miss Coghlan was in Baltimore and had the manuscript with her. She was wired to send on the lines of the part to be taken by Bean and to send them by telegraph. The message reached her at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The lines were received here about 6 a. m. At the same time, to make sure, a message was sent to have the manuscript of the play sent by the conductor of the train. This was done, because there was no express delivery Sunday morning and the manager didn't want to trust the mail. The train arrived late and the conductor delivered the manuscript, but meanwhile the manager was rehearsing Bean in his part from the message, for Bean's eyesight is poor and his hearing worse. However, by Monday he had learned the lines, and went through with his part Monday night as if he had known it from his youth up. It was a close call.—Chicago Tribune.

BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SUMMER HUMORS OF INFANCY

When the pores open freely, is the time of all others to cure heat humors, itching and burning eczemas, scaly and blotchy eruptions, and every species of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair. At no other time are the celebrated Cuticura Remedies so speedy, effective, and economical.

It is the season of all others to forever cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of all impurities and hereditary elements, which, if neglected, may become life-long afflictions. Parents, think of this. Save your children years of physical and mental suffering by reason of torturing and disfiguring humors and diseases.

ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA

My baby had eczema. Oh, his torturing agonies! Tried two hospitals and seven doctors in this city, no benefit. Tried Cuticura Remedies, relief was immediate. In nine weeks was entirely cured. Now as fair a boy as any mother could wish.
Mrs. M. FERGUSON,
86 W. Brookline St., Boston.

SKIN OFF, FACE RAW

Short time after birth baby broke out with eruption. The skin was peeled off the face was almost raw. Family doctor said not much to be done. We tried several remedies, all failed. Then tried Cuticura Remedies. Did not think they would amount to much, but the result was wonderful. One set cured the child.
W. A. BANG,
174 William St., Newark, N. J.

ERUPTION FROM BIRTH

My baby boy suffered from birth with eczema. His little neck, arms, and thighs were one raw and exposed mass of red and inflamed flesh. His sufferings were intense. No rest for us day or night. Doctors failed to relieve. Tried Cuticura. It worked wondrously, relief immediate, cure speedy and complete
WM. A. GARDNER,
184 E. 123d St., N. Y.

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children the Cuticura Remedies will do. They afford instant relief, and a speedy cure in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas and other itching, scaly, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases and point to a speedy, permanent cure.

Bad Complexions

Pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skin, summer rashes, tan, freckles, and sunburn, bites and stings of insects, prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap, most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world. Only preventive of pimples, because only preventive of clogging of the pores.

Cured by

ITCHING BURNING SORES

My little girl was troubled with itching, burning sores. Doctor called it Italian Itch. He doctored her three months, did not do her any good. Every part of her person was covered with sores, excepting head. After taking Cuticura Remedies two weeks the itch stopped, and in four weeks the sores were all gone.
CHARLES M. GRONEL,
Conshohocken, Montgomery Co., Pa.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

Our baby boy, four months old, had bad case of eczema. Head was a solid sore. Three doctors did not help him. Hands tied sixteen weeks. Mittens on his hands to prevent his scratching. Cuticura Remedies cured him, and we recommend Cuticura to others.
GEO. B. and JANETTA HARRIS,
Webster, Ind.

WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baby had eczema, worst form. Baffled the best doctors here. The little sufferer was in agony eight months. Then began with Cuticura Remedies. In two months the awful disease had ceased its vengeance. No trace could be seen of it, and my darling boy was cured.
J. A. NICOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.

Parents and all having the care of children should know that no remedies ever compounded in the history of medicine have performed the wonderful cures daily made by the Cuticura Remedies, which are in truth the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Luxuriant Hair

Is produced by the Cuticura Soap. It strikes at the cause of dry, thin and falling hair, cleanses the scalp of irritations, scales, and crusts, stimulates the hair follicles, and destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, and hence succeeds when all other methods fail.

Cuticura

BABY RAW AS BEEFSTEAK

Baby very sick with eczema when three months old. Had home doctors and specialists. Got worse all the time. Whole body raw as beefsteak. Hair gone. Expected him to die. Sick six months before we tried Cuticuras. No faith in them but in two months he was entirely cured. Not a spot on him now and plenty of hair.
Mrs. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Baby three months old, broke out with white pimples on red surface, itching was terrible, scabs formed on head and face. Used everything could hear of five months. Grew worse all the time. Purchased Cuticura Remedies. In three weeks there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar.
Mrs. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kan.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Baby two months old. Head, arms, feet, hands each one solid sore. Doctors and everything else did no good. Without faith tried Cuticura Remedies. In one week the sores were well. Now fat baby. Sound as a dollar.
Mrs. BETTIE BIRKNER,
Lockhart, Texas.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents; Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, mailed free.

For Baby's Skin

Baby blemishes, rashes, chafings, irritations, and inflammation of the skin and scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap. Most soothing, healing, and purifying skin soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps.

ETNA'S FIERY STREAM

Molten Lava Threatening a Populous District.

The Volcano a Destructive Giant.

History of Some Previous Eruptions That Were Terrible in Their Effects.

Rome, July 23.—The outbreak of the volcano of Mount Etna is increasing in violence. Streams of lava pour down the mountain side, and it appears certain that several villages and a number of dwellings in the paths that the lava seems destined to take will be destroyed.

The craters are all active. One is ejecting a continuous stream of lava several yards deep and very wide, which presents the appearance of a river of fire, which is very beautiful to look at, though it is bound to ruin much property. Another crater is hurling large incandescent rocks to an immense height, while the edges of the third crater threaten to crumble.

The accounts, meagre as they are, show that the people dwelling around about the volcano of Mount Etna are in face of a calamity like that which befell the entire district in the year 1886. This was the year in which the "chained giant" imprisoned in the famous volcano last attempted to find release, and, in his anger, poured out floods of fire over the vineyards and olive groves, burying the homes of some thousands of people. Fortunately, the calamity of 1886 was not so great as with previous eruptions, especially that of 1669, when, if we are to believe in the accuracy of Catania, which represents blood-red streamers of lava descending from the Monte Rossi, the city of Catania was overwhelmed.

A population of 300,000 persons dwells on the mountain slopes round about Etna. There are two cities, Catania an dAci Reale, and sixty-three towns or villages. The whole district is more thickly populated than any other part of Sicily or Italy, for, while the population of Italy per square kilometer is 90, and of Sicily 88, that of the habitable zone around Etna is 550. The fertility of the soil caused by the decomposed lava, attracts this excess of population. The vine flourishes and the soil gives abundance of corn, olives, pistachio nuts, mulberries, oranges, lemons, figs and other fruit trees. This cultivated zone may be described as the outer one around the base of the mountain. An inner zone is the wooded belt, which extends to a height of some 6,000 feet, the height of the crater cone itself being over 10,000. There are fourteen separate forests in the Etna region, some abounding with oak, beech, pine and poplar, and others with chestnut, ilex and cork trees. The celebrated chestnut—Castagno di Cento Cavalli—one of the largest and oldest trees in the world, is in the forest of Carpinetto, five miles above Giarre, on the east side of the mountain. The region beyond is a complete desert of black sand, scoriae, ashes and masses of ejected lava, and extends for about a miles and a hlf around the central crater. In autumn, summer and spring this portion is covered with snow, some of which, in the deep ravines, is eternal.

A remarkable feature of Etna is the large number of minor cones scattered over its sides, some of the most being of very large dimensions. The great crater of Etna itself is a vast abyss of nearly 1,000 feet in depth, shut in by precipitous walls. It varies in width, but is between two and three miles in circumference. Sometimes it is nearly full of lava, sometimes it appears bottomless. There is a general similarity in all of Etna's erutions. Earthquakes precede the outburst, loud explosions are heard, rifts open the side of the mountain, smoke, sand, ashes and scoriae are discharged, cinders are thrown out and accumulate around the crater in a conical form, ultimately lava rises through the new cone, frequently breaking down one side of it, where there is least resistance, and flowing over the surrounding country, just as is the case to-day.

The Calamity of 1886.

In May, 1886, Etna had one of its worst periods of eruptions. They had been preceded by earthquakes and the formation of new craters. Every year after 1883, new openings had been made, which disgorged molten streams of lava that spread down over the plain with unrelenting sureness, overwhelming fields and vinyards, gardens and peasant farms, and leaving once flourishing villages in ruins. In July, 1865, the crater on the summit sent forth from time to time vast volumes of dense smoke and ashes and violent earthquakes were felt on September 25 and 26, especially in and near the town of Nicolosi. Then the volcano took a rest until May 18, 1886, when vast clouds of smoke and ashes were vomited forth from the western side of the central crater, and earthquake shocks were felt at Nicolosi, Belpasa, Paterno, Bancaville, Aderno, Bronto, Linquaglossa, Giarre, Pedara, Zafferana and Catania. These earthquakes, which began at 11 o'clock in the morning, lasted all day, and during the night flames and streams of lava broke forth and earthquakes of great violence sent terror to the hearts of the people, especially those dwelling on the southern side of the mountain.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of May 19 an eruption of molten lava broke forth from the central crater, and simultaneously a stream poured from a new crater on Monte Grosso, close by the Monte Principle di Napoli, which had been formed by the ruption of 1883. This was about five and a half miles northward from Nicolosi. The lava stream, which emerged from the crater with vast development of steam and accompaniment of subterranean rumbling noises and earthquakes, moved down the mountain side in two arms separated 160 feet from each other with a speed of six-four feet an hour in the direction of Nicolosi and Belpasso, threatening especially the first named place, so that the inhabitants loaded their worldly possessions on handcars and on the backs of mules and sought refuge in flight. Troops were sent from Catania to render assistance to the people, and the Archbishop and burgomaster of Catania also hastened to the scene of threatened danger to comfort and aid the affrighted people as much as lay in their power.

On May 20 it was learned that altogether eleven new craters had been formed, three of which, in the valley between Mont Grosso and Monte Nero, vomited forth great quantities of lava and ashes. The streams of glowing lava were in some places 200 meters broad and descended with relentless force. In places the steam that would divide into several smaller streams would take an altogether unexpected direction. Then these would come together again and by sheer weight of lava take on increased speed. On May 20 the little village of Guardiola was overwhelmed by a lava stream within the space of a few hours.

The city Nicolosi, which was most threatened at the time, is a pleasant place of 27,000 inhabitants, and known to all travelers in Sicily as the headquarters for the Etna journey. It has been destroyed three times by the eruptions of Mount Etna—namely, in the years 1537, 1633 and 1669. The lava streams of 1669 are still to be seen spread over immense space southward of Nicolosi, marking the graves of many thousands of people who were overwhelmed at the time. But it needed only a few years before the people returned to the valleys, where flourishing gardens of tropical fruitfulness soon rose up again on the old lava beds.

On the evening of May 20, 1886, the lava stream was only three miles distant from Nicolosi, and five and a half from Belpasso. On the following morning the molten stream had devoured a portion of the vineyards and olive groves. On the 21st the river of fire had approached still nearer to the apparently doomed towns, when a new molten stream broke forth from the southern declivity of Etna, and pressed down toward the two places. On May 24 the crater again assumed greater activity, and the main body of the lava stream grew more rapid in its advance. Day and night, weeping, wailing and praying the people of Nicolosi, wandered in procession with their sacred pictures, hoping thereby to ward off the final calamity. Images of the Virgin were affixed to the doors of the houses and churches, and when the anguish of the poor people had become extreme the veil of St. Agatha, which was supposed to have saved the peole of Catania in the year 1669, was, at the request of the Archbishop, sent from that city to Nicolosi, where it was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the people and solemnly exhibited in the church.

On May 26 the lava still pressed forward with increased velocity, destroying many gardens and houses, and reaching the old cloister of Nicolosi. On May 30 the molten stream had reached to within a third of a mile of the city, when the people fled, for the most part to Cantania, the municipal authorities and postoffice officials going to Messa Annunciata, while the Archbishop of Cantania superintended the transfer of the relics and sacred vessels from Nicolosi to Pedara, the procession being followed by thousands of people, praying and singing hymns of penance. When the molten stream had reached to within a thousand feet of Nicolosi the eruptions in Etna suddenly ceased, and the advance of the stream of lava upon the city was arrested. Etna was again quiescent. The length of the lava stream was four miles. It covered an area of more than a thousand acres, and destroyed vineyards and cultivated lands to the value of a quarter of a million of dollars.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

It is customary for the papers to warn the people about the light-fingered gentry when a circus is in the city, and in fulfillment of the custom, this shot is given.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice July 23, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for "advertised" letters:

Gents' List.

A—Wm. Allair.

B—M. V. Biddison, A. B. Barger, Elizath Blank, Frank Brown, H. J. Bettis, Edwin A. Bennett, Arthur Berry, Jas. Boyd, W. F. Burrell, W. G. Bradley.

C—Mr. Conert, Eli J. Corwin, W. H. Clippinger, Malcom Campbell, Harry Clarke, Henry Clay, H. Clark, Olen A. Clark, John W. Conley, Harry Coslet.

D—Charles De Lano, G. H. Dolson, Wm. L. Derby, P. L. Darling, R. Davenport, M. B. Davis, G. W. Dugan, Arthur Davis, Simon Douglas.

E—R. F. Elliott, John Elroy, E. E. Emery, Charley Edman.

F—Daniel Frebts, Chas. Fisk, Chas. Folk, H. A. Fawcett, John Faplaner, Leigh Frelli, C. A. Faber, L. A. Freeman, Marcus Frank, Chas. Frederich, Perry E. Fox.

G—Frank Gebert, Edwin Gunn, W. F. Godfrey, John Goodwin, J. Gardner, Geo. W. Griffin, Oscar Goetze, R. E. Gray, Harry W. Galvin, James Geary.

H—Edward Harvess, Charley Hurst, F. Haruman, H. S. Holbern, John Hanley, Harry Hayde, John H. Hayes, Harry ——, 53 Indiana avenue; John Hames, Joseph Hardy, Rev. I. Hook, J. C. Hinger, John Harvey, J. A. Huffman, Henry Hyde, G. L. Hines.

J—John O. Johnson, Geo. Jones, C. B. Joslyn, Chas. Jeavons, C. A. Jacobs.

K—K. Kitkowski, R. J. Kridler, Albert Kopp, J. C. Kitching.

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

ving B. Hiett & Co. Will Wake Up the Natives

ut at Kensington Next Monday.

uiet Week Among the Dealers—The Recorded Transfers at the Court House.

This has been an exceedingly quiet week in real estate.

No sales of any consequence were closed that have been announced as yet, save the disposal of the Hough Place lots by Mr. C. S. Ashley.

The annual vacation lull is on and it is not probable that there will be any activity until the invigorating September breezes awaken the dealer and property owners from the lethargy into which he has fallen.

The drowsy spell broken, then look out for lively times.

Real estate men generally say that the present summer business up to date more than doubles that of last year.

Building continues at about the same rate. A large number of fine business blocks have been erected and dwellings too numerous to mention.

Kensington Auction Sale.

Quite a number of special sales have been held during the past year or two, and all of them have been conducted with successful and satisfactory results. This manner of disposing of real estate is destined to become popular in Toledo for the reason that the plan admits of the introduction of so many new and attractive features. Special and novel inducements can be offered with each sale and have something different each time.

Irving B. Hiett was among the first of Toledo real estate dealers to give a special sale. Heretofore these sales have been confined wholly to low and medium-priced property. Mr. Hiett departs from this beaten path and announces an auction sale of Kensington lots. This is a part of Toledo's fancy residence property, the prices of lots ranging from $1,500 to $3,000 each. It lies within a district bounded by Cherry street, Detroit avenue, and Monroe street.

To keep the property up to the standard set by the management when the land was platted, building restrictions are incorporated in the terms of the deed of transfer. These restrictions, in every deed, require, for a period of 15 years, that all lots shall be used for residence purposes only; that no house, barn or other building shall be built closer to any street than 25 feet; and that no residence shall be built costing less than $2,500.

Several special inducements are offered. Among the people who attend $100 in goods, from any store in Toledo, will be distributed. Each person will leave his name, together with the name of the merchant from whom he prefers to receive goods. The amount of $100 will be given away in orders, the plan of distribution to be arranged satisfactorily to all.

There are 25 lots to be sold to the highest bidder. One of this number, lot 57, will be given to one of the purchasers.

Street car transportation will be supplied to all free.

Carriages will be on the ground to convey prospective purchasers about the addition to inspect the property.

Refreshments in the shape of ice cream and cake will be served on the grounds at 417 Islington avenue. All except children are invited.

The sale will be conducted by W. G. Alexander, auctioneer.

Transfers of the Week.

John Davis to Fred J. Webber, part of block 14 and all of lot 27, North Toledo, $1.

Barton Smith to Amelia Hodge, lot 4, Columbia addition, $4,225.

Rufus Baker to Samuel Bowles, lots 21 and 22, Mulberry addition, $480.

Casey Lindsay to Samuel Bowles, lots 28 and 29, Cushing Place, $00.

Charles C. Lewis and S. D. Fitch to Mary Serrick, 270 feet on Tracey street, $2,000.

Robert McCaskey to Mary J. Curtis, lot 183, Co-operative addition, $102.

Jno. Farley to Mary Bohem, lot 132, Shaw & Frazier's addition, $2,200.

Samuel Kohn to Mary Bashung, east 30 feet of lot 202, Yeslin's addition, $400.

John Green to Fred C. Fay, lot 36, Greer's sub-division of Stickney addition, $600.

Carey Lindsay to L. B. Thompson, lots 153 and 154 Cushing Place, $300.

Catharine Payne to Elizabeth Payne, lot 93, Hiett's Air Line Junction addition, $3,000.

Dan N. Broadbridge to Anna E. Robertson, lot 31 Cottage Park, $3,400.

Moses Bloch to Annie M. Sutton, lot 147, Hunt's addition, $5,000.

Orlando Miller to L. S. Baumgardner, lots 457 and 458, Vistula division, $9,000.

J. R. Calder to Otto Ralther, lot 51 Chesbrough addition, $1,000.

Robert A. Edwards to Irving B. Hiett, lots 62 to 66 Buck & Thomson's second addition, $800.

Joseph Newton to D. K. Hollenbeck, lots 52 and 57, Spring Grove addition.

Lyman Squires to C. L. Squires, north 25 feet of lot 42, L. Smith's addition, $1,300.

Leslie E. Drake to E. D. Moore, lot 51, Woodland addition, $1,560.

Samuel Bowles to Elmer Connor, lot 20, Mulberry addition, $300.

Felix Beam to Malick Hunter, lot 4 of sub-division of Boody addition, $600.

George E. Pomeroy to Levi Hewitt; lot 79, Pomeroy's Lagrange addition, $300.

Jno. G. Frayer to L. D. Robertson, 35 feet of lots 584 and 585, Yondota division, old plat, $2,100.

E. L. Barber to Mane Fly, lots 33 and 34, Webster Place, $1,100.

J. R. B. Ransom to Kate Glynn, lot 372, Fair Ground addition, $225.

SEALERS AND THEIR WAYS

How the Schooners Are Provisioned and Relieved.

Some Explanations as to the "Coast" and "Sea" Seasons—Crack Shots Among the Hunters Who Use a Gun in Killing the "Sleepers."

Victoria, B. C., July 23.—Ever since British Columbia sealing schooners have been numerous enough to be called a fleet, it has been a yearly custom to send a steamship to the North Pacific ocean to a previously appointed rendezvous, to provision the schoners, and bring back their catch. They would then proceed to Bering sea and play hide and seek with the American revenue cutters, with varying success.

To properly understand the reason of sending a supply steamer, some fact must be had of the sealing business. In the first place, there are two seasons, called the coast and the sea seasons, respectively. The first begins in February. The fleet, which has its headquarters in Victoria, gets out of winter quarters at that time and sails south to somewhere off the Oregon coast, where the vessels fall in with the seals moving north.

A schooner carries from four to eight hunters, each one of whom has his boat and crew. Day after day the boats are lowered and go cruising around, sometimes several miles from the vessel, in pursuit of seal.

The hunter stands in the bow of the boat with a shotgun and shoots his game in the head. It is no easy matter to make a good shot on a small boat tossing about on the waves and a good hunter is, therefore, a crack shot, or would be so considered ashore.

A hunter receives $3 a skin for each one shot. Often in the course of the season he makes $1,200 or $1,500. In some schooners Indian hunters are carried. They come from the west coast of Vancouver Island, and are as artistic in the management of a canoe in a heavy sea as a South Sea Islander.

Their method of killing the seals is with spears. They paddle quietly alongside a "sleeper"—sleeping seal—and pierce him with the weapon.

The seals move slowly in their progress towards the rookeries, and it is the middle of July before they reach there. Then the seal season opens.

In the past this has been the prosperous time of year for the sealers. While not invading the rookeries, they have been able to get big catches in the immediate vicinity of the islands. Now the cruisers prevent any schooner from even entering the sea.

For all that the Russian side presents a new and practically untried field, with immense rookeries on Copper Island. This is where many of the schooners were intending to go, when the seizure of the supply steamer Coquitlam, on June 22, shut off their provisions and will compel them to come home within the next few weeks.

In former years one rendezvous was appointed for the schooners for early in June, and there the supply steamer would meet them, receive their skins and give them their provisions. Report says the steamer was not always particular whether or not she effected the transfer at sea or within American waters.

This year three rendezvous were appointed, and the steamer Coquitlam, Capt. E. Eugene McLillen, was chartered as the supply ship. She left hence June 9, with several thousand dollars' worth of provisions in her hold, and with three cabin passengers. They were Capts. Kelley and Grant, agents for the Sealers' Association.

Tonki Bay, Afognak Island, in the Aleutian group, was the first rendezvous. This was reached in the teeth of a gale Saturday, June 18. Running in the schooner Venture was spoken. She came in the same day. On Sunday, June 19, the schooners were towed to sea and the transfers made.

Then the Coquitlam stood away for Port Etches. On her way there several schooners were provisioned. Before entering the harbor inquiry was made as to whether or not any warships were there. Not one was in sight, and the schooners reported they had all left. So the vessel ran in and commenced to fill her tanks with water. She had discharged no cargo, but had her hatches open, when the Corwin came in and seized her. One of the cutter's officers had observed the movements of the Coquitlam and supposed her to be discharging cargo.

The vessel was taken to Sitka, having aboard as a prize crew Lieut. J. H. Quinan and Engineer Brereton. On the trip they proved themselves very entertaining, and did much to make the time pass pleasantly. Mr. Quinan is a Baltimorean and a very jolly shipmate.

The charge the Coquitlam is held on is violating the revenue laws of the United States in discharging cargo within twelve miles of shore, she being an English vessel and bearing English goods. The offense in question is held to have been committed off Tonki, June 19, when the vessel transferred freight three miles off shore.

In a few days arrangements will have been completed to put up bonds in the neighborhood of $150,000 and have her released. She is now in the custody of the United States Marshal at Sitka with all on board detained.

BAD GREEK PRIESTS.

Immorality in Alaska Encouraged by Them.

Deplorable State of Affairs in the Territory.

An Urgent Need Exists for Thorough Investigation—Explorer Wells Tells of Some Startling Iniquities.

A former Toledoan, E. Hazard Wells, who has a national reputation as an Alaskan explorer, and who is an acknowledged authority on matters in that territory, has the following article in the Cincinnati Post:

The United States government might profitably investigate the doings of the Greek priests in Alaska. The results of an investigation would certainly suggest the propriety of sending a request to Russia to replace these unworthy representatives of her national church with priests who will not disgrace religion and civilization.

It can not be possible that the czar's government is aware of the reprehensible conduct of its Alaskan missionaries, or that it would tolerate a continuance of such conduct, after the facts are made known to it.

Rumors of the immorality which prevails in Alaska have, from time to time, reached the United States, but the facts recited have given but a faint idea of the depths of iniquity into which the natives have been plunged. The important fact has not been made known that the Greek priests are the prime instigators of the general wickedness. They are so far removed from the oversight of their church authorities, and, in fact, occupy such an isolated position, afar from the restraints of civilization, that they dare to commit the most flagrant outrages with impunity.

It has been my recent privilege to visit all of the principal missions of the Greek church in Alaska, and I merely propose to recite facts which came under my own observation, including a few additional statements gleaned from entirely trustworthy sources.

As a preface to the indictments presented I would first summarize by stating that the Alaskan Greek priests are apostles of child-slavery, concubinage, drunkenness, gambling and general deviltry, and are bitterly hostile to the United States government. They are thoroughly familiar with all of Satan's latest devices and are totally ignorant of the first principles of modern Christianity.

Had the Greek missionaries ever evinced any desire to better the condition of the Alaskan natives, no objection would be raised to their work, but the fact that they are spending their energies in debasing their flocks, while drawing clerical salaries from the Russian government, is sufficient to call forth unmitigated denunciation.

At Nushagak, in the winter of 1890-91, I witnessed some surprising orgies and heard many tales of habitual excesses on the part of the priests located there. Nushagak is on an inlet of Bering Sea just north of the Alaskan Peninsula, and the Greek congregation is one of the strongest in Alaska.

On Christmas and New Year's the priests set the example of rioting in liquor. Father Sheeskin inaugurated the fun while the Christmas bells were ringing, inviting the people to church, by treating the white men of the place to liquor. After church there was "hoochinoo" galore, and nearly everybody got drunk.

This priest is a habitual gambler, but a pious man withal. One evening, so the story goes, he was playing poker with three other white men and had won $80. Just then the church bell began to ring and he looked at his watch. Then he jumped suddenly up from the table with the remark that he would have to go and hold service. An hour later the good man slipped back into the room and held his place at the table until he had lost the $80.

At Nushagak, as well as at other points, I found great laxity in morals among the parishioners. It was tacitly understood that cohabitation prior to marriage was no crime. In fact the church girls usually tried living with their prospective husbands, in order to make up their minds as to whether it was safe to marry them.

Just before I reached Nushagak the priest had christened the illegitimate child of a white man—a cannery employe, the father providing a plentiful supply of liquor as a hilarious side issue. It was a big society event.

Very few of the Creole girls attending the Greek churches in Kodiak and Oonalaska make any pretense of being virtuous. They are nevertheless in good standing in the Greek confessional. In many places the priest encourages this moral laxity for their own purposes.

The priests at Nushagak, Kodiak and Oonalaska have made it their business to harass the American schools established in those places. At the Russian mission on the Yukon river I found no government school and the priest was supremely content, as his flock was still in an approved state of barbarism and he had a cinch on the entire revenues of the village, in addition to his $1,800 salary from the Russian government.

This gentleman has a branch mission at St. Michael's, which he visits once a year for the purpose of holding services. On one occasion I was at St. Michael's when he happened to arrive on an extra secular trip, and when Sunday came I naturally expected to see him open the church for special services. But that wasn't his style. He did not propose to weary himself by any extra labors, and spent the day sociably enough with the post-trader and myself, occasionally stepping out to enjoy a glass of wine betwixt his cigars.

In Oonalaska and Kodiak the Russian schools have been conducted as bitter rivals of the government schools, and have greatly crippled the efficiency of the latter.

At Nushagak, in the fall of 1890, the native children suddenly left the government school, undeniably at the mandate of Father Sheeskin.

There appeared to be no Russian schools there, but the good father preferred that his charges should have no education whatever, rather than accept knowledge from an American teacher. At last accounts the teacher, Mr. Wolff, was without half a dozen pupils; but he is a plucky man, and I dare say will give the priest a severe struggle for the final mastery.

At Kodiak I found the most outrageous condition of affairs.

The government school, conducted by a man named Roscoe, was existing under a sort of vassalage to the Greek priest Alexander Martysh, who allowed 30 Creole children to attend it on condition that they should speak English as little as possible and should attend the rival Russian school every day. This arrangement compelled Roscoe to close his session at 3 p. m., so that the pupils might cut across lots to the other school, and there listen to hostile instruction in the Russian tongue. It is my belief that Father Martysh only tolerated Roscoe's school through fear of undertaking more extreme measures for its annihilation. Roscoe was a determined fellow withal, and would probably have slugged his clerical opponent on sight if the latter had not measurably curbed his designs.

The Kodiak Creoles, I found, understood English, but would rarely speak it. The priest had made them believe that Russia was their only friend and that she intended to buy Alaska back from the United States.

The town of Kodiak is second only in importance to Oonalaska, and its large Creole population has been intimately associated with white men for over 20 years. Many white fishermen have married Creole girls, and yet so jealous is Father Martysh of their possible influence in Americanizing "his people" that he has compelled these citizens of the American republic to sign agreements prior to marriage with Creoles whereby each prospective father agrees that his children shall be educated in the Greek faith.

One spunky white man in Kodiak was bold enough to assert his rights in 1890. He defied the priest by marrying one of his pretty creoles, using a Baptist minister to tie the connubial knot. The holy father became transported with rage when he heard of the audacious proceeding and sent a furious message to the girl, warning her that the marriage was void, and that unless she could persuade her paramour to sign the time-honored agreement and undergo a Greek marriage ceremony, she would henceforth be refused the sacraments of the church. The bridegroom was as spunky as the priest, however, and having no fear of the hereafter, boldly sent him word to mind his own business. At last accounts the trouble was adjusted.

For the past three years the Russian flag has been raised at Kodiak in conjunction with the American flag on the occasion of all church festivals. So far the Russian pole has been no taller than the American pole, but the former may take root in the rich soil and grow.

Child slavery, which exists throughout the Aleutian chain, finds full sanction under Father Martysh. He has been keeping one child vassal himself, while the second priest, Nicholi Kachawaroff, has two of them. Good authorities estimated that there were 25 of these child slaves in Kodiak at the time of my visit. Most of them are orphan Aleuts, secured from far off settlements. They are employed as household drudges, are wretchedly clothed and receive scarcely enough food to keep body and soul together.

The American government needs to bestir itself and assert proper authority in Kodiak and other portions of Alaska. Crime is rampant everywhere. Three murders occurred in Kodiak within 12 months, and nobody had authority to put the murderers within reach of justice. Every man's best protection was his own strong arm and a Winchester rifle. I saw these things and was astonished, knowing that elsewhere throughout the United States the majesty of the law was asserted.

E. HAZARD WELLS.

NO VEGETABLES IN HERS.

"Georgie," said Mrs. Bean to her only unmarried daughter, "wasn't young Mr. Pease here last evning?"

"Yes, mother."

"Didn't he propose to you?"

"Yes, mother."

"Didn't you refuse him?"

"Yes, mother."

"Why did you do it? Mr. Pease is rich, handsome and of good family."

"I had good reasons——"

"What were they? I am your mother, and wish to know."

"It is because you are my mother that I hate to tell you—"

"I must know——"

"Well, when I get a husband I must have a man whose name is to be found out of the vegetable kingdom."—Buffalo Enquirer.

SALT FOR CHOLERA.

A correspondent of the New York Times says:

Several years ago I read in a scientific paper a statement that in bodies of persons that had died of cholera, yellow or typhoid fevers, there was found a lack of chlorides in the blood. This suggested the following: Should not the lack of chlorides in the system make it easier for those scourges to take hold? Common salt—chloride of sodium "keeps" meat and other things by means of preventing the growth of the germs of putrefactive fermentation.

During the heated term people perspire much, and every drop of perspiration takes salt out of the system. In the hot seasons these scourges are most virulent. I have acted on this theory ever since I read the statement, in summer complaints and cholera morbus, with decided and immediate success in every case.

I take a tumblerful of water, add a teaspoonful of raw corn starch and a teaspoonful or two of common table salt, stir well, and drink it as much and as often as I can without causing nausea. The taste of salt is not ugly when the system needs salt. I have tried this more than a hundred times in cases of summer diarrhoea and cholera morbus with invariable, prompt success.

The most of our ailments come from disordered liver, which Simmons Liver Regulator cures.

JUST LIKE A TRUE BOSTON WOMAN.

If you get wedged into an elevated car next to a woman who makes audible remarks about the selfishness of men, and the grasping greed of railroad companies, set her down as an inhabitant of another city. The true New York woman will hang on to the strap with one hand, and with the other hold divers parcels and the evening paper which she will read clear through before she reaches her station.—New York Recorder.

THE TRUE LANGUAGE OF THE PAST.

"Do you understand Volapuk?" he asked.

"No," she answered.

"Well, what would you say if I told you I had written a poem in that language?"

"Oh," she replied, "I should like very much to have you write your poems in Volapuk."—Washington Star.

Dyspepsia in all forms not only relieved but cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

DON'T STOP ME!

—I AM GOING TO THE—

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY

——TO BUY MY——

FURNITURE,
CARPETS, AND STOVES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

Everybody tells me they are the cheapest and most accommodating house in Toledo. There stock is comp ete in every department, and they sell their goods on such easy terms.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

129-131 Summit St., Between Monroe and Jefferson.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. . . . . RETAIL SIDE.

FREE TO MEN Why waste time, money and health with "doctors" and wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when for a 2-cent stamp I will send you FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the Prompt Lasting Cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drains and losses, varicocele, and to enlarge, strengthen and develope weak, stunted organs, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants, lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct, after you receive the recipe, or advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once as this advertisement may not appear again. CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 371, Marshall, Mich.

TOLEDO EXPOSITION

—AND—

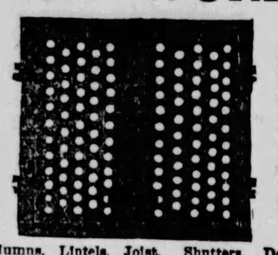
The Great Inter-State Fair!

September 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1892.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST

Artistic and Architectural
IRON WORK

SIDEWALK LIGHTS



GRATING

Columns, Lintels, Joist, Shutters, Door Sfairs, Roof Trusses, Area and Stair Railing, Fire Proof Shutters, Doors, Floors and Ceilings, Catch Basin and Coal Hole Covers.

M. DONOVAN,
511 to 515 Water Street,
TOLEDO O.

Steadman

COLLEGE

Corner Summit and Adams
Toledo, O.

PHONE 124

"Visited and attended various schools before entering yours, and know that Bookkeeping by Actual Business Practice from beginning is the only practical plan which will enable the student to do actual business work and not necessitate his having to work himself up. G. F. BENZ, Penn. R. R. Co."

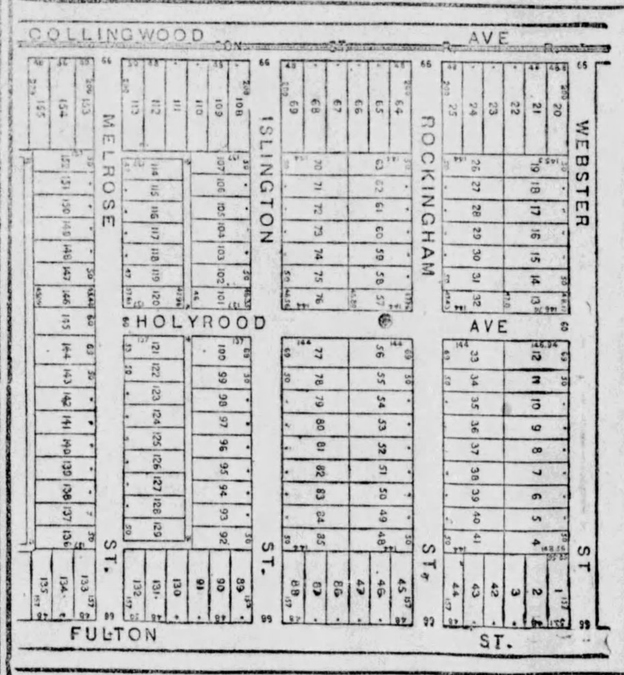
A visit to our different departments will convince you that this is the school to attend. Circulars free. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

FREE SPECIAL TRAIN OF ELECTRIC CARS for Midsummer Sale of Lots at

KENSINGTON

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1892.

Reception on the Grounds from 3:30 to 6:00 P. M. Sale Commencing at 4:30. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer.



25 LOTS ONLY

In this ATTRACTIVE ADDITION will be offered to the highest bidders. The lots to be sold are representative ones, selected from each block of the property.

$100.00 will be given to people who attend the sale.

$1500.00 Lot will be given to purchasers.

A PROCESSION OF

Free Electric Cars for Kensington

Headed by Leon's Band, will start at 3:00 o'clock and pass around the loop on Summit, Adams, Superior and Monroe streets, before leaving for the grounds. At 3:00, 3:30, 4:00 and 4:30 P. M., free special cars will leave the corner of Summit and Adams streets. Take the 3:00 o'clock train, if you can, and avoid the rush. Be in time to see the property and attend our reception before the sale opens.

Little Need be Said

Regarding Kensington, its location, surroundings and advantages. It speaks for itself and will bear your closest scrutiny.

Toledo's Fancy Residence Property

It is admitted by all, lies within a district bounded by Cherry Street, Detroit Avenue and Monroe Street, or immediately outside of this district. The centre of this fine property formerly between 12th and 15th streets has, from year to year, crept out Madison Street until it has reached the vicinity of Collingwood and Woodruff Avenues, and is now, by the erection of handsome residences, and improvement of streets on each side, moving out Collingwood Avenue at no snail's pace. Kensington will naturally before long be in the very heart of the best property, and, aided by owners who are prepared to encourage all improvements, the time will not be long coming when this property will sell at double the present prices.

The Highest Bidder

Will receive the choice of the 25 lots that will be offered. The lots chosen for the sale have been selected in pairs throughout the addition, facing on Fulton, Webster, Rockingham and Melrose Avenues. These lots will not be sold because of any profit to be derived by the present owners; the *purchasers* will have the profit. The sale is to be held and gifts made to advertise Kensington. Profits to present owners will be secured from the 120 lots remaining which will be sold at regular retail prices only. Collingwood and Islington Avenues, through the outlay of many thousands of dollars, have already, by the present owners, been made handsome and attractive residence streets, so that the present retail price on these streets cannot be discounted.

The Wonderful Development

That has occurred in property on Franklin, Putnam, Fulton, Parkwood, Scottwood, Robinwood, Glenwood and Maplewood avenues, by reason of the introduction of rapid transit street car facilities, is sure to be repeated on the streets in Kensington, and prices that prevail at our sale will be a thing of the past.

Terms of Sale:

$10 cash and $40 when contract is executed; balance monthly, quarterly or yearly; 6 per cent. interest on deferred payments. Opinion of title, by the abstract firm of Bissell & Gorrill, will be furnished each purchaser.

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS

Have been adopted that will always keep Kensington a strictly first-class residence addition. These restrictions, in every deed, require, for a period of 15 years, that all lots shall be used for residence purposes only; that no house, barn or other building shall be built closer to any street than 25 feet; and that no residence shall be built costing less than $2,500. It will be necessary that all purchasers observe these restrictions closely.

The Consolidated Belt Electric Railway,

Running as it does, in a direct line down into business, will be a great factor in building up this beautiful residence center. Kensington is now but 15 minutes from Summit street by the new line.

10 COACHES

From the Crescent Livery have been engaged and will be in waiting on the grounds to show the entire property to all who attend the sale. This is made necessary because of the large territory covered by the property, it being nearly a mile around.

REFRESHMENTS

Of Ice Cream and Cake will be served on the grounds at No. 417 Islington Avenue. All (except children) are invited.

This House on Lot 104 will be Included in the Auction.

—For Further Particulars regarding the Sale, see—

IRVING B. HIETT & CO.

(Boody House Block) 243 St. Clair Street.

IN TRADING CIRCLES

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Currents for Produce and Other Articles.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 188,193 bu, and from five other western points 465,530 bu.; aggregate, 653,723 bu. On the corresponding Saturday in 1891 the receipts were 880,808 bu., with only 88,255 bu. of northwestern wheat.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points were, wheat, 3,427,000 bu.; corn, 1,490,000 bu.; oats, 2,227,000 bu. Previous week, wheat, 3,325,000 bu.; corn, 1,504,000 bu.; oats, 3,022,000 bu. In the week corresponding with this in 1891 the receipts were, wheat, 5,759,000 bu.; corn, 2,028,000 bu.; oats, 1,475,000 bu., showing an increase in receipts of wheat compared with 1891 of 2,332,000 bu., a decrease in corn of 530,000 bu., and an increase in oats of 752,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat, 256,597 bu. and flour to an aggregate of 460,000 bu.; export of corn, 55,219 bu., and oats 65,058 bu.

The exports from the same ports in a week are, wheat, 1,427,000 bu.; corn, 472,000 bu.; oats, 270,000 bu. Previous week, wheat, 1,575,000 bu.; corn, 526,000 bu.; oats, 250,000 bu.

Bradstreets' reports the exports of flour and wheat from both coasts in a week at 2,716,000 bu. Previous week, 2,583,000 bu. Corresponding week in 1891, 2,330,000 bu.

The Markets To-day.

What little can be said of price influences in American wheat markets is generally of a bearish character. The only exception is that from the northwest the reports from the crop are not very favorable just now. The receipts are increasing in the southwest, and as they increase the market will need a sharper demand than the present to encourage holders to increase their stocks. The markets abroad have lost the recent firmness, and are slow and unimproving.

In the markets to-day wheat has been dull, with narrow variations and a shade lower closing.

Corn markets have also been dull, closing about unchanged.

In New York August and September wheat closed 3-8c lower. Corn steady.

In Chicago August and September wheat closed 3-8c lower. August and September corn 1-8c lower. July oats 1-4c lower.

In Toledo business in wheat has been as dull as usual, and without interesting features of any kind. On the regular board opening sales represented steady prices, but the market was weak and closed 1c to 1 1-4c lower. On the call July sold at 81 3-4c to 81 5-8c. August at 80 3-8c. First half August at 81 3-8c. After the call July sold at 81 3-4c and closed at 80 1-2c, a loss of 1 1-4c. August sold at 80 1-4c and 80 3-4, and closed at 79 1-2c, a loss of 3-4c. September sold at 80 5-8c and closed at 79 7-8c, a loss of 1 1-8c.

Cash wheat was in fair request, but broke off at close. Sales 60,000 bus No. 2. No. 2 soft sold at 81 3-4c, down to 80 1-2c, and closed at that, a loss of 1 1-4c. No. 3 soft at 76 1-4c to 75 1-2c. Corn—No. 2 for July at 50 1-2c. Rye—No. 2 for September at 65 1-2c. Clover seed—on the call October sold at $5.50 and after the call at $5.55. The market is firm.

Close in New York.

New York, July 23.—Money closed offered at 1 1-2; highest 1 1-2; lowest 1 1-2. Exchange quiet and steady; 487 for 60 days and 488 1-4 for demand. Government bonds dull and steady; currency, 6s, 106 bid; 4s, coup., 116 1-4 bid; extended 2s, registered, 100 bid. The stock market was dull and firm. Sales 58,700 shares.

Flour quiet; Minnesota extra $2.15 @4.85; superfine $1.75@2.35.

Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter 88c; July 85 7-8c; August 84 3-4c; September 85 1-8c.

Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 59c; July 60c; August 55 1-2c; September 54 1-4c.

Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 36c; July 35 3-4c; August 35 1-2c; September 34 7-8c.

Rye steady; 75@78c in car lots.

Barley neglected.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans 30@35c. Sugar—refined steady; cut loaf and crushed 4 3-4@5 1-8c; granulated 4 5-16@4 1-2c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes 14 1-2c. Rice unchanged.

Pork steady; old mess $12 25@13 25. Lard—September, $7 50; October, $7 52. Butter quiet; western creamery, 22@22 1-2c. Cheese steady; 8 3-4c. Eggs quiet; western prime, 16 1-2@17c; state new laid choice, 17 1-2c. Turpentine quiet; 29 3-4@30 1-4c. Rosin in light demand; strained to good, $1 22@1 25. Tallow quiet; prime city, 4@4 5-16c. Petroleum nominal. Freights less active but unchanged.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, July 23.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There is distinct improvement not only in transactions with the comparison with last year, but also in the prospect for the coming season. The prospect of spring was remarkably good, and returns from many of the states surpass all expectations. Wheat has risen 2 1-4 cents in spite of western receipts amounting to 2,136,000 bushels in three days, against export of 908,000 bushels. Oats also rose 1 per cent., and pork produce a shade, and corn has advanced 1-4 per cent. In coffee there was a slight advance, and in oil a fractional decline. But in the cotton market a decline of 1 1-16 occurred with sales of 560,000 bales in a week.

In all the leading lines, trade exceeds last year's at Chicago, and prospects for maturing collections are very healthy.

Receipts of wheat and corn fall short this week, but the usual large increase appears in cured meats, hogs and cattle, while receipts of pig iron are very high. Lake copper is weak, with large sales at 11 1-4 cents; tin lower at 20.6 cents, and lead at 4.1 cents, with pressure to sell. A further advance in anthracite coal is proposed, but soft coal has sold at $2 at Philadelphia.

The stock market has been little affected by the vote of the Burlington & Quincy to withdraw from the Western Traffic association, for fine crop prospects and the coming adjournment of congress give long operators a basis for a successful campaign against the shorts. Money is unusually plenty. Merchandise exports in three weeks of July are only half of 1 per cent. larger than last year, while in imports a large increase appears.

The business failures occurring during the last seven days number 177, as compared with 190 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 254.

The Iron Outlook.

Cleveland, O., July 23.—The Iron Trade Review says: It is doubtful if shipments of ore to Lake Erie ports between June 15 and July 15 have ever equaled the amount brought down in that period this year. One of the largest ore firms makes the statement that the amount of unsold ore in the piles it has put on Lake Erie docks is exceedingly small—a statement that indicates an underestimate of the sales that have been made.

A recent mining transaction that promises greater activity for a Vermillion property is the purchase of 12,500 shares of Pioneer Exploring and Mining Co.'s stock by Oglebay, Norton & Co., the well known ore firm, and Capt. Thomas Wilson, of Cleveland, the purchase representing about one-third of all holdings. A drainage arrangement has been made with the Chandler Co., and active operations are to begin at once, though the Pioneer is not expected to be a shipper until next year. Capt. Wilson will probably carry the output of the Pioneer and the ore will be placed by Oglebay, Norton & Co.

It is plain from recent transactions in the local market that sellers are not through cutting, a price that has been held on one brand of foundry iron taking a 35-cent drop in one deal in the week. Sales are mostly in small amounts.

The Union and Lake Erie rolling mills still have repairs on hand, but will be ready to start about August 1.

Cotton.

St. Louis, July 23.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling at 7c. Receipts 900 bales, shipments 900 bales, sales 100 bales, stock 54,500 bales.

New York, July 23.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week were 14,911 bales; for the same week last year 9,264 bales; total receipts at all United States ports to date 7,031,376 bales; same date last year 6,878,080 bales; exports for the week 16,874 bales, same week last year 13,763 bales; total exports to date 5,726,409 bales, same date last year 5,680,240 bales; stock at all United States ports 487,455 bales, same time last year 245,430 bales; stock at all interior towns 47,675 bales, same time last year 24,715 bales; stock at Liverpool 1,524,000 bales, same time last year 1,045,000 bales; stock of American afloat for Great Britain 20,000 bales, same time last year 23,000 bales.

Turpentine.

Wilmington, July 23.—Steady at 26 3-4c

Savannah, July 23.—Firm at 27 1-4c bid.

Charleston, July 23.—Stead at 26 1-2@27c bid.

Wool.

Boston, July 23.—The wool market has been active and very firm and the total sales have been 5,464,200 pounds, mostly of domestics. Ohio fleeces have been active at 26 3-8@27c for X, and at 28@29c for XX and XX and above. Michigan X sells freely at 25@26c. No. 1 wools have been in demand at 33@34c for Ohio, and at 32@33c for Michigan. No. 1 combing wools have been selling at 34@37c. Ohio fine delaine at 32@33c, and Michigan fine delaine at 29@29 1-2c. Unwashed combing wool has been in steady demand at 24@26 1-2c for one-quarter and one-half blood. Large sales of territory wools have been made, including Montana, Utah and Wyoming, at 21@24c for medium, and 18@20c for fine medium, and at 16@18c for fine, or on a scoured basis of 58@60c for fine, 55@57c for fine medium, and 50@53c for medium. Scoured Texas wool has been active at 18@22c. California wool has been quiet. Georgia has sold at 26-1-2c, and Lake at 25 1-2c. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces have been selling at 18@26c, as to quality. Pulled wools have been steady. Australian wool has been firm and in demand. Foreign carpet wools have been quiet.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Wool in improved demand. Sales were made of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@30c, extra at 26@28c, medium at 33@34c, coarse at 32@33c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 25@26c, medium at 32@33c, and coarse at 32@33c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 28@33, medium washed combing and delaine at 34@36c, coarse at 33@34c, Canada washed combing at 32@34c, tub-washed, choice, at 36@38c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@26c, coarse at 25@26c, Montana fine at 16@22c, territorial fine at 13@20c.

Live Stock.

Cleveland, July 23.—Hogs—Receipts light. The market was steady to slow. Medium and heavy weights selling at $5.95@6.00 per cwt., Yorkers, light to best weights, at $5.95@6.00, pigs, light to best, at $5.60@5.80, rough at $4.50@5.00, stags at $3.50@4.00.

Cattle—Receipts light. The market was dull and lower; common and grass stock not wanted. Prime steers of 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. at $4.25@4.40 per cwt., prime do of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs at $4.00@4.10, prime do of 1,050 to 1,200 lbs. at $3.85@4.00, do of 900 to 1,050 lbs at $3.25@3.60, choice heifers at $3.15@3.40, fair heifers at $2.50@3.00, common and thin do at $2.00@2.50, prime cows at $2.25@2.50, common cows at $1.50@2.00, bulls, mixed butchers' at $2.50@2.75, bologna bulls at $1.50@2.00.

Veals—the market is barely steady on all grades. Choice calves selling at $5.00 @5.25 per cwt, fair to good at $4.00@4.75, common and thin at $3.00@4.00.

Sheep—Receipts light. The market is dull on all grades; common stock neglected. Choice sheep of 80 to 90 pounds selling at $4.00@4.75 per cwt, fair to good of 70 to 80 pounds at $4.00@4.25, common at $2.00@3.00.

Lambs—The market is slow for all grades. Sales of choice lambs of 80 to 90 lbs at $4.25@4.50 per cwt, common at $3.00@3.50, spring lambs of 50 to 60 lbs at $5.00@6.00.

New York, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts 3,867 head, including 42 cars for sale. The market was slow and a shade easier. Sales of native steers at $3.25@5.15 per cwt, Texas and Colorados at $2.55@4.00, Dressed beef was steady at 7 1-4@8 1-2c per lb. Shipments to-day 170 beeves and 1,280 quarters of beef; to-morrow 1,070 beeves and 8,198 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 538 head. The market was slow but steady. Sales of veals at $5.50@6.25 per cwt, buttermilk calves and grassers at $2.12 1-2@2.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,613 head. The market for sheep was steady; lambs active and firm. Sheep sold at $4.37 1-2 @5.50 per cwt, lambs at $5.00@7.00 Dressed mutton was steady at 9 1-2@11c per lb, and dressed lambs firm at 10 1-2 @12c.

Hogs—Receipts 2,600 head, including 2 cars for sale. The market was firm. Sales at $5.90@6.35 per cwt.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, new, 60@78c; white wheat No. 2, 76c Rye—No. 2, new, 60c. Corn—No. 2, 49c. Oats—White, 36c; mixed, 32c.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by W. O. Brown & Sons)—Dressed chickens in demand at 10c per lb; old chickens, 8c per lb; live ducks, 8c per lb; live turkeys, 9c per lb., and in good demand.

Provisions very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 13c; 15 lbs average, 13 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 13 1-2c; shoulders, 9 1-2c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 11c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8 1-2c by bbl, 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 9c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon side, 9c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Caives—Good demand, 6@7c per lb. Hogs—Good demand, 7@7 1-2c. All kinds smoked meat very firm, but scarce.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 18@19c; gathered creams, 18@19c; fancy Ohio creamery, 18@19c; fancy northwestern creamery, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 12 1-2@13c; prime to choice, 10@12c; medium, 8@10c; common, 5@6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. New potatoes, $2 00@2 25 per new potatoes, $2 00@2 25 per bbl; new bbl; new peas, $1 00@1 25 per bu; new green beans, 75@1 00 per bu; new wax beans, $1 40@1 60 per barre.; raspberries, $3 50 @4 00 per bu; cherries, $3 00@ new cantaloupes, $2 00@2 50 per bbl; beets, 20@25c per doz; new radishes, 15c per doz; new onions, 20c per doz; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, $1 40@1 50 20 lb case; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 per barrel; raspberries, $3 25 @3 50 per bu; cherries, $3 00@ @4 00 per bu; blackberries, $3 50@4 50 bu peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California apricots, $2 00@2 25 per case; cherries, $2 00 @2 50 per box.

Fruits—California oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active. $4 50 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active. $4 50@ @5 00 per box. Watermelons, 18@25c each.

Oils—Ohio prime white 6 1-2c. Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 44c; boiled, 47c. These figures are for barrels. In quantities less than 50 barrels—raw, 42c; and boiled, 45c.

Turpentine—Savannah, firm at 27 1-2c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 14@14 1-2c.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $1 00 per half bbl. No. 1 box herring 22 per box.

Fresh Fish—White (mixed lake) 7c. No. 2 pickerel, 5c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 5c; catfish, 7c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c. Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2@22 1-2c; German packages, 19 1-4c; Lion packages, 19 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@14 00; No. 2 do, $11 00@11 00, mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store, Hungarian and common millet 85@1 00 from store, flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family $5 00@5 50; winter patent, $5 00@5 50; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75; northwestern rye $4 75@5 50.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track 80c.

Sugar—A X Powdered, 5 5-8c; Standard Powdered, 5 3-8c; Culoaf, 5 5 8c; Cubes, 5 1-8c; Fine Granulated, 4 1-2c; Standard A, 4.44c; Off A's, 4 1-4@4 3-8c; light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c, Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm, centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon, open kettle, 30@ 45c, syrup, 24@28c, maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 80@1 85 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm, fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2 @5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@ 13 1-2 per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; Fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2 @12c per lb Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@ 33c, foreign, 63c per lb.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $17 00; middlings, $19 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Dry Goods Market.

Linings—Percalines, 12c; XX Selisias, all colors, 8c; XXX Selisias, all colors, 9 1-2c; XXXX Selisias, all colors, 11c; XXXX Selisias, all colors, 12 1-2c; 87 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 77 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 228 Fancy, 16c; 95 Fancy, 16c; 216 Fancy, 22 1-2c; Victoria Corset Jeans, 7 1-4c; Naumgeag Corset Jeans, 7 1-4c; Conestoga Corset Jeans, 6c; Dover Corset Jeans 5c; Paddings, Black, Brown and Slate, 9c; 3-4 Black and White Linings, 5 1-2c; Crinolines, Black, White and Slate, 7c; Cambrics, 4 1-2c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 10c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 12 1-2c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 15c; 18 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 55c; 20 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 60c; 22 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 65c; 24 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 70c.

Tickings—Royal, 8 3-4c; White Horse No. 10, 6 1-2c; White Horse No. 100, 8c; White Horse No. 60, 9c; White Horse No. 3, 8 1-2c; White Horse No. 2, 10 1-2c; White Horse No 1, 12 1-2c; White Horse No. B, 15c; White Horse No. B C, 15c; Zebra, 17c; Victoria, 12 1-2c; Thorndyke, 8 T, 12 1-2c; Salem, 10 1-2c; Awning Stripes, 1b.

Bleached Cottons—Boston, 10-4, 22 1-2c; Boston, 9-4, 20c; Pepperell, 6-4, 15c; 45 inch Newmarket, 10 1-2c, 42 inch Newmarket, 9 1-2c, 45 inch Butter Cloth, 4 1-2c; 36 inch Butter Cloth, 4c; Gilt Edge 7-8, 5c; Gilt Edge, 4-4, 5 1-4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; One of the Finest, 5 1-2c; Diamond Field, 6c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 3-4c; Senator, 7c; Pennant, 7 1-4c; Fearless, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; White Squadron, 7 1-2c; Regalind, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8c, Lonsdale, 8c; Fruit of the Loom, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Four Seasons, 8 1-2c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 6 1-2c; 5 1-2c; North Star LL, 5 1-2c; Norwood XX, 5 3-4c; Lawrence LL, 5 1-4c; Household LL, 5 1-4c; Windsor H 4 1-2c; Harper LL, 4 7-8c; Henderson C, 4 1-4c; Sontag C, 4 1-4c; Constitution, 9-8, 7 1-4c; Lawrence LLL, 9-8, 6 3-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 3-4c; Conestoga 4-4, 5 1-2c; Columbian Tower, 6 1-4c; Cambria, 5 3-4c; Good Value, 5 1-2c; Household GG, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-2c; Newmarket B, 5c; Great Falls N, 4 1-2c; Tennis Bunting, 4c; Wasane Bunting, 8 3-4c; National Bunting, 3 1-4c; Grafton A, Dunbar Anabor Drill, 6 1-2c; Falthaven, 45 inch, Brown, 8c; Boston, 3-4, Brown, 18 1-2c; Boston, 10-4, Brown, 20 1-2c; Everett Denims, Blue and Brown, 12c; Andover Denims, Blue and Brown, 11 1-2c; 700 Warren Blue, 10c; 8 oz. Warren Blue, 15c; 9 oz. Warren Blue, 15c, Arizona Brown, 10c; Fancy, 12 1-2c, Honsehold Checks and Plaids, 8c; Eagle and Phoenix Plaids, 6c; Alabama Checks and Plaids, 6 3-4c; Southern Checks 7 1-4c; Windsor Plaids, 7 1-2c.

Fast Black Satine Henriettas—B C, 10 1-2c net; A, 15c net; B, 18c net; C, 21c net; D, 24c net; E 27 1-2c net; S Brocade and Stripes, 29c net; Le Maitre Cachmeres, 20 1-2c net.

Outings—Amoskeag Teazels, 10c; Swans Down, 10 1-2c; Lewiston Costome, 8c; D F D, 7 1-2c; Zephyrs, 8c; Fancy, 6 1-2c; Fancy, 7 1-2c; Fancy, 8 1-2c; An Falt Shirtings, 12 1-2c; S F W Boys' Cassimere, 35c reg; Peru Boys' Cassimere, 50c reg.

Prints—Simpson prints, 5 1-2c; Pacific prints, 5 1-2c; Hamilton Fancy prints, 5 1-2c; Garner Mosleline prints, 5 1-2c; Allen's Fancy prints, 5c; Simpson China prints, 5 1-2c; 8-4 Indigo and blue prints, 8c; American Shirting prints, 4c; Steel River percales, 5c; Century Cloths, 7 1-2c; Arnold C Indigo prints, 8 1-2c; Arnold B Indigo prints, 9 1-2c; Pacific Cardinal prints, 6c; Allen's Turkey Red prints, 6c; Gold Seal prints, 9 1-2c; Chambray Pink prints, 5 1-2c; Allen's Pink Frock, 6c; Merrimack Pink Frock, 6c; Allen's Purples, 6c; Hartel Pink prints, 6c; Allen's Check prints, 6c; Pacific Robe prints, 6c; Allen's Robe prints, 6c; Allen's Patch prints, 5 1-2c; Hamilton Robe prints, 6c; Martha American 3-4 Indigo prints, 5 1-2c; American Washington Fancy prints, 4 1-4c; Harmony Fancy prints, 4 1-4c; Allen's Staple prints, 5c; Washington Green Figured prints, 6 1-2c; Melrose Oil Plain Red prints, 5 1-2c; India Oil Plain Red prints, 6c; Martha Washington Plain Red prints, 7c; Wasmington X Plain Red prints, 8c; Washington 4-4 Plain Red prints, 10c; Vienna Oil Blue, Green and Orange, 6c; Berlin Solids, all colors, 5 1-4c; Merrimack Cretonne, 29c; Chambrays in Pinks, Blues, Steel and Brown, 10c; Red, White and Blue Buntings, 5c; Soudam Buntings, all colors, 4c. Lludaeck Draperies, 12 1-2c; Lludneck Draperies, 15c; Lludneck Draperies, 18c; Lludneck Draperies, 20c; Punkah Draperies, 8c; Polka Spot Draperies, 6 1-2c; Vestabule Draperies, 12 1-2c; Pacific Bedford Cords, 10c; Amoskeag Bedford Cords, 10c; Swiss Zephyrs, 7 1-2c; Falcon Staple Gingham, 6c; Amoskeag Staple Ginghams, 7c; Amoskeag Turkey Red Ginghams, 8 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C Dress Ginghams, 10 1-2c; Normandie Dress Ginghams, 8c; Everett Classics Ginghams, 8c; Pontiac Ginghams, 7c; Beechwood Ginghams, 7c; Myrandie Ginghams, 7 1-2c; Boston Ginghams, 7 1-2c; Renfrew Ginghams, 8c; Hadley Ginghams, 6c; K. M. Sultings, 8c; Dardanella Sultings, 8c; Gretna Sultings 8c.

Fast Dragon Blacks—No. 250 Border Robe, 22c reg; No. 852 Lace Plaid, 15c reg; No. 222 Lace Stripe, 15c reg No. 350 Lace Stripe, 15c reg; No. 555 Lace Check, 12c reg; No. 999 Lace Stripe, 12c reg; No. 450 Lace Stripe, 11 1-2c reg; No. 447 Lace Check, 10c reg; No 745 Lace Stripe, 9 1-2c reg

Raven Blacks—No. 1520 Lace Checks, 9c reg; No. 1205 Lace Stripes, 8 1-2c reg; No. 1122 Black Side Band, 13c reg; No. 1212 Black Side Band, 18c reg; 10 1-2c; Oakland No. 250 Tick, 8c.

THE ROBI ON ELECTRIC ROAD.

Nine Miles From Manhattan to the Asylum for 5 Cents or Ticket Fare—No Change of Cars —All Cars Run Through.

From 1 o'clock to 11 o'clock p. m. of each week day and all day on Sundays, the Huron street and Depot Line runs through to the asylum.

There is no line in the city which presents such a varied and attractive ride. Transfers from all lines are good on this Line until further notice.

Those who have not been to the asylum do not know what is there. It is worth a ride 100 miles to see the grounds alone. Talk of parks—one million and a half of dollars expended by the state. The grounds are beautiful.

JAMES J. ROBISON,
General Manager.

Toledo, O., July 22, 1892.

NEW TIME CARD.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry., Taking Effect Sunday, July 24, '92—Central Standard Time.

Eastward.

Train No. 1, Daily—Leaves Toledo 11:50 p. m., running through to Wheeling and Steubenville.

Train No. 5—Leaves Toledo 7:45 a. m., running through to Wheeling and Steubenville.

Train No. 7—Leaves Toledo 1:00 p. m., running through to Wheeling and Steubenville.

Train No. 9, Daily—Leaves Toledo 4:20 p. m., running through to Massillon.

Westward.

Train No. 2, Daily—Leaves Massillon 4:35 a. m., running through to Toledo.

Train No. 4—Leaves Wheeling 4:50 a. m., Steubenville 4:00 a. m., running through to Toledo.

Train No. 6—Leaves Wheeling 8:45 a. m., Steubenville 8:45 a. m., running through to Toledo.

Train No. 8, Daily—Leaves Wheeling 2:50 p. m., Steubenville 2:50 p. m., running through to Toledo.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

A. G. Blair, Gen'l Manager.

Stmr. Messenger | Will run from Monroe to Put-in-Bay to-morrow, and resume her regular daily trips Friday, July 22.

REMEMBER THAT

Up in the northern lakes lies the fairy Isle of Mackinac, which, on account of its great natural beauties and remarkable summer climate, has been reserved by the United States government as a national park. It lies in the midst of some of the most charming scenery and some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the country. The Michigan Central, which is the direct route to this elysium, has just published a profusely illustrated book descriptive of this region, which will be sent to any address upon application to Wm. J. Seinwerth, Southern Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Get a bottle of Bust Developer at MADAME LOTHROP'S, 306 Summit street.

FACE STEAMING MANICURING At Madame Lothrop's Hair Dressing Parlors, 306 Summit street.

DR. KALKHOFF

Has the largest private practice in the United States

EUROPEAN SPECIALIST.

35 years' private practice and hospital experience in Europe and America. Dr. Kalkhoff is a member of the European Association of Medical and Surgical specialists.

Stomach and Bowel Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, etc., cured under a guarantee by Dr. Kalkhoff's original DIET CHARTS of what to eat and drink, and SPECIFIC VEGETABLE REMEDIES, to act in harmony with the food.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by an original system of INHALATION with compressed medicated gases for home or office treatment. Worst cases of Catarrh cured by this method in two to three months.

All Chronic and Desperate Diseases such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Fits, Sleeplessness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, Cancers, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Freckles, Pimples, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, etc.; also Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Female Diseases.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES

cured under a guarantee and forfeit of $1000 for failure. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretions and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original and never failing treatment. Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 9 to 12.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS treated with unfailing success through correspondence. One visit desirable but not necessary. Write to **A. F. Kalkhoff, M. D. Toledo, Ohio** for free Examination Blank, or call at his Office, Surgery and Laboratory, **No. 505 and 507 Summit st.,** where you will find the most completely equipped doctor's offices in America. **Beware of traveling doctors who are compelled to go from home to get business.**

Coming on Its Own Special Built 60 Foot Railroad Cars.

THE BIG 25c SHOW

Will Positively Exhibit At

Monroe And 14th Streets

In All Its Magnitude And Grandeur.

Wednesday August 3.

SELLS AND RENTFROW'S

Enormous Combined Railroad Shows.

Sells Combined Shows

100 Circus Performers! 10 Great Clowns! Weird Moorish Caravans! Supernatural Illusions! Imperial Japanese Troupes!

—UNITED WITH—

J. N. Rentfrow's World's Fair.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM. GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND GREAT GOLDEN MENAGERIE.

At 10 a. m. a Glorious Grand Holiday

FREE STREET PARADE!

ONE DAY ONLY!

Afternoon and Night. Doors Open at 1 and 7 p. m

Toledo Wednesday August 3

NO EXTRA CHARGE. ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

NOTICE.

Wm. Baker, Barton Smith and Rufus H. Baker, partners as Baker, Smith & Baker, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Michael J. Enright, Defendant.

Before James Austin, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Port Lawrence Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

Defendant will take notice that said justice on June 23d, 1892, issued an order of attachment and garnishment in said case for the sum of $102.78 debt and $25 probable costs.

BAKER, SMITH & BAKER, Plaintiffs.
Toledo, O., July 16, 1892.
first pub sat july-16-23-30

AN OLD BIBLE.

Miss Nina Cromwell, of Detroit, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the great Oliver Cromwell, owns a venerable Bible which is thought to be the identical volume which the protector used. It was printed in 1591 by John Wolfe for the assigns of Richard Day, and was brought to this country in 1750 by Benjamin Cromwell, the great uncle of the present owner, who has refused $300 for it. The edges of the pages, says the Detroit Tribune, "are bordered with columns of references in the style which is current to-day. The references are not so numerous, however, as those in a modern Bible. Between the Old and New Testaments are the apocryphal books, and at the close of the New Testament is a subject index. Perhaps the most curious part of the volume is the metrical arrangement of the psalms with which it closes. The preface to this part of the work states that the psalms were 'collected into English metre by Thomas Stern, John Hopkins and others, conferred with the Ebrew, with apt notes to sing them withall.' The notes are diamond shaped, and are arranged on a staff of five lines, having a clef not unlike the modern clef. Each note is open, and the stem, when one is used, proceeds from the apex of the diamond."

CLOSING OUT.

Worts & Smith, 444 Summit street. You can get any carriage, harness, flynets, dusters, regardless of cost.

FREE

Until January 1st, 1893, we will repair punctures in any

Pneumatic Tire!

Purchased of us, free of charge. This applies to all kinds—

Victor, Boothroyd, Thomas, Dunlop, Tillinghast, Morgan and Wright, Etc.

THE CHAPMAN HARDWARE CO.

515-517 ADAMS ST.

THE LYMAN!

The only Reliable Gasoline Stove manufactured.

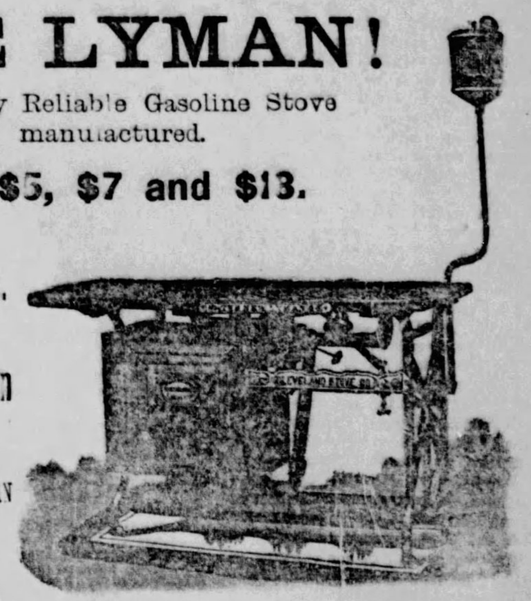
$3, $5, $7 and $13.

Call and See It.

E. A. Eversman

CORNER BROADWAY AND LYMAN STREETS.

Flora 572.



BISSELL & DODGE,

518 SUMMIT STREET.

ELECTRICAL :: MACHINERY,

Wiring and Supplies, Mill Supplies and Machinery.

WHAT'S THE SENSE

In paying 10 cents for a cigar when

SMOKETTES!

Are retailed everywhere for a

NICKEL

!!! THE !!!

LELAND & SMITH COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

SOLD OUR LEASE

TO NEUHAUSEL BROTHERS FOR A GOOD SUM OF MONEY.

And we will deduct the sum received from actual cost of stock, so that you can buy anything in the Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Clothes, Tailors' Trimmings, or Suits made to Order, Cheaper than they may ever be offered again. Our stock was selected for the purpose of giving satisfaction to our trade, and is in every way first-class. New fall goods that we had bought we put right in and sell with the others. On Wednesday we will have our Winter Overcoats ready to sell, and you can save enough by buying an overcoat to buy a suit. We sell Boys' Waists for 16c, upwards. Men's Outing Shirts, 17c. White Shirts, 36c. 10c Socks, 6c. Fast Black Socks, 3 pairs for 25c. Suspenders, 9c, 18c,

PINKERTON'S SIDE

Of the Recent Trouble at Homestead.

The Great Detective Makes a Statement

To the House Investigating Committee.

His Story Conflicts With That of the Strikers.

Labor Organizations Give the Committee a List of Questions to Ask Mr. Pinkerton—The Evidence in Detail.

Washington, July 22.—The subcommittee of the house committee on judiciary charged with the investigation of the Homestead labor troubles, resumed its sessions in this city to-day.

The investigation, it will be recalled, was begun in Pittsburg, the inquiry being devoted to the outbreak at Homestead and the difficulties of the Amalgamated association with the Carnegie company.

The hearing here is to be devoted to the organization and management of the Pinkerton detective agency. Robert A. Pinkerton was the first witness called. his brother William, Mr. Guthrie, of New York, with his attorney, and Messrs. Hayes, Wright, and Devlin, of the K. of L., were also inatt endance.

Before the examination of witnesses was proceeded with Mr. Devlin submitted a number of questions which he wished the committee to ask the witness.

Chairman Oates received the questions and said they would be considered by the committee and if found proper, would be asked. The committee then went into secret session to consider the questions submitted by Mr. Devlin; also a statement submitted by the Pinkerton Brothers and at the conclusion of the secret session the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock The following is the statement submitted by the Pinkertons:

"To the judiciary committee of the house of representatives:

"You have asked us to appear before you and testify in regard to the business conducted by us under the name of Pinkerton's National Detective agency.

"The present inquiry by your committee arises from the recent deplorable events at Homestead, in the state of Pennsylvania and we are informed that a statement on our part of our connection with strikes and of the general method of carrying on this branch of our business will aid the committee in its investigation.

"The agency was founded in 1850 by the late Allen Pinkerton, and during the last 20 years it has frequently furnished private watchmen to protect the property of individuals and corporations during strikes.

"The men employed by us in this strike work are selected with great care, and only after a full investigation of their characters and antecedents.

"Not a single instance can be cited where we have knowingly employed unreliable or untrustworthy men, or where any of our watchmen have been convicted of a crime. Moreover, we have seldom permitted our watchmen to carry arms for the purpose of protecting property or life, unless they were authorized by the proper legal authorities or sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

"Our men have never wantonly or recklessly fired as single shot in any of these strikes and have used their arms only as the last extremity in order to protect life. We have consistently refused to permit our watchmen to bear arms without special legal authority or as deputy sheriffs even when on private property, and we had no intention of varying from this rule in the Homestead strike.

"When first requested to send watchmen to protect the Homestead plant and property of the Carnegie Steel company, we refused to do so unless all our men should be sworn in as deputy sheriffs before going to Homestead.

"We were then assured that the sheriff of Allegheny county knew that our men were going to Homestead to act as watchmen to guard the property and protect the company's workmen from violence.

"We were further assured that the sheriff had promised, immediately upon any outbreak or disturbance, to deputize all our watchmen as sheriff's deputies if it became necessary for the protection of life and property.

"On that condition only did we consent to furnish about 300 watchmen. A large number of these men were our regular employes, who could be thoroughly trusted for integrity, prudence and sobriety.

"The remainder were men whom we employ from time to time or who were known and recommended to us.

"They did not go into the state of Pennsylvania as an armed body or force, and we should not have permitted or assented to this. There was no intention or purpose of arming them until they were on the property of the company, and not then unless they had been sworn in as sheriff's deputies.

"The sheriff's chief deputy, Gray, accompanied our men, being on the tug towing the barges, and it was distinctly understood that he had authority to deputize them in case of necessity.

"The boxes containing the arms and ammunition were shipped from Chicago and were to be delivered at the Homestead yards. The instructions to our men were that they should not be armed unless previously deputized by the sheriff.

"As a matter of fact the boxes on board the barges were not opened and arms and ammunition were not distributed until after the strikers had commenced firing on the watchmen and it became evident that it was a matter of self-defense.

"Even then it was impossible to attempt to shoot those firing at the barges, because the strikers made a breastwork for themselves by placing women and children in front and firing from behind them. Not a single woman or child was injured by our men.

"When our men surrendered the leaders of the strike solemnly promised full protection to property and life. They knew that our men surrendered because the wounded required attention and for the purpose of saving further loss of life.

"After the surrender all our men, including the wounded and helpless, were brutally beaten and robbed by the strikers and the leaders made no real or honest effort to protect them.

"Our men were robbed of watches, money, clothing, in fact, everything, and then mercilessly clubbed and stoned.

"Connors, unable to move or defend himself, was deliberately shot by one of the strikers and then clubbed.

"Edwards, also wounded and helpless, was clubbed by another striker with the butt end of a musket. Both died and subsequently another watchman became insane and committed suicide as a result of the fearful beating after having surrendered.

"All our men were more or less injured. The acts of the strikers, after our men surrendered, would be a disgrace to savages. Yet, because done in the name of organized American labor, sympathy if not encouragement is shown for such deeds by part of the press and by political demagogues.

"We do not shirk responsibility for any of our acts in this or any other strike. The coming murder trials ought to bring out the truth and uphold the law. Our actions will then be shown to have been legal from beginning to end.

"Whatever may be the present prejudice against our agency, we shall patiently wait the sober reflection of the country, in the confidence that the enormity of the wrong and outrage done to our men at Homestead will be ultimately recognized although the example will in the meantime have caused incalculable injury to the community.

"The principle involved is far more imporatnce than are the merits of the company and its workmen. We have no present controversy between the Carnegie company and its workmen. We have no quarrel with organized labor, and they have no cause of complaint against us, except in so far as they attempt to destroy property and life and to violate the law.

In the case of the Molly Maguires they terrorized the public authorities and for years were absolute in their rule of murder and destruction of property. Every large strike has shown that these labor organizations will murder and destroy property out of sheer wantonness and revenge.

"During the recent strike on the New York Central obstructions were repeatedly placed on the track by strikers and in one instance a train of sleeping cars filled with sleeping passengers and running at a high rate of speed was thrown down a steep embankment.

"In another instance during the same strike the strikers attempted to wreck the Chicago express going down a steep grade from West Albany and would have succeeded in killing or maiming a great number of passengers if one of the railroad ties, with which the obstruction was made, had not been rotten."

"These fiendish acts were done by labor organizations in the promotion of the strikes and the only grievance that the men had was that the employer was seeking to hire men who were perfectly willing and eager to take the places of the well paid strikers. These are but a few instances where strikers controlled by secret labor organizations have sought to murder and destroy property.

It was morrally certain from the threats of the men themselvs that the strikers at Homestead would resort to similar violence and attempt to destroy property of the Carnegie company, if any attempts were made to supply their places by nonunion men. At the present time thousands of men would go to Homestead, attracted by the high wages paid there, if they were assured of protection in the right to earn their living."

Chairman Oates called the committee together shortly after 1 o'clock and Robert A. Pinkerton took the stand. Chairman Oates stated that the committee had examined the questions submitted by the labor people and as the Pinkerton people did not object to answering them they would be propounded. Mr. Oates then took the list and put the questions as follows:

1. What are the names and residences of the principals composing the so-called Pinkerton agency?

2. State the number and location of the offices, principal and subordinate, of the agency.

3. What is the nature of the several branches or kinds of business which the agency undertakes to conduct?

4. What number of firearms and weapons of offense, of all kinds, were subject to your control or owned by your agency on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1892, and where were they deposited?

5. State the number and the name and residences of the persons regularly in your employ on the said 4th day of July.

6. What authority do you exercise or claim to exercise over your employes as to the obedience of orders. Are they required to bear arms and go wherever ordered by the principals of the agency and perform whatever service is imposed upon them?

7. Are any of your contracts with your employes in writing—if yea, produce one or more of them.

8. State under what circumstances you entered into the agreement with Mr. Frick, or his associates, to guard the works at Homestead. Who first broached the negotiations ending in the employment? Produce all correspondence relating thereto.

9. Was this your first agreement to supply men to Frick or his associates? How many men and on what terms did you supply them in the matter of the difficulty in the Connellsville coke regions?

10. How many men were you requested to furnish in the Homestead matter; within what time and from what localities did you obtain them.

11. How were the barges on which your men were transported to Homestead constructed as to the defense and protection of persons upon them?

12. Were the barges lined with iron or steel plate with sufficient strength to resist small arms of every kind?

13. Were not the men on the barges entirely secure from any attack from the union men at Homestead, so long as they remained behind the protecting sides of the barges?

14. Why were barges employed to transport the men from Pittsburg to Homestead instead of ordinary modes of travel by land and water?

15. State the number of men on the barges, the amount of fixed ammunition and the number and kind of firearms of all kinds and by whom the said ammunition and arms were supplied.

16. How many of the men on the barges were old and trained employes of your agency? What authority had they over the new recruits in respect to requiring them to use and bear firearms at their command and direction?

17. State with particularity where the men who were finally taken to Homestead were assembled together, through what states and by what railroads they were sent to Pittsburg.

18. State precisely the object in placing the large number of firearms on the barges and whether it was not understood between the principals of the agency and Mr. Frick that the men on the barges wereto commit a breach of the peace or to use force to recover possession of the works if necessary.

19. State whether it was not the intention of the superior officers on the barges and whether they had not been instructed to fir eon the so-called locked out union workmen at Homestead and to take life if it were necessary to obtain possession of these works.

20. D'd you know that it was your duty to apply to the courts before employing force.

21. What right d'd you believe you had to assemble men outside of Pennsylvania and carry them within that state armed, or with arms conveniently at hand, without the request or consent of the authorities of the state or any municipality therein?

22. Did your agency first make any effort to obtain the consent or authority of the executive of Pennsylvania; or did you ever before taking armed men into any state ask for or obtain the consent or authority of the executive of such state?

23. Would you not have the same right to place 10,000 armored barges on the navigable waters of the United States, equipped with men and loaded with arms and ammunition that you had to place these two barges so manned and so loaded upon the waters of the Monongahela river?

24. How many human lives have your employes taken since your agency first entered upon the business of supplying men to protect the property of corporations and employers against so-called "strikers" or to make effective so-called "lockouts"?

Witness in reply to the first three questions said that the National Pinkerton agency was controlled by Robert A. and Wm. Pinkerton, with their main offices in New York and Chicago. The former was operated by Robert Pinkerton and the latter by Wm. Pinkerton. They also had six other branches. The nature of the business was to furnish watchmen for private business firms, race courses, fairs, etc.

CITY NEWS.

Hoofland's Bitters for dyspepsia.

Sells & Rentfrew's circus is the next booked attraction.

The Toledo Laundry Co. employs the largest force of skilled labor.

For the first time in several months, no burial permits were issued yesterday.

A goodly number of traveling men went to Put-in-Bay this morning to fraternize with the boys from Detroit and Cleveland.

Hillsdale and Hudson, Mich., Sunday schools will picnic at Put-in-Bay on the 28th inst.

E. W. Tolerton has been appointed administrator on the estate of Martha P. McGregor.

The orchestra of the People's theater will give a picnic at Baw Bepese Lake, August 31.

Democratic rally at Memorial hall Monday evening, to be addressed by Hon. Frank Hurd.

Wm. Ensign has been appointed as driver at No. 8's engine house, vice John Gulich, resigned.

There is some talk about converting No. 1's engine house on Lagrange street into a sub-police station.

The O. Y. C. has been invited to be present at the regatta to be held at Cleveland, August 16.

Officers of the Railway Clerks' association will be installed on Monday evening at the regular meeting.

Third street M. E. Sunday school will picnic at Monroe next Tuesday, going over on the steamer Douglas.

A guardian has been asked in probate court for Thomas Pooley, aged 21. His brother and sister sign the application.

Two other cases in appeal on Toledo's natural gas business were filed in the supreme court at Columbus yesterday.

Another 20-horse power generator is being placed by the Consolidated company, and will soon be ready for business.

Burglars attempted to break into the residence of Mr. Hudson, 2425 Monroe street, last evening, but were frightened away.

The Switchmen's organization of Toledo will give an excursion to Cedar Point via Sandusky over the Lake Shore Sunday.

After a sleepless night, use Angostura Bitters to tone up your system. Buy only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

Mayor Emmick expects to issue a call for a special election in the Seventh ward, to fill the chair made vacant by the resignation of Councilman Swain.

The Toledo Street Cleaning and Improvement company, of which mention has been made in the Bee, was incorporated at Columbus yesterday.

Going to camp? Well, when you're there, be sure you see all the maneuvers of the famous Cadets. Their bicycle drill is great. They use the Gendron.

I. H. Detwiler & Co. to-day sold a two-story frame dwelling at 1920 Washington street, owned by Mrs. Gertrude F. Kennedy, for $2,000.

Emma Dwight applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from Charles Dwight. Judge Harmon granted a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of certain property.

Going to camp? Well, when you're there, be sure you see all the maneuvers of the famous Cadets. Their bicycle drill is great. They use the Gendron.

A handsome book entitled "United States and Canadian Yachting Clubs," just ordered by the Howe Publishing company, N. Y., and giving the full roster of all yacht clubs, has been received in Toledo.

A meeting of the C., H. & D. directors was called for Toledo to-day, but they failed to materialize. Nothing further will likely be done until the court passes on the injunction suit filed by Director Hafer.

Bishop Coleman will preach at St. Paul's Episcopal church Sunday evening at 7:30. The bishop is a favorite in East Toledo, as well as on this side of the river, and he will undoubtedly be greeted by a large congregation.

President Harrison has appointed Charles A. Vordtriede, of Toledo, as consul at Herg n, Switzerland. Mr. Vordtriede is well known in this city and his friends will be pleased to hear of his good fortune.—Defiance Evening News.

The current number of Harper's Weekly has an article on shipping on the great lakes, and contains an illustration of the engine used to propel the steamer City of Toledo, as well as one of the steamer J. W. Moore, built by the Craig Shipbuilding company.

Amazon lodge, F. and A. M., will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay next Monday on the City of Toledo, where they will unite with excursionists from Detroit, Cleveland and Sandusky. The committee on arrangements is composed of Messrs. W. E. Clemons, A. M. Woods, Sherman Walker, John Dent, John Tandy, John Moxley and A. M. Clemons. The colored youths' band will be on hand to enliven the occasion.

THE WOMAN WANTED TO SPOON.

But the Man Walked Her Nine Blocks Instead.

A young man and a young girl got on a Broadway car. They had a decidedly newly married air, and took the only vacant seats in the car, which were opposite each other. At Twenty-first street the young man's neighbor got off and the girl quickly jumped into the vacant seat.

"Shall we get off at Twenty-third street, Jack?"

"No, dear, not till Forty-second."

Here the girl laid her parasol across Jack's knees and her own at once and dropped her elbow a little closer into Jack's sides, with an air of tucking herself up to have a nice spoon for a whole mile. It was only patent to a close observer, but a little to the eye often goes a long way in the sensation of touch. Jack stiffened himself straight, pulled out his newspaper and plunged in deep, but the girl just edged a wee bit closer and thought the paper a nice cover for her little love-making.

Up went the left leg of Jack's trousers with a nervous pull, displaying any amount of shank, while a frown of horrible irritation gathered on his face, but the parasol was still tightly pressed on his knees and the girl looked perfectly happy.

"Thirty-third!" called the conductor.

"Well, get off here," said Jack, making a break for the platform, while the girl roused so abruptly regarded his dropped newspaper and general air of mortified abstraction with an open wonder which barely allowed her to join him.

It is not to be doubted that at home Jack might have only moved the parasol to replace it by a tenderer burden, but in public, like every other man of the right sort, he objected to "spooning." Women are more frequently than men inclined to err in this direction and by a thousand little acts go far to advertise to the world in general what they are not always prepared to sustain in perfection at home.—New York World.

A TIME TO KEEP COOL.

The advice to keep cool under all circumstances is especially advisable to people packing up their trunks to go away for the season. The other evening when an expressman came for the trunks of a lady who, with her husband, was to leave town by a very early train on the morrow, she hastily shut and locked them, and the expressman carried them off.

A little later in the evening the lady missed a lace handkerchief and thought she would find it on the bed, where she must certainly have left it. But the handkerchief was not on the bed. Then she remembered that she had certainly had it with their two tickets and the checks she had got from the express office for the trunks. Those tickets and checks she had put down somewhere; it must have been in the top of one of the trunks.

When George came in she expressed her fears with many misgivings, and George had to take the trunk keys and hunt the expressman and travel two or three miles and find the two trunks and unlock the first one fruitlessly and then unlock the other after moving a pile of baggage to get at it and finally find the tickets, checks and handkerchief, as well as a brush and comb and towel that his wife had intended to keep out, right on top of the large tray.

But they got there just the same.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

When a Chicago barber calls out "snakes" instead of "next" at the close of a job, he means thereby to tell his fellow workmen that the customer in question does not shell out any "tips."

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Air Line Junction; preaching Sunday evening at 7:45, by C. J. Campbell. All are invited.

Oliver Place Baptist church, Segur avenue near Broadway, Rev. Wm. Sheridan pastor: Rev. J. B. Schaff will preach tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m.

Gospel meetings in Myers' hall, 508 Adams street, Sunday at 3 and 7:45 p. m., to be conducted by Messrs. Jones, McLean and others. Everybody welcome.

Broadway M. E. church, 1235 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p m.

Preaching at Ashland Avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m., Rev. E. W. Hunt pastor; Sabbath school at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets: Morning service in the chapel at 10:45; Sunday school at noon; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00; no evening service.

Third Street M. E. church, Rev. S. L. Roberts, pastor: Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.; preaching, 8 p. m.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner Superior and Madison: Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 12; Epworth league at 7 o'clock; no preaching in the evening.

First Baptist church, Huron street near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan pastor: Rev. D. B. Patterson, of Skaneateles, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers pastor, residence 257 Morr's street: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; church service, 10:45 a. m.; no evening service.

Martin Luther (First German and English Lutheran) church, corner Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; German service at 10:30 a. m. No service in the evening.

Services at Albany Street M. E. church, Rev. J. C. Sinclaire, pastor: Sunday school at 10 a. m., followed by the morning class at 11; regular preaching service in the evening at 8 o'clock. Public invited to all of the services.

The First Congregational church, St. Clair street, opposite the postoffice, Wm. W. Williams and D. M. Fisk, pastors: Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 7 p. m.; no evening service.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Subject for morning, "Peter before the Council;" for the evening, "The Arrest of Jonah;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

Trinity church, Rev. C. Scadding, rector: Sunday services, 9:45 a. m.; Sunday school; 9 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Coleman, bishop of Delaware; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon. All are cordially welcome.

Church of Christ: At the tabernacle, Bancroft street, near Vermont avenue, Evangelist Updike will preach at 10:30 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Special lecture to men only at 3:30 p. m. Subject, "Samson's Riddle." Prof. Hawes will sing "Put On the Brakes" and "The Signal Light." Preaching at 8 p. m. during the week.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), J. L. McDonald, pastor: Preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Dwelling Place of the Holy Spirit"; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m. Each member of the church is requested to be present at 10:30, as important matters in which each should be interested will be brought up.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "A Moneyless Man;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; in the evening at 8, Rev. John Saadi, of Tripoli, Syria, will speak on "Syria and Morocco." Mr. Saadi was an interpreter for the British army in the Soudan. He expects to go to Morocco as a self-sustaining missionary.

WHAT STRONGER PROOF

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed?

Hood's Pills cure constipation.

THE ROBISON ELECTRIC ROAD.

Nine Miles from Manhattan to the Asylum for 5 cents or Ticket Fare—No Change of Cars—All Cars Run Through.

From 1 o'clock to 11 o'clock p. m. of each week day and all day on Sundays, the Huron Street and Depot Line runs through to the asylum.

There is no line in the city which presents such a varied and attractive ride. Transfers from all lines are good on this line until further notice.

Those who have not been to the asylum do not know what is there. It is worth a ride 100 miles to see the grounds alone. Talk of parks—one million and a half of dollars expended by the state. The grounds are beautiful.

JAMES J. ROBISON,
General Manager.

Toledo, O., July 22, 1892.

A GREAT DROP | Professor G. J. Burk, the most daring aeronaut of the day, will make one of his flights above the clouds in his mammoth balloon at 5 o'clock each afternoon, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 22, 23 and 24, at Marengo Park. Steamer W. R. Burt will leave Jefferson street dock each day.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

To "Camp Toledo," Sunday, July 24. Visit the Cadets in camp at the beautiful and picturesque "Rapids."

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R.—"Clover Leaf Route"—will run a special excursion train to Grand Rapids and return Sunday, July 24. Fare only 50 cents for the round trip.

Train will leave Toledo Union depot 1:30 p. m., standard time; returning, leave Grand Rapids 8:00 p. m. Tickets will also be honored returning 7:30 a. m. Monday following. A most charming trip through the scenic Maumee valley.

Tickets on sale at Gates' Ticket Office, Saturday, July 23, and Union depot, Sunday, July 24. Purchase tickets Saturday.

C. C. JENKINS,
General Passenger Agent.

GRAND PICNIC.

Painters' union, No. 7, B. P. D. of A., will give a grand picnic July 30, 1892, afternoon and evening. There will be a free dancing pavilion, with good union music; interesting games, amusements, refreshments, etc. Delegates to national convention have been invited to stop over here and deliver a few addresses. The proceeds derived from the picnic are to be used toward having the general offices of the brotherhood located here. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

LADIES

Wearing A and B widths in fine shoes, can save $1.50 a pair by calling at 322 Monroe street. Having bought the H. M. Chapman stock at a great sacrifice, we will sell the entire stock at less than cost, to make room for our new stock for the coming season.

WACHTER & SCHNETZLER,
322 Monroe street, near St. Clair.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

Just What You've Been Waiting For!

CLOTHING

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

We shall inaugurate our Regular Annual Clearance Sale for 30 days in order to reduce stock as much as possible before taking Inventory. Everything will be sold at the Lowest Possible Prices. Nothing will be held in reserve. The stock must be converted into cash. For 30 days we shall give a discount of 25 per cent from every Boy's Knee Pant Suit every Boy's Long Pant Suit in the store.

75 CENTS WILL BUY ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH

This means that every Boys' Suit in our entire stock in now offered at the following reduction:

FORMER PRICE. . .	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$7 00	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00
	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR
REDUCED PRICE. .	$2 25	$3 00	$3 75	$5 25	$6 00	$7 50	$9 00

MONEY TALKS---THE PRICE IS THE THING!

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S KNEE PANTS!

LOT 1.—1,200 pairs of Pants at 50c each, worth 75c and over. LOT 2.—1,000 pairs of Pants at 75c each. You will pay $1.00 and $1.25 for the same goods elsewhere. LOT 3.—900 pairs of Pants at $1.00 each. Not a pair worth less than $1 50.

You could not begin to buy cloth alone for the price we are selling these pants at.

We wish to emphasize the following: **Every garment, every article will remain marked just as they are and have been, and when a sale is made a reduction of 25 per cent will be made at the office.**

We being the only **One-Price Clothiers** in Toledo that mark their goods in plain figures, and have but **One Price** and **One Price Only**, the public can feel well assured of the fact that we are doing as we advertise.

We make these prices for **Spot Cash Only.** So come prepared to pay for what you buy. We will give you the biggest dollar's worth you ever had for your dollar, but please don't ask for credit.

213-215-217 Summit Street. MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER. 213-215-217 Summit Street.

A. NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

A FULL LINE OF New Goods will be in in a day or two.

Goods in now are sold at about cost.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

THIS IS CIRCUS DAY.

A Few Pointers About the Barnum-Bailey Show.

Primrose & West's Minstrels Last Evening.

Improvements at the People's Theatre—Susie Kerwin Meets With a Serious Accident—The Columbus Spectacle.

Circus day has a peculiar charm for everybody—that is, almost everybody; there are a few specimens of the moss back species who don't enthuse much, but the crowd is generally in line when the parade passes and arrived under the big tents somewhere before the day is over.

The Barnum & Bailey show is the old stand-by, and its tents are never empty. Everybody knows they will see something worth going to see and they do.

The parade this morning was a grand one, and argues well for what follows. Perhaps a few facts about this big show enterprise might be of interest:

The capital invested is $5,000,000. The daily expense is $7,300. There are fully 1,200 people employed, all of whom are to be seen in the rings at once in the grand spectacle of Columbus.

There are the largest tents ever manufactured. Of this fact, claimed by so many, one has only to see them to be convinced. Within the big tent are three rings, two elevated stages, a veritable cobweb of aerial apparatus, a tremendous racing track, and the stage 450 feet long for the ballet in the spectacle of Columbus and the Discovery of America, besides comfortable seats for 16,000 persons. There are in all 12 tents which in linear feet would cover nearly a mile, and which occupy fully 10 acres of ground.

For the ten or a dozen years just preceding the death of P. T. Barnum he had really taken no active part in the management of the great institution with which his life had been so closely identified. Every one knew this, or should have known it. Mr. Barnum never claimed to be a circus man, but he did claim to be a showman. During the latter part of his life the Greatest Show on Earth was always managed by his equal partner, J. A. Bailey, and the wonderful versatility of the latter gentleman was best shown in the tremendous novelties and innovations he introduced into the business, in many instances even going so far as to amaze and surprise Mr. Barnum himself by their ingenious worth and amusing instruction. Every detail connected with the vast institution was and is still personally directed by Mr. Bailey, and every feature or attraction, small or large, was designed, selected or invented by him.

The big spectacle, Columbus and the Discovery of America, is a complete history of Spain during that country's most brilliant epoch, and subsequent to the glorious termination of the series of wars against the Moorish kings, when the cross finally triumphed over the crescent and contemporaneous with the voyages and discoveries of Columbus. It would require an historian of marked ability to describe the brilliant scenes and thrilling incidents connected with those events, as they are realistically reproduced in this most wondrous spectacle. The mind of the spectator is simply bewildered with the varied magnitude of the production. There are the enormous number of 1,200 Spanish and Moorish characters represented, all of whom are seen at one time, dressed in historically correct costumes with armor of great beauty and elegance, costing not less than $250,000. Spanish soldiers, Moorish warriors, knights in polished steel and chain armor, sailors, mariners, nobles, priests, friars and hundreds of other persons existing in those days are all represented. Spanish scenes of street life and incident, games, sports, combats, races, trials of skill and endurance, tournaments on horse and foot, scenes in the palaces of the Moorish kings with tremendous ballets are reproduced. The court of Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus presenting his project of discovery, his voyage, the ships, crews and pilots, the departure from the Port of Palos are all depicted with startling realism. Columbus' triumphal entry into Barcelona is a most transcendentally beautiful affair, in which all the 1,200 characters are seen at one time in elegant costumes, flashing armor, with plumed horses, fine trappings, ancient weapons, banners and emblems.

The spectacle of Columbus will be given last in the afternoon and will open the performance in the evening.

Improvements at the People's.

A number of improvements are being made at the People's theater. The lobby is being refinished in white and gold, and will present a handsome appearance when completed. Over 150 new and larger electric lights are to be placed in the lobby, on the stage and over the boxes and stage. Some new scenery will be placed on the stage. The season will open, Monday, August 27.

Primrose & West's Minstrels.

Although the thermometer was raising itself out of its boots last evening, a good sized audience gathered at Wheeler's to see Primrose and West and their band of minstrels give a first-class performance. The first part was a la Mikado, and was richly dressed and staged. The work of the vocalists was excellent and Billy Van, Larry Dooley and Geo. Primrose did some very clever comedy work. In the second part there were a number of startling acts. Abachi and Masand did some hand balancing and tumbling that was really wonderful. Musical Dale showed up in good style and Morris Cronin, in his work with the clubs, raised the audience out of their seats. Billy Van is fast becoming a general favorite and is a comedian who can give some of the old-timers points. The act of Johnston, Riano and Bently as the acrobatic monks and the farmer closed the performance with a new and novel act. It was a bang-up program throughout.

Susie Kirwin Injured.

Miss Susie Kirwin, of the Wilbur Opera company, and her sister, Mrs. William Blair, were severely injured in a cable car accident at Philadelphia yesterday. They were on their way to the Continental hotel in an omnibus, having just arrived from New York on a train, when the accident occurred. The omnibus was caught between two cable cars and crushed. The driver was crossing the tracks when a car moving in each direction struck the vehicle. Miss Kirwin and her sister were the only occupants of the omnibus and both were injured, but how badly the press dispatches do not state. Manager Wilbur telegraphed to Miss Kirwin for particulars. Her brother-in-law sent a dispatch in reply, saying that she was cut about the head. He did not state, however, whether her injuries were of a dangerous character. Miss Kirwin had been taking her summer vacation on the seashore and was en route to Atlantic City when the accident befell her. She is at her sister's home.

Sells & Rentfrow's Show.

Sells & Rentfrow's 25-cent circus will exhibit in Toledo, Wednesday, August 3, at the corner of Monroe and Fourteenth streets. Wm. Sells, one of the proprietors, has a world-wide reputation as a bareback rider. There is a first-class menagerie connected with the circus, and a large number of first-class performers and acts. They will no doubt do a good business here.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

Money Loaned.

(on Real Estate Only.)

Direct to borrower, on improved city or farm property anywhere in North Western Ohio, at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent, according to amounts. No insurance connected with on loans.

F. G. Thomson & Co.,
Mortgage Loans,
31 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.

A DOG WAS THE THIEF.

A few days since a well-known lady of Huguenot Springs missed from her pantry a pitcher of milk under circumstances most perplexing to account for. The empty pitcher being found near the house suspicion, of course, began to fasten itself on some two-legged subject of natural history. This solution of the mystery was yesterday dispelled, when the owner met her 6-months-old setter puppy carrying carefully by the handle into her back yard a pitcher of milk, which he was seen to tilt at the proper angle and drink. The statement, corroborated by the lady herself, presents an illustration of canine sagacity which "takes the cake."—Richmond Dispatch.

STUDY YOUR OWN CASE.

Dr. Merriman—I always insist on my patients studying medicine to the extent of their disease at least. Of course, all patients cannot do this. But where it can be done the disease yields much more readily to treatment. There is nothing remarkable about this. It is reasonable that if a sick man knows something as to the nature of that portion of his anatomy which by reason of its disorder brings on disease, he can the more intelligently assist the doctor in bringing about a cure. This rule, if observed, will materially assist in a general improvement of health.—Chicago Tribune.

THE SPEED OF SLANG.

"Slang is a rapid traveler," said Henry Lucas, at the Southern. "It only requires about three days for a new catch word to cover the continent. Let one be originated in New York on Monday morning and before Saturday night it will be on the lips of the street gamins of Galveston and San Francisco. It must travel by wire, for it outruns the iron horse. Slang is peculiarly American. It appears to fill a want that does not exist in other lands. Slang is wasted on Europeans. It possesses an audacious flavor that harmonizes with American character and with no other. If not decidedly coarse a catchy slang phrase is quickly caught up and accorded an honored place in our vernacular. It is amusing to see with what horror some purists regard slang, while habitually using words and phrases that were regarded as vulgarisms only a few years ago."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LOOK OUT FOR BLIND STAGGERS.

If it's true whisky is being given to horses as a beverage, look out for an increase in that old equine complaint, the blind staggers.—Philadelphia Times.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

REMOVAL SALE.

All goods now on hand, pictures, frames and wall paper, will be closed out regardless of cost, on account of removal.

L. HOERR, 309 Summit street.

Picnic parties and socials supplied promptly with ice cream and fine confections by L. H. MEINERT,
Corner Summit and Oak streets.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Pages 9 to 16.

THE TOLEDO BEE

Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, EVENING, JULY 23, 1892.

THE EBONY WEDGE

That is Damaging the G. A. R.

Causes of the Southern Defections,

As Told by Judge Frederic Speed,

Who Was Department Commander in Mississippi.

A Monster Political Machine Being Organized, and White People in the South Are Troubled.

New Orleans, July 23.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Picayune sends the following: Judge Frederic Speed, the lately deposed department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, on being shown a telegram announcing that General Badger had been appointed by the commander-in-chief, temporary commander of the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, to organize the colored Grand Army posts, said:

"Yes, General Badger, who has been rather too greatly esteemed by us, has gone over to Jake Gray, and made his bed with the negroes. I regret exceedingly Badger's desertion. He is an enemy not to be despised; a man of courage and ability, he is capable of making a first class fight, while old Gray is weak and of no importance."

In reply to the question as to what is to be the future of the Grand Army in the south, he said:

"The colored people have an unfortunate tendency to mix up their politics with every thing else in which they engage. The Grand Army will be no exception to the rule and I predict that it will not be twelve months before their posts degenerate into political clubs—every one of them. General Badger knows the importance of the Grand Army as a political factor, and even if it is not his present intention to let them drift into politics, he will be powerless to prevent it, and so strong will they become that he will find himself in a position from which he cannot afford to withdraw.

"I should not be surprised if several hundred Grand Army posts were organized within a year, composed almost exclusively of colored men, in Louisiana and Mississippi. There were more colored regiments raised in these two states than in all the other states combined, say 40,000 men. Perhaps as many as 25,000 survive. If they are as loose as Gray was in admitting members, it is possible to create as many as 500 posts in the two states. They would prove a far more effective political engine than the old union league was.

"I can't understand what should induce a man of gentlemanly instincts and associations, such as General Badger, to go into this black organization and subject himself to the ill-will of so many of his comrades and fromer friends, unless it be politics. He knew very well what it would cost him socially, and having been department commander there was absolutely nothing for him to gain—unless it be to strengthen his political hold upon the colored people."

To the suggestion that Badger was once subdued by the White Leagues, Judge Speed fired up and then laughed, saying:

"Fight him with White Leagues? not much. The Grand Army of the Republic can't be put down for a generation or two yet; when the old fellows go to sleep beneath the daisies you can talk that kind of stuff. Nothing on earth can put them down but public sentiment, unless you mean war. To attack even a political club existing under the guise of a Grand Army post, would start a fire which you could not put out in a day.

"Public sentiment can and doubtless will

Make it Exceedingly Uncomfortable

to General Badger and those who associate themselves with him.

"Calamity? Well, yes, it is a calamity for both whites and blacks, of huge proportions. You don't know what thousands of ignorant men, banded together by an oath, led by a few unscrupulous men, will do, simply because no one outside can by any possibility know what is going on inside. The old Union League demonstrated that the blacks make the best sort of secret society men. Did not you try, by every means in your power, to find out what the Union League was doing and fail? I hope I am no prophet, but it is my belief that you have seen the ugliest political machine started that these two states ever had any knowledge of, and it will win in spite of all opposition.

"Where are they going to get recruit? Pick them up everywhere, every negro is eligible. It maks no difference whether they have seen army serivce.

"What do they care so long as they have as smart a man as Badger to cover up their unblushing effrontery? He will make the dear little black lambs out to be incipient angels, every black scamp of them. There will be no sort of irregularities, everything just right; you bet the general will fix that.

"Gray was a chump or they would have us run out of the fort long months ago, but Badger is nobody's fool and he is not going to work things after the Gray fashion. Why, Warmoth is a dolt beside Badger.

"It must have been simply awful for him to get down to this business, but when he brought himself to it, he will go to any length to accomplish his purpose, which is to put himself on top politically.

"In my opinion he is to-day

The Strongest Man in Louisiana

in a political point of view.

"Scare him out of it! Great Scott, Badger don't know what scare is. He wasn't made upon that plan. Grand Army buttons will be cast by the ton, but they won't be worn openly, and you fellows will have to hump yourselves to find out who has a right to wear them.

"The negro can keep a secret, and you simply can't master this thing. It's a little the best contrived machine which ever flourished in American politics. The only obstacle was the white element, which would not admit politics. With that out of the way Badger will have it all his own way. If he is not king bee in Louisiana to-day he will be in less than six months.

"Keating is Badger's adjutant general. He was Colonel Hodge's, and mine, too, for that matter. He is a good fellow, conscientious in his belief that the black fellow is a superior creation of the Almighty—just a little too good for us poor trash to associate with. He is honest about it and is to be admired for his consistency, but he has shown himself weak, weak as dishwater, or he would have quietly dropped out. That was his proper course, after having acted with us all along. He voted and advised against our course, but yielded to us and ought to have gone down with us when we sunk the ship.

"What are we going to do? Just nothing, simply because the past is not worth the shilling. We have the law on our side; John Palmer had no earthly right to suspend me, and there is no law to justify it. In the first place we had

Vilcated No Rule

or order of the National Encampment, and his assertion to that effect in the orders suspending Durkee and Miller was simply the assertion of a falsehood, even if uttered by a very considerable of a fellow. The national encampment never ordered us to do anything about these colored pretenders to Grand Army rights. Of course John Palmer or some bigger fellow behind him has some object to gain, or they would not push us to the wall as he has done. It's the colored vote—not here in the south, but at the north, where, in a number of states, it holds the balance of power. Those northern black fellows are not of our cornfield order, but are educated and capable of making their power felt, and they do, for that matter.

"With the example of th eward bummer before him, it is not at all to be wondered at that the colored brother should demand cigars and wine and a hack to take him to the polls on election day, and something more substantial between meals. Coming nearer home, it is no secret that President Harrison has got two of our Mississippi negroes bossing him, who dictate every appointment. Such fellows as Jim Lewis, of New Orleans, and our two fine specimnes of the genus African, can give you pointers every day as to the value of the colored vote, which counts only at national conventions. Let me tell you, all the cabinet combined did not have the same influence with Mr. Harrison in determining a Mississippi appointment as Bruce and Lynch. These two men had Hill appointed postmaster at Vicksburg in the hope and expectation that you fellows would kill him and so he would be out of the way when it comes to the division of spoils. They succeeded against Hill's wishes, backed by some of the best white influence in the party. Hill paid them off in their own coin at Minneapolis, where he showed Mr. Harrison that Bruce and Lynch do not own the colored vote of Mississippi, and could not deliver it to order as promised.

Mr. Harrison

could easily have had the solid Mississippi delegation and would have had it but for the inordinate selfishness of Bruce and Lynch, who miscalculated the extent of the influence of Hill.

"It is expected that the republicans will carry Louisiana this fall. There are reasons why it is highly desirable that they should do so and, with the threat of removing the sugar bounty hanging over the heads of the immense commercial interests, it would be the easiest thing imaginable to do so, if the colored voters could only be imbued with sufficient courage to walk up to the polls and do the essential act—vote.

"It is thought that under the inspiration of a Grand Army badge courage will revive in their manly breasts and they will swell themselves up to the idea that they are men and discharge the highest duty of American citizenship without fear and trembling. This is the scheme in getting control of the Grand Army—to convert it into a political club. General Badger and all the others will swear that it's an infernal lie. Perhaps it is, so far as he is concerned, but at the bottom of the pretended sympathy for the poor old colored soldier is the desire to get his vote.

"John Palmer would have been as dumb as an oyster if the poor devils had no votes. General Badger would not have broken with men he loves and respects but for the power of the colored vote. I don't believe I do any one an injustice when I say that that if they had lived here in Mississippi, where negroes don't vote to any alarming extent, John Palmer would not have lifted his little finger to help along the fight of old Jake Gray and his poor old soldiers.

"However, we have blown up the fort. Badger and his associates are welcome to the debris and will not be interferred with by us. We have simply stepped down and out and are out to stay. There will be no appeal to the national encampment, although the law and justice are on our side. The eight white posts have or will disband, and General Badger will command a lot of unprincipled negroes, who do not know the difference between a Grand Army post and a ward meeting. There will be no decent white men in it.

"Captain Palmer made an ass of himself in attempting to drive us into a recognition of the negro posts. If he saw any service at the front in the army, he ought to have known that we old chaps

Don't Drive Worth a Cent.

"I don't mean to intimate that he was not at the front, only that he did not learn all that was to be learned there. He has issued an order declaring our action in blowing up the fort void, just as though it made any matter by what process we fired the magazine—it's an accomplished fact. The department encampment is as dead as Julius Caesar, and nothing can bring it back to life. He may fret and fume as much as he is a mind to, but the simple English of the whole matter is that he has destroyed eight flourishing white Grand Army posts and secured in exchange for them nine questionable organizations composed principally of negroes. He can, if he pleases, call these pretended posts the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, but that will not make them the grand organization which for many years maintained the honor and dignity of the Grand Army in the same territory; that is gone—gone for ever.

"The worst wish that I have for the authors of the mischief is that they may live long enough to be ashamed of themselves."

YACHTING MADE SAFE.

A Scotchman Makes a Boat Which Cannot Sink.

A Leith, Scotland, boatbuilder is constructing a yacht which, in regard to design and material, is probably unique. This builder is the patentee of a boat which he claims is unmistakable and uncapsizable. Hitherto he has constructed them of steel, and he claims that, owing to the manner in which the fore and aft sections, which are conical in shape, are permanently and hermetically sealed, the boats are rendered unsinkable, even if filled with water, as the water runs back into the sea through the opening in the center-board casing. The crusing yacht he is about to build will not be of steel, however, but of aluminum alloy. The metal is as white as silver and possesses a breaking strain of 24 tons to the square inch. It is unaffected by water. The yacht, which, instead of being painted, will be polished, will be about 32 feet long and 8 feet broad, and will be provided with a roomy cabin paneled in oak and a commodious forecastle. All the deck fittings, as well as the center-board dingey which will accompany the yacht, will be made of the same white metal. If this experiment should turn out successfully a new departure in yacht construction and fittings may be expected.—Pittsburg Dispatch

A GAMBLING BARGE.

St. Joseph Sports to Rig Up a Luxurious Saloon on the Water.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 23.—St. Joseph's gambling fraternity have been so much harassed by the police department that life has become burdensome, and they have determined to take to the water. A floating gambling palace is now being built at the foot of the city under the auspices of some of the leaders of the fraternity, who will make an effort to evade the clutches of the law.

A two-story club house of fancy architecture will be built on a barge 90x30 feet in dimensions. The first floor will contain an elegantly appointed bar, with billiard and pool tables and a restaurant, and there will be booths with tables, that may be used for dining or card-playing. The second story will be divided into various rooms, one large one for keno and others for faro, hazard, roulette, stud poker and other games.

The interiors will all be of elegant finish and as commodious as the circumstances warrant. Every room will be brilliantly lighted by electricity and a band will discourse high-class concert music from the roof every evening. The success of the venture will be watched with interest. The proprietors have fortified themselves with legal advice and will make efforts to hold out against interference by the authorities.

THE MEDIUM AND THE CABINET.

There will be a different spirit in the cabinet with Foster as the diplomatic medium, but Harrison doesn't care a rap, much less three raps, for that.—Philadelphia Times.

CLAM BAKES

Which Are to be Held at the World's Fair.

Other Specialties in the Eating Line.

The Fine Arts Exhibit—Some Historical Laces—Dedicatory Exercises—Notes.

Chicago, July 23.—National restaurants are to be a feature of the world's fair. Nearly every foreign government that has decided to make a display at the exposition has also arranged, through its representatives, for a restaurant in which refreshments will be served as they are at home. In most cases native attendants will be in charge of the restaurants. The German, French, English and other European commissioners have practically closed arrangements for these cafes.

Visitors from the New England states will be agreeably surprised when they reach Jackson park to learn that a genuine New England clam-bake is to be operated at the fair. The company that has secured the privilege of operating this establishment will spend $30,000 in constructing an artistic building. The structure, as planned, is two storied, with a casino roof. It occupies a commanding site over on the lake shore, near England's building. The food will be cooked in the same way it is in New England coast resorts, which are patronized by thousands of people.

During the fair two special refrigerator cars will arrive every day with a supply of clams, lobsters and seafish. The building will be finished in time to give a reception to New Englanders when the buildings are dedicated in October. Facilities will be provided to serve 10,000 people a day during the fair.

Royal Lace at the "Expo."

The Countess Brazza, writing to Mrs. Potter Palmer from Venice, touching the hoped-for exhibit, at the world's fair, of the historical collection of laces, the property of the queen of Italy, makes several interesting statements. The countess says the queen intends to send the crown laces, "a thing never done by any sovereign outside of her own country. Our history of lace begins a thousand years before Christ, with photographs of objects found in the Egyptian tombs." The countess guarantees the most perfect exhibit of its kind ever made, and stipulates only for an advantageous location. A drawing of the proposed arrangement was inclosed in the letter, with a minute and detailed description of the exhibit.

Fine Arts.

It was feared by many at first that the fine arts exhibit at the world's fair would be, perhaps, its weakest feature, because of the fact that art in America is yet too young to have produced many works of great merit, and because the exposition is to be held so far from the great European storehouses of art treasures that it was believed doubtful if any considerable number of them would be exhibited. So far from this being the case, however, it is now certain that the art exhibit will be one of the most complete and splendid that visitors to the exposition will have the privilege of seeing. This is due to several considerations.

European nations, as well as all others, are taking an extraordinary interest in the exposition. There is a commendable rivalry among those richest in art productions in the matter of making a creditable exhibit. They have come to recognize fully that the United States is by far the best market in the world for the products of the painter and the sculptor.

Added to these reasons are the very efficient efforts of agents of the fair to enlist the interest of foreign nations in the making of exhibits in all lines, and particularly in the art division. Supplementing the good work done in this direction by a number of exposition special commissioners, Chief Ives, of the fine arts department, has made two trips to European nations, with the result that from each one an art exhibit of exceptional merit is forthcoming.

Dedication.

It is next to certain that the date of dedication of the world's fair buildings will be changed from October 12 to October 21, the latter being really the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made in the time of Pope Gregory. The senate has passed a bill making the change referred to, and it is not doubted that the house of representatives will take like action. The change was requested by the world's fair commissioners of New York, the legislature of which state had provided for a Columbus celebration on October 12. It was thought that the two celebrations, if held simultaneously, would detract from each other.

Notes.

An effort is being made to have the cotton mills of Georgia make a fine exhibit at the world's fair. It is believed that such exhibit would greatly stimulate the investment of capital in cotton mills in the south.

The famed "Six Nations" in New York state will be well represented in the Indian exhibit at the world's fair.

The secretary of Michigan's world's fair commission has estimated that 250,000 people from Michigan will visit the world's fair.

Representatives of twenty-one different college Greek letter fraternities attended a meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, recently and made arrangements for making a fraternity exhibit at the world's fair. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Richard L. Fearn, Miss Gertrude E. Small, E. M. Winston, Miss Ethel M. Baker and Charles M. Kurtz.

There will be in the Liberal Arts building of the world's fair a library of works on charities and penal institutions. It will consist in the main of the reports that have been issued by public officials and public and private institutions of either a charitable or penal nature. To make the collection complete Chief Peabody, of the department of Liberal Arts, asks that all charitable and penological officials, institutions and societies send to him at once their last public report, and that

Is having a knowledge of the existence of rare books communicate with him immediately.

An effort is being made to show by an exhibit in the woman's building at the world's fair the relics and data of the past and present literature, musical, dramatic, industrial and philanthropic work of women. The Irish portion of this exhibit promises to be particularly complete and interesting.

Director-General Davis has announced that he will probably create a bureau of athletics in the department of liberal arts of the world's fair and appoint some well known promoter of athletic sport as chief. Col. Davis has a plan also for securing a forty acre camp ground one mile south of Jackson Park. On this tract, if the plan is followed, will be a wheel course and a big grand stand. It will be suitable for military reunions and for the tents of the soldiers. It rests with the executive committee of the board of directors to approve the project.

The state authorities of New York have applied for floor space in the transportation department of the world's fair, in which to make an elaborate display of models, maps, reports and statistics delineating the railroad system of that state and illustrating the history and present stage of development.

RATHER HEARTLESS.

Little Dick—Schoolteachers hasn't any feelins at all.

Mamma—What is the matter now?

Little Dick—My teacher borrowed my new knife to sharpen her pencil, so she could give me a demerit mark.—Street & Smith's Good News.

TEMESCAL INEXHAUSTIBLE.

Tin-Bearing Lodes Traced for Long Distances, Increasing the Deeper They Go.

Los Angeles, July 23.—The Evening Express has interviewed Gervaise Purcell, a civil engineer and financial agent of the company working the Temescal tin mines, in relation to the statements that the mines are exhausted and a failure. He emphatically declares that so far from being exhausted the mines are in the infancy of development. There are 150 men at work and new machinery has just been ordered. Shipments of tin ore are made by carloads, and the output of the mines in June was double that of May.

Purcell says the company owns a tract embracing many thousands of acres, in which a large number of tin-bearing lodes have been traced for long distances on the surface. What those yet unexplored amounts to is probelematical, but, judging by the results of exploration and developments already made, the mines being worked may be regarded as practically inexhaustible. The ore is twice as rich as some of the best mines in Cornwall, and the veins worked are widening as depth is gained. They have every indication of being of true fissure character, and Purcell says he has no doubt of their permanence.

A SAINT'S RELICS

Likely to be Sold at Auction.

The Late Father Mollinger's Collections.

Thousands Have Knelt Before Them and Cures Were Made—The Dead Priest's Estate Appraised at $100,000 Instead of $9,500,000, as Expected.

Pittsburg, July 23.—All the world knew of the Rev. Father Mollinger who cured by faith. Pretty much every one in this country at least had heard of the priests remarkable and, at times startling transformations worked on sick people. When he died thousand mourned at his bier and viewed the sacred relics he possessed and had placed in a new chapel on Troy Hill. This good and noble disciple had yearned for years to build a fitting monument to St. Anthony, his patron saint, on Troy Hill. At this spot occurred the great demonstration on St. Anthony's Day, and the marvellous cures that are said to have been consummated.

The chapel built by Father Mollinger on Troy Hill cost $50,000. It was opened three days before his death. Now comes the news that the sacred relics in the chapel are all to be sold to the highest bidder. The diocesan authorities have refused to purchase the relics, and now it looks as though the holy articles at Father Mollinger's chapel will go to different people throughout the country. It is not unlikely, though, that the relics will be bought in by some New York church, and it is rumored that several wealthy New York Catholics, including Eugene Kelly and Joseph J. O'Donohue, who own private chapels, may be among the bidders for Father Mollinger's relics.

It was generally believed that the Rev. Father Mollinger was many times a millionaire, but according to the appraisers' report of the dead priest's estate, just finished, his entire property is valued at less than $100,000. Conservative estimates had placed his wealth at $1,500,000, and yet the estimation put on all his property by the appraisers is said to be made on the highest possible calculation.

The personal estate is put at $70,000. In this is included cash deposits in the Real Estate Loan and Trust company, of Allegheny and elsewhere, to the amount of $10,300. Father Mollinger held stocks to the value of $10,000, most of which is Philadelphia Gas stock.

Father Mollinger was a father to many of the poor and struggling churches and institutions of Pittsburg and near-by towns. He loaned them much money and was always ready to help them through any difficulty. For these loans Father Mollinger held mortgages to the amount of $37,000. It is thought he loaned much more money than this, and other destroyed all legal proof of claims against the institutions receiving it or never took any at all. He was said to be liberal with charitable institutions, and his money was ever at their command.

The chapel the Father Mollinger built to accommodate the thousands of pilgrims who sought his relics and his cures is only valued at $15,000, although it cost $50,000. The incidental items are footed up at $1300. In this is included the furniture in his residence and his horses and carriges. There were some diamonds found that aggregated a few hundred dollars. The house in which the priest lived is priced at $8,000.

The saintly rees were deemed almost worthless by the court appraisers. These relics were the lory of the chapel, and many thousands of the faithful have knelt before them. May, it is claimed, were cured by simply laying on" of the relic. The beautiful ses in which they are cushioned are no estimated to be worth only $600. Appently the cases were set with gems, but seems now such is not the case. The only jewelled vessels in the chapel were two chalices, which were studded with diamonds and emeralds. The reason the diocan authorities will not buy the relics is said to be because some are believed not to be genuine, though Father Mollinger tried in every way to obtain only thosthat were.

If the furniture of this new chapel is sold, as is morahan likely, for there is now no need of where it is, there are plenty of church about the city that will be glad to buythe magnificent set of stations of the ess that cost $7,000 and were imported from Germany. It is thought likely the Church of the Most Holy Fame, of which the dead priest was pastor, will purase the fine organ that is in the chapel. What may be done with the building its is a matter of conjecture. It will hardly be allowed to stand unless the is some use for it. Some time ago a Catholic of this city said editorially that there would never again be any monstrations on Troy Hill like when Father Mollinger was alive. It was the purpose of holding these celebrations that the priest built the chapel, and now that he is gone there is no likelihood of by one succeeding him. The appraisers have heard of a new aspirant to the ete. He is a German, but the name is not disclosed.

THE FUELF THE FUTURE.

"I see that the experts are again figuring up how long the world's supply of coal will last," said of. H. C. Dunmore at the Laclede. "ese figure jugglers appear to think that when the timber above and the coal bel ground are burned up we will have to keep our tea in the sun and wear our at coats in the parlor during the winter months in order to avoid freezing. Now, e coal and timber supply will probably last until man discovers a substitute. No opinion is that a century hence very le wood or coal will be used for fuel. may learn to store up the sun's heat that it can be utilized at will; but the cessor of wood and coal for heating poses will probably be chemically gened gases. This is a progressive wor and it will manage to keep warm regardless of the supply of old-fashioned fuel.—Lou's Globe-Democrat.

A VERY LOSE SHAVE.

"The nearest ler came to being struck by lightning," sia Big Four engineer to the delegate, "s last summer. I was driving a freight up the hill near Hughes' station when lining hit a tree not 20 feet from my ine. I thought at first I was hit, as I electrical shock was quite perceptibl No, I never heard of lightning striking engine or a car."—Cincinnati Tmstar.

MADE CARNEGIE MAD

Real Reason for Chairmam Abbott's Resignation.

How His Chief Humiliated Him.

The Steel King's Great Power to Control the Market of Labor and the Product of Their Skill.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—The Homestead lockout and riot brought to light an interesting story of a big monopoly of which Andrew Carnegie is the leading figure.

It is the story of a scheme to kill small manufacturers. The resignation of a trusted Carnegie employe was the result of the war.

A couple of months ago William L. Abbott resigned the chairmanship of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and the business and manufacturing community were greatly surprised.

Mr. Abbott had spent 20 years of his life in the service of the Lord of Cluny castle. He became an employe of Andrew Carnegie before he had attained his majority and had climbed all the rounds of the ladder and had accummulated a fortune.

Mr. Aboott was superseded by Henry Clay Frick, and all sorts of theories were advanced for the resignation and the successorship.

None were correct. When preparations for a siege at Homestead were commenced, and the Carnegie plant was surrounded by the historic high board fence with is barbed wire and hot water pipe attachments, some people at last thought they had discovered the reason for the change in the management.

They reasoned that Carnegie had decided to combat organized labor at Homestead, and that the steel king had decided upon Mr. Frick as the best man to command his forces.

These people recalled Mr. Frick's successful career in the Connellsville coke regions, the long and bloody strikes, the Morewood slaughter, and finally Mr. Frick's complete triumph.

What better man, they asked, could have been selected to fight the steel workers of Homestead? But they were wide of the mark in their reasoning.

Labor troubles were in no way connected with the resignation of Mr. Abbott. The true story is now told for the first time.

Including the steel rail trust, Carnegie belongs to many syndicates which practically monopolize several industries. The power of millions upon millions of capital is utilized to drive the little fellows out of the market.

A few months ago monopoly temporarily struck a snag. It was in the operation of the steel beam trust, of which Mr. Carnegie was the leading and most powerful member. The trust was disposing of steel beams at three cents a pound, an exorbitant price, when one considers the immense output.

The trust was getting enormously richer every day, and the covetousness of outsiders was excited. Encouraged by the gigantic profits of the monopoly, they decided upon an attempt to break it and secure a slice for themselves.

Mills were erected and a cut rate established. They sold steel beams at a very small fraction of a cent beow the Clarnegie figure, and soon the syndicate agents discovered that they were being undersold and that the market was slipping away from them.

This would never do, and a special meeting of the trust was hastily called. Mr. Carnegie was absent in Europe, and his interests were represented by Chairman Abbott.

After a lengthy discussion the majority proposed a reduction to 2 1-2 cents a pound. Mr. Abbott portested against such an enormous cut in the absence of his chief. He did not feel at liberty to sanction such a proceeding without consulting Mr. Carnegie.

The trust then decided upon 2 6-10 cents a pound as the rate upon which to meet competition. It was a rate which meant death to the little fellows with their comparatively small output and limited facilities for turning out steel beams when compared with the enormous capacity of the Carnegie and other plants in the syndicate.

In the meantime, Mr. Abbott sent a cablegram to Mr. Carnegie apprising him of the action of the meeting and of his hesitation to accept the 2 1-2 cent rate. There was no reply. Mr. Abbott had a long and weary wait. Still no answer to his message.

One day he discovered that the Carnegie agents in America were offering beams at 2 1-2 cents a pound. He communicated with them and made the astonishing discovery that they had received their orders direct from Mr. Carnegie, who still lingered upon the other side of the ocean.

Mr. Carnegie had been angered by Mr. Abbott's hesitation to accept the will of the majority of the syndicate, and had humiliated his managing partner, by completely ignoring him in the matter, and issuing orders direct to Mr. Abbott's subordinate. This belittled Mr. Abbott in the eyes of the agents in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities, and he resolved not to endure it.

His best way to show his displeasure of the action of his chief was to hand in his resignation, and this he did promptly. He insisted upon its acceptance, and his wish was gratified.

This is the true story of breach in the big firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and indicates Mr. Carnegie's temperament.

He will be lord of all he surveys, and will brook no interference either from labor organizations or small millionaires. It indicates also his immense power for the control of the markets, both in the labor of men and the product of their skill.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

Her Taste Is Capricious and Her Gowns Expensive.

Even though sweet simplicity as represented by muslins and organdies prevails, says the Albany Telegram, our extravagant girls are not debarred from showing how much money can be expended even on a gown of this sort, and in consequence they line a 25-cent Swiss with a dollar-a-yard silk and hem it with real lace at any price they can reach. Their parasols, though of the plainest description, will have handsome handles that represent snug little sums, being, as they are, made of colored pearls set with jewels, overlaced with genuine gold or silver, and a very economical woman thinks a Dresden china knot or handle not one whit too expensive. On their hats they will wear real diamond buckles and stars, if they own them. If not, the very finest imitations, which in themselves are far from being cheap, take the place of the genuine, and nestle in among the lace and roses that are as dear as they are dainty. No more lisle-thread hosiery for the summer girl. "Silk or nothing" seems to be her motto, and it means no small supply when she has at least a dozen pairs of shoes and ties that require stockings to match. Her handkerchiefs must be bits of sheer linen or lawn as fine and about as useful as a spider's web. Her dainty shoes must have real gold or silver tips, and her lovely hair caught up with fillets of the precious metal, studded with rare jewels. She may look wonderfully sweet and attractive in her summer attire, but the young man of small means must not be deluded by the simplicity of the gown into believing its cost of the same character. Never has there been a season when quality reigned with the omnipotent supremacy of to-day. Silks, satins and velvets cannot be compared in cost with the deceptive little muslin gowns worn by the summer girl.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS

With a Little Religion of Several Kinds Mixed Up in East Africa.

London, July 23.—Captain Lugard's tardy dispatches explaining his share in the fighting in Uganda have come to hand, and they don't afford pleasant reading to Christian lovers of peace. The story told is an undefying one of deciet and bloodshed between Roman Catholics, Protestants and heathens, and the last-named appears to have come out of it with the least discredit. Lugard, of course, places the blame upon the Catholics, but it is certainly a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other.

The Imperial British South African company, which is composed of shoddy philanthropists and sharp capitalists, wants the British government to come to the rescue of Captain Lugard on the old ground that if the company's forces be withdrawn Uganda will relapse into barbarism, but the native Protestants and Catholics appear to be remarkably muscular Christians, well able to take care of themselves against the heathens, and the people of Uganda generally, if they could be polled on the question, would as likely as not vote in favor of barbarism rather than civilization and Christianity, plus machine guns and breech-loading rifles.

The fact is that the East Africa company, having by its charter been given vast tracts of country in Africa, is anxious to develop its possessions at the expense of somebody else—preferably the British government. Had the Tories remained in power the company might have succeeded, for it has already secured from the British treasury a subsidy for the survey of a railway from the coast to the interior, but there will soon be a Liberal Prime Minister in Downing street who is not likely to be hoodwinked like his predecessor.

The Liberal position is perfectly straightforward. Either the East Africa company must do its work without government assistance, or it must admit its incompetence and hand over its territory to the imperial government.

DOVE DINNERS

Novel Entertainment for Swell Young Ladies.

It Is Very Select, and the Chosen Few Can Disport Themselves as They Like.

Newport, July 23.—The dove dinner has followed the summer girl to the seashore, writes the New York World correspondent, and the young man with the blazer and bright-hued sash is in despair. Being a wise youth, and having the experience of the past winter fresh in his memory, he knows what this means for him. It means that half a dozen of the brightest women of his acquaintance will devote the summer to a joyous round of mysterious festivities.

It means that elaborte menus will figure in these, and experience meetings and amateur skirt-dancing and a lot of good stories. It means (and this reflection is what embitters the life of the young man) that he himself will be much a stranger to these innocent diversions as if he were not in Newport with his trunks, his new clothes and his joyous expectations.

Every woman will recall the outbreak of the dove dinner fad in New York during the past lenten season. It raged for weeks on Fifth avenue and on the east and west sides alike. It seemed to fill to perfection a large and long-felt want. It has come to Newport with the modifications the place and season demand, but it is none the less interesting for all that. And although the young man before mentioned looks at it with a jaundiced eye it is here to stay and it will sweep the length and breadth of the land next winter.

Three or four "small and early" dove dinners were given here last week. As many more are on the tapis, although no invitations have been issued. That, by the way, is characteristic of the fad. These affairs are arranged and conducted with a secrecy which can only be compared to the dense gloom that surrounded Mrs. Paran Stevens' hypnotism party of two years ago.

Five guests are considered sufficient. The large dining-room is rejected and the boudoir of the hostess usually serves as the background for the festive scene. Doves are everywhere that doves can be. From the chandelier three or four swing airily above the table. Tiny doves are rampant on the menu cards. Embroidered doves ornament the napkins, and the five does who meet to enjoy all this come in full evening dress, with a small imitation dove perched upon the left shoulders.

Every woman is required to tell at least one story. She rises to the occasion and is with difficulty restrained from telling a dozen. She rises more and more as time passes, and in less than an hour all five women are talking at once, while the discreet maid takes mental notes for the benefit of her friends in the kitchen. Many and varied are the tales related. The champagne glasses are filled frequently—rather more frequently than if this were not a dove dinner. Cigarettes come on between the courses, and are lighted with an aplomb and deftness which would make the hair of chaperons stand on end. Then some obliging young woman, with a talent for skirt-dancing and a desire to exhibit it, proceeds to entertain her friends.

The lights are lowered. From piano or banjo or music-box, as the case may be, come the seductive strains of the "skirt dance." There may be variety in the instruments, but never in the old familiar air. The young woman does her turn and subsides with blushing honors thick upon her. Fired with a spirit of emulation, another gives a shadow dance. The guests by this time have left the table and are luxuriously ensconced on Turkish divans. A general feeling of good fellowship now being enjoyed, the young woman who has not yet learned to dance is instructed in some of the fancy steps by her accomplished sisters.

There is a general practice, much careful instruction and a great deal of laughter. There are imitations of Carmencita and Amelia Glover and Sylvia Grey—and these young women, by the way, would be very much surprised to know how good the imitations are.

Then, when everybody is thoroughly exhausted, there is a retreat to the divans and ghost stories are in order. The more ghastly and ghoulish they are the more successful, for the purpose of this pleasing feature of the program is to make the guests too nervous to go home.

Very often it succeeds and four white-cheeked young women sleep beneath their hostess's roof, with doors of their respective rooms wide open, so that they can sound the alarm if the "Spectre of Haunted Hollow" calls on them during the night hours.

POOR CHAP!

One of the best stories told of Lord Lytton refers to the maid servants whom he kissed. Buried one day in a dream, he entered his carriage with Lady Lytton, when she asked, "Do you know what you did when we came out?" "I have not the slightest idea," said the ambassador, when Lady Lytton continued, "you kissed all the maid servants." The astonishing assertion made no impression upon the absent-minded diplomatist for some while, but at last he answered, "Let us hope that there were some pretty ones among them."—Indian Mirror.

HAD TO PAY FOR SOMETHING.

Cobble—Widner is the strangest fellow about some things. He wears a 25-cent necktie with a $50 suit, and thinks he is saving money.

Stone—Well, he does, doesn't he?

Cobble—I don't see how.

Stone—He has to pay for the necktie.—Clothier and Furnisher.

OFTEN RED HOT.

It is said that shingles may be made fireproof, but you cannot convince the small boy who has had experience that a shingle is not frequently red hot.—Providence Telegram.

SPEAKING OF WEATHER

Prof. Foster Gives a Few Straight Tips.

Some Storms and Cool Waves Coming

To Temper the Heat of August—Theories and Facts on Physical Astronomy.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 23.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from 23 to 27th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 28th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 29th, the great central valleys from 30th to August 1st, and the eastern states about August 2d.

This storm will be at its greatest energy about July 28th and 29th, while on the Pacific coast, and it will cause heavy concentrated rains in small localities as it passes across the continent.

The cool wave following this storm will cross the western mountains about July 31st, the great central valleys about August 2d and the eastern states about August 4th.

As a rule the rainfall for August will average least near the sea coasts where the country is near sea level, especially in southern latitudes, while in the countries away from the sea coast, especially of more than 2,000 feet elevation, the rains will be equal to the general average for the time of year.

The first storm wave of August will reach the Pacific coast about the 3d, cross the western mountains by the close of the 4th, the great central valleys from 5th to 7th, and the eastern states about the 8th.

The cool wave following this storm will cross the western mountains about the 6th, the great central valleys about the 8th, and the eastern states about the 10th.

Physical Astronomy.

Let us lay aside for a time our prejudices that have come from education, that we may better appreciate the dictates of reason. Here let me repeat: "Things are not what they seem."

Back in the middle ages, called also the dark ages, the theories were formed which constitute the base of physical astronomy, and these theories are now taught in all our schools.

Copernicus died 450 years ago. But it requires ages for ideas to grow in the human mind to that proportion occupied by the true theory of astronomy advocated by Copernicus, and back in those dark ages grew those ideas which now evolved into a theory declare that the earth was once a molten mass, a flaming, burning world.

Away back there everybody believed the sun to be a hot body, and that the heat we feel from its rays was radiated from the sun through space as heat. That theory seemed to be a true one, and was not undoubted until we began to learn more about magnetism and electricity.

The production of the electric light by a cold current running through a cold wire was the death knell to the dark ages sun heat theory.

The belief in a burning sun made it necessary for Dr. Dick and the Herschells to invent a theory that would account for the heat then believed to exist in the sun, and they knew of no other cause of such great and universal heat in the sun's body than that of pressure. The heat that is derived from magnetism and electricity was unknown to Copernicus, Galileo, the elder Herschell, Dr. Dick, and others who assisted in the invention of the sun heat theory of physical astronomy, and later it was much easier for our physicists to follow these old pioneers than to take up the new and true base of heat production.

Pressure being the only then known cause that would fuse such great masses of incombustibles, the authors of the burning world theory invented the hypothesis that the matter which now composes the sun, planets, comets and meteors was once expanded in space in the form of atoms, and that this matter came together with such a mighty rush that the concussion and pressure set the whole on fire and it became a molten mass, which required millions of years to cool.

Before the Copernican system of astronomy, and when the earth was supposed to be the center of the universe, a great astronomer declared that if he had been with God when he was planning the universe, he would have advised him to construct it on a better plan. With more force we, who live in this age of electricity, might declare that if we had been with the scientists who lived in the latter days of the dark ages, and who invented the sun heat theory, we would have called their attention to magnetism and electricity as being fully competent to produce a moderate heat such as we have in the earth, and at the same time to bring together the atoms of space, gradually building the great orbs that are hung in the heavens, without the unnatural catastrophe of such a great fire as they supposed to have occurred when the matter of the solar system first came together.

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. Our scientists were sorely in need of a theory that would account for the heat that apparently comes from the sun, and they invented a catastrophe. They were next in need of a theory that would account for the evidences of great heat and for the stratified rocks found in our earth. Following the sun heat theory they invented the hypothesis that when the sun cooled, its outer crust crumbled and fell away, and that the coming together of these fragments caused another catastrophe of great heat, and the formation of our earth, which has been millions of years in cooling down to its present condition.

It is a pretty but preposterous theory, and by it they account for the suspension in the atmosphere of the carbon, lime, iron and other metals and minerals, the falling of which gave us our stratified rocks and minerals. But this is all contrary to natural laws.

ADVENTURE WITH A MADMAN.

"I had an unpleasant adventure with a madman once," said E. C. Clayton, of Columbus, Ohio, now at the Laclede. "I was visiting an old college chum who lived in the country. One evening I walked down to the saloon, some two miles, to get my mail, was delayed, and it was almost dark when I took the road home. I had gone perhaps a mile when a powerful man, without a stitch of clothing on him, sprang into the road in front of me, muttering and gesticulating. I recalled in an instant a report I had heard in the village, that a dangerous maniac, en route to the asylum, had escaped from his keepers, and was supposed to be in

THE BEE HIVE CLUB

A Full and Spicy Report of Its Proceedings.

Snatches of Gossip in Other Clubs.

The Independent Newspaper Woman—Over Our Teacups—Scrap Basket—Domestic Corner.

BON VOYAGE.

A beautiful ship, abreast on the tide
With sails all set and with banners gay,
Is bearing a bonny and winsome bride
From the fairy shores of youth, away;
With loving trust hath she placed her hand
In the clasping hand of her chosen guide,
Who leads her across the silvery strand
With mingled gladness, joy and pride.

At the helm stands smiling, the pilot, Love,
"Bright hopes," a full cargo, are stowed in the hold;
There's a cloudless sun in the skies above,
And half the "God speeds" can never be told.
With the tide outsetting, the blue ocean swells,
The banners are flung to the outblowing breeze,
Dear hands are waving their loving farewells,
And away sails the ship on the untried seas.

On the ocean of Life, whence there's no return
May the stately ship every storm outride;
May the mariner's star forever burn
Her voyage o'er tempest-tossed waters to guide;
When the journey is o'er and the distant shore
On your longing eyes is breaking at last
In the port called Heaven, that beautiful haven,
May the good God grant you anchorage fast.

M. R. W.

Adrian, Mich.

THE STEP AT THE GATE.

The twilight shadows are creeping
Along the garden wall,
The summer wind comes rustling by,
And showers of rose-leaves fall.
Where I sit at my cottage window,
And dream and listen and wait
For the sound of a cheerful whistle
And a well-known step at the gate.

Out in the kitchen, the kettle
Is gumming its loudest song:
"I'm boiling!" it says; "'tis time to make tea!
Pray, why don't you come along?"
The cozy table is ready,
But the singing kettle must wait,
Because, you see, I never make tea
'Till I hear the step at the gate.

This is our little kingdom—
This cottage with vines o'ergrown.
Papa's the king, and mamma's the queen,
And baby's the heir to the throne.
Why lingers the king, I wonder?
Supper will be so late!
Ah, he is coming! Baby, wake up!
For I hear his step at the gate.

—Mattie Dyer Britts, in "Peterson's Magazine" for August.

'NOT HUSBAND-HUNTERS.

An article in the New York Journalist, from the pen of an alleged newspaper woman, contains the following paragraph:

They talk of newspaper women being old maids and all that, but what is a woman to do anyhow. If she has fine instincts she is not going to accept a man who is a deceitful, dissipated and changeable, and she's not going to cast lots with a man who is good and has no brains, so she goes along from day to day hunting vainly for the man who has a little of both, not too good or not too bad, but a gentleman and sensibly decent. I can tell you when she finds him, she's not going to let a little thing like poverty stand in the way.

Now a newspaper woman—and by that title is meant women who do routine newspaper work,—these women are necessarily the kindest women in the world. They have no time or inclination to search for affinities. Indeed, if they are in the least degree successful, they must concentrate every thought and energy on their work.

This writer has drawn a pathetic picture of the newspaper woman, who is so modest in her demands that she does not expect to discover a perfect man, or one who is interestingly wicked, but will be content if he is barely decent. And she "hunts for him vainly, day by day." "Vainly," mark you. This is a little hard on the men. A newspaper woman gets over a good deal of territory in a day, and comes in contact with a large number of the masculine species. Surely her search for one who is "sensibly decent" should not be all in vain. Well, her long search makes her desperate, it seems, and when she at last gets her eyes on the individual, who being neither good nor bad, must be indifferent—that is indifferent as to what becomes of him—he is taken on trust, if he has no security, for it is said "the newspaper woman will not let a little thing like poverty stand in her way."

Now, poverty is not a little thing, and nobody has any keener realization of the fact than the average newspaper woman. She has had to battle with it; she doesn't believe the stuff that's written about its purifying influences; she knows, by observation, if not by actual experience, that in all the world, and among all its evils, there is nothing so demoralizing to the soul and body as the unending grind of poverty, and the struggle for existence.

Then, the good newspaper woman is generally a good business woman. She would not be liable to entertain a very exalted opinion of a man, who not being able to provide for one, should ask a woman to share his meager sustenance. Or, being a three-dollar a day woman, she would hardly enter into partnership with a fifteen-cent man.

While the newspaper woman is not mercenary, she has worldly knowledge and common sense, qualifications absolutely necessary in her business. She hasn't time to romance, and she doesn't think that love in a cottage would be at all her idea of living. She takes plenty of fresh air and exercise, and cultivates a healthy appetite that a poverty-stricken man could never satisfy, and she knows it. There may still be back-number damsels, who indulge in romantic dreams about dear little thatched roofed cottages and a diet of bread and butter and apple blossoms, but they are not found among newspaper women. They collide with too many stern facts every day, and building air castles would be dangerous business for them to indulge in, while their more energetic sister might be getting "scoops" right under their very noses.

There have been a good many hard things said about the newspaper woman, and some of them are true, but she isn't a husband-hunter, bless her, and she will keep right on the even tenor of her way, until the right man wants her badly enough to take good care of her and assure her at least as good a living as she can get by her own exertions. Poverty would be a decided obstacle, and the man who is too heavily burdened with it, would better not delude himself with the hope that he can get a newspaper woman to endure it with him.

TRULY WONDERFUL.

Under the head of "Remarkable Women," the New England Magazine gives the following indeed remarkable account of Laura Bassi:

For thirty years she occupied the chair of professor of physics at Bologna University, was only twenty-one years of age when she was called to it, and she married and became the mother of twelve children without interruption of her university duties. Her home, where she carried on many scientific experiments, was beautiful in its orderliness, and was the resort of the lovers of learning.

Remarkable, is a weak word to be used in describing this marvelous woman. Would that she had bequeathed the secret of her strength of body and mind to her weaker sisters.

AMONG THE CLUBS.

They were talking about that rare jewel, consistency, in a working woman's club the other day, when one woman made the rather startling announcement that she thought workingmen and women the most inconsistent class of people on the face of the earth. "Now, there is a neighbor of mine," she continued, "who is the strongest kind of a union man, is president of his own trades union, an active member of the workingman's debating society, and always talking about the way the poor laborer is imposed upon by capitalists, and undermined by cheap labor. He was engaged in a tirade against the Chinese, Saturday evening, and had just given his opinion that the country was being flooded with the "little yaller heathen," when his wife interrupted him by asking if he had got his laundry, and reminded him that the next day was Sunday. 'No, I forgot all about it,' he said, putting on his hat, and preparing to go out. 'I must hurry, for Wang shuts up at 8 o'clock.' And no one understood why I laughed."

At a recent meeting of a certain press club, a young "pencil-pusher," so engrossed with self, evidently, that he forgot to measure his audience, arose, and vouchsafed the valuable information that the greatest trouble he had noticed with women reporters was that they were not broad enough to take in all sides of a question. Unfortunately for Young Pomposity, there was a woman present who edits a newspaper of her own, and as he took his seat with a complacent smile on his placid countenance, she arose and quietly said, that "the greatest fault she had noticed in men reporters was their lack of breadth to take in even one side of a good many questions." And then the complacent smile flickered out, and a deep breathless silence fell like a mantle upon the meeting. It is safe to predict that the next time women reporters are adversely criticised, at that club, it will be at meetings where men only are present.

Mrs. E. Stanley McFarland is the president of the recently organized topical and literary club of Boston, called the New Century Club.

Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, president of the Kemwin club, the only woman's law club in New York, lives in Brooklyn, and is well known as a lawyer, lecturer, and writer.

The Bombay Sorosis, the first woman's club in India, is keeping up its work under many difficulties, and sends a petition that the president of each woman's club in America will send it at least one letter a year with the catalogues of her club.

Why do not the ladies organize more dinner clubs? They can hardly be oblivious to the advantages such occasions offer for good speaking and the display of brilliant conversational powers. It is a very mild form of dissipation, and one to which no after obligation attaches.

If you are a leader in your set you must organize a Breakfast club. It is the latest fad, and is conducted in this wise: The club meets once a week to partake of a breakfast provided by one of the members. The cost of the breakfast is limited to a certain sum, and after it has been eaten the hostess reads an itemized statement of her expenditure.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead told the ladies of the Fortnightly club of Chicago the other day that General George Washington—he whom we look upon as the Father of his Country—was a decidedly unreliable man in matters of the heart; in short, was what from time immemorial has been known as a flirt. This, following the recent destruction of the cherry-tree legend, will be apt to determine the ladies to take up more modern topics of discussion.

A SURPRISE.

A broad-striped coat, a dotted vest,
Checked trousers, a red tie,
A stove-pipe hat, a colored shirt,
A collar very high,
A pair of patent-leather shoes,
Oh, picturesque display!
I thought it was a dummy,
Till it slowly walked away.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

July.

'Tis summer-time, and everything of life is hot and tired;
The sun is pouring melted brass o'er all we have admired,
The ocean waves are lazy and the winds are limp and numb,
All human enterprise is ill and energy is dumb.

Why?
July!

For getting on in the world a cherry laugh is a valuable ally. We are apt to think well of, and to befriend, if necessary, the person who never fails to see the point of our witticisms and gives loud and hearty evidence of his appreciation. A grave man or woman is a bore; to be taciturn and uniformly serious, one should have no need of the world's good opinion or assistance.

Hate Not.—It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts toward any one. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman has played you false? In a few years it will make not the least difference to you, and the worry and anxiety ill feeling entails is surely worth discounting to that extent.

No woman or girl should dress so richly that she need go into debt. There is no mistake a woman makes, that is so serious. No matter how small the sum allowed to purchase clothing, keep within the limit and keep out of debt.

If you are in doubt as to the propriety of pursuing some especial course, waste no time, but decide at once not to pursue; the mere fact that you have doubts about it proves its inexpediency.—Helen Mathers.

"Man's bliss comes never to him from without,
The rich man buys his pleasure all for naught;
The loftiest oft stands hollow as the poor;
Love fills the soul, and keeps it full of hope
For others; sweet refreshment to itself,
The good man has life's fountain in himself."

Who better than a woman is fitted to be an architect? It is a very congenial and profitable business, and the only wonder is that more women do not take up architecture as a life work.

More women doctors have been graduated this year than during any year in the country's history. They are winning their way bravely and successfully in one of the most responsible and difficult of professions, and their number is bound to constantly increase.

"Each man's chimney is his golden milestone;
Is the central point from which he measures every distance,
Through the gateways of the world around him."

—Longfellow.

The most brutal man cannot live in constant association with a strong female influence, and not be greatly controlled by it.—H. Beecher Stowe.

Sarah Bernhardt, Madame Modjeska, Mrs. Kendal and Mrs. Scott Siddons are all honorary members of the New England Woman's Press association of Boston.

"Life's duties which have strongest claim
And fail no hour to woo us,
Are simple ones unknown to fame,
Which lie the nearest to us."

Professional menders are much sought for by busy housewives who are only too glad to have a capable woman come in and do up a week's mending.

A SONG OF YOUTH.

Laughed the youth, "Love's silken chain
Hath no charm for me
When the whole world I may gain—
Life is Love," quoth he.

"Love is blinding," cried the youth,
"From Love's altar fires
Rises smoke that shuts out Truth,
Hides Life's high desires.

"Daphne of the woodland shrine,
Phyllis of the field,
Seek to woo with arts divine,
But to none I yield.

Eros first laughed at his words,
Then the god grew wroth,
Like the whir of humming-birds
Sped the arrow forth.

Where Hypatia of the school
Taught philosophy,
Bent the youth before her stool
For her love prayed he.

Like a bird with broken wings,
Which dares not to move,
Listened he to abstract things,
Life bereft of Love.

"Love is life," the poor youth prayed,
"All the world thou art,"
While the fair Platonic maid
Smiled, but owned no heart.

Eros laughed. "This is the cure
Of the gods," cried he.
"Who thinks Love does not endure
Finds philosophy."

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

One secret of social success is not to think or talk of one's self, but to take an intelligent interest in other people. An egotist finds no welcome in society neither does the man or woman with one idea, the being with a hobby.

Margaret Fuller, when she taught the art of conversation to Boston dames, uttered the wise axiom, "Never talk about yourself, your diseases, your domestics, or your dresses. Talk about your friend's interests not your own."

What a wretched mistake stout women make in lacing the figure into stays from which the superfluous flesh bulges above and below! How ugly and inartistic the bosom shelf, the protruding abdomen, the prominent hips, and what a wretched walk the close-fitted stout woman always has! There is majesty and dignity in flowing robes, but the gown from which an ample form promises to burst at every seam suggests little to the beholder except the apprehension of danger ahead.

The first woman to be graduated in civil engineering, and to receive a diploma in that course from the University of Michigan, will be Margaret Shaw, a niece of the Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Your hat for picnics must fairly bristle with all the flowers of the field or with very high loops of the startlingly vivid ribbons now worn and into which yellow enters so largely. The picnic and the garden party, like the coaching party, are occasions on which the large hat and its flowers, the immense parasol and its lace, the decorated handkerchief and the long mittens, the flounce and the high sleeve, have, all of them, the best of all chances to make their acceptance in the world of fashion a thing to be seen, felt, understood, and admitted.

The monogram of the hostess as a corner decoration upon dinner tables is a fancy. It is formed of very choice flowers and in tiny bouquets, so that at the close of the meal each guest receives a sweet fragment of the name of the entertainer.

Miss Ruth Kimball has the honor of being the first woman who has won entrance to the press gallery of the senate. There was a little opposition to her admission, but she has gained only good opinions since she took her seat among other reporters. She is the Washington correspondent of the St. Paul Globe.

All kinds of odd pen-wipers are shown for gifts to a fiance, brother, cousin or friend. The funniest are the sunflowers with comic faces in the middle, and the pansies with children's heads in composition, china or metal. The monkeys, seated on fluted cushions of flannel, form other odd pen-wipers, but the prettiest of all are the butterflies with their inner wings in flannel and the outer ones in brocaded silk or gold gimp, in a very elaborate pattern, and with long feelers in gilt wire.

The new ice spoon in silver is the most exquisite of all the recent novelties. In size about like a dessertspoon, one-half in beautiful open-work design to let the water go through, the other half to hold the ice. The handles are flat, but the patterns very rich.

Queen Margaret's College is the only college for women in Scotland that fits them for university degrees. It was founded about fifteen years ago, and has two hundred students in art, science, and medicine.

Eighty-five thousand coins in a single day is the record made in counting by Miss Calhoun, one of the money-handlers in the treasury department at Washington. Even at this rate she can detect a counterfeit coin immediately by her trained sense of touch.

Masses of green of almost any kind are particularly grateful to the eye in warm weather, while white fences are an abomination; and a single packet or two of morning-glory seeds, at a cost of ten cents, will effectually cover the fences in six weeks from the time of planting them. They will flourish, too, in poor ground; but once planted, it is not easy to get them out of the garden. They want the whole space to themselves.

Papa (teaching little Barr his numbers)—"Now, Barr, how many is ten times nine?"
Barr—"Ninety!"
Papa—"And ten times eight?"
Barr—"Eighty!"
Papa—"Then how much is ten times naught?"
Barr (studying)—"Well, I des ten times naught must be naughty!"

AN EXPLODED IDEA.

The idea that women are greater gossips than men, was exploded long ago, although some men haven't found it out yet, and go on rehashing their old moss covered gags about the back fence gossip and the sewing circle tattler, as though it made any particular difference whether a scandal is dished up over the neighbor's fence, or on the street corner, in the sewing society or the saloon: "Why," retorted an indignant little lady, "men have gossiped over since Adam, didn't he tell all he knew about that apple scrape, and more, too?" One woman might slander another all day, and she couldn't harm her character as much as could a man with a sly wink or knowing nod. He has so constantly given it out that he never gossips that some people really believe it, and, naturally, everything else that he says. But there is hardly a woman but had rather trust her character with talkative Aunt Tabby, than sly Uncle Thomas. AMY.

Toledo.

THE RETURN.

I see the hills of home again,
Again the bees are humming;
And slowly down the scented lane,
With measured step in single train,
The cows at eve are coming.

I see, along the winding stream,
The willow fringes straying;
While in and out, the waters gleam,
Back-glowing in the sunset's beam,
On pebbly fastness' straying.

I see, like ribbon bound about,
The dusty highway nearing;
And hear the schoolboys laugh and shout,
The children, from their tasks let out,
In very gladness cheering.

And soft across the echoing hill,
The sunset bells are ringing;
Slow drips the water by the mill,
The fretted wheel at last is still,
And hushed the brooklet's singing.

I wander down familiar ways,
I look for old-time faces;
While memory paints again the days,
And strongly with her touch essays,
To find the old-time places.

I see the house where first I knew,
The summer's golden splendor;
Here first my happy fancies grew,
And dreams that fairyland was true,
And life was sweet and tender.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

Bee Hive Club Menu for Sunday—Tried Recipes.

The recipes given in the Domestic Corner, are many of them contributed by members of the club, and are old and tried. Of course many old housekeepers never use recipes, and "use their own judgment" in all their cooking, but that "own judgment" phrase is very puzzling to young housewives, of whom our club has a number, and this Corner will be a boon to them. We have been accused of being too literary; let us not deserve that name. The chairman hopes that all the members and good housekeepers and cooks who are interested in the club, will become contributors to the Domestic Corner.

For cornmeal muffins, take two eggs, a tablespoonful of lard, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two cups of flour, three of meal, and milk and water enough to make the mixture of the consistency of cake batter. Cook in gem pans and serve hot. M. R. H.

Here is a dainty menu for the Five-o'clocks that are so numerous and popular just now:

Ham Sandwiches, rolled and wrapped in tissue paper.

(The ham should be boiled, chopped fine and mixed with a liberal allowance of melted butter. The bread cut thin, all crust removed, spread with ham and rolled at once).

Chicken Salad Rolls
Coffee Tea
Ices Cakes

Chicken Fricasse and Corn.—Cut up a chicken and put into sufficient water to cover it and cook until tender; cut the corn from three ears and add to the chicken 20 minutes before serving; put in a little pepper, a teacupful of milk, a tablespoonful of butter; thicken with a teaspoonful of flour and add salt last.

Stewed Peas.—Melt one quarter of a pound of butter in a saucepan; add 1 1-2 pints of green peas; pepper and salt to taste; two small onions, a whole teaspoonful of sugar and one-half head of lettuce, tied up; cook on a slow fire until the peas are tender; remove the lettuce and the onions; mince some parsley, if desirable, and mix with the peas and serve.

Irish Potato Pudding.—Three eggs beaten together, a cupful and a half of sugar, half a cup of butter, and two large potatoes. Put the butter into the potatoes while hot; add eggs and sugar. Beat all together thoroughly; season with orange or vanilla. After the potatoes have been boiled, press through a sieve; this process makes them light and fluffy. After mixing thoroughly, bake in paste with an under crust. This quantity makes two large puddings.

Ginger Beer.—A ginger beer costing about fifteen cents a gallon is a good standby. There are many different recipes for this, but the following is one of simplest: Pour four quarts of boiling water over three-fourths of a pound of white sugar; add the minced yellow peel of one lemon, and an ounce of ground ginger. Let this stand covered until lukewarm, then add the juice of the lemon and a gill of good yeast. Mix thoroughly, cover and stand in a warm place over night. Next day strain, bottle and cork, tying down the corks securely. Lay the bottles on their sides in a cool place.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

Breakfast.

Wheat Granules Sugar and Cream
Boiled Chops Sliced Tomatoes
Gems Coffee

Dinner.

Clear Soup
Roasted Beef Mashed Potatoes
Corn Tomatoes Peas
Lettuce Salad, French Dressing
Peach Ice Cream
Wafers Cheese

A DREAM DISPELLED.

Ere we were wed I spoke these words:
"Dear love, through rose-decked paths we'll stray,
And all the day for us the birds
Shall pipe their merry songs and gay;
A perfect peace shall e'er be ours,
With naught of pain or care or woe.
Ah, sweet indeed shall be the hours
That in the future we shall know."

Alas! we're living in a flat
Where e'er we hear some vender's yell,
And all the day for this or that
Some fiend or other pulls the bell.
No wonder, too, so sad we look,
For when our cares do seem to fade
Lo! we are harassed by the cook
And worried by the serving-maid.

—Nathan M. Levy.

EXPERIENCE.

Florence Wilde was beautiful and rich. She was rich, too, in mother and nobler sense. Her intellect was of a high order; such as commands and influences, and wields a sway far superior, more ennobling, than that exercised by the golden flakes of the world's dross.

Therefore, when we say that Florence Wilde loved, the reader will be prepared to feel that such love as her was far surpassing the general love of woman. It was deep and abiding. It was lofty and aspiring. It was broad, and its wave touched the far-off shores of limitless love.

Apparently Gerald Montaigne was worthy of the love of such a woman as Florence Wilde. An admirer of beauty, such as hers entranced and bewitched him. Moving in the same circle, surrounded by the same social influences, receiving as one worthy of honor and esteem among men, Gerald Montaigne was not a conquest to be lightly won, or, when won, easily held.

So it was, that, when he recines of love were about him, and he bent the knee to Florence Wilde, a pride mingled with the love she had for him as she placed her hand in his, and promised to walk with him as a lover, a wife and a friend.

The betrothal occasioned no surprise. It was such as each was expected to make and worthy of both, leading them to a Canaan, if such on earth there be wherein the spirits of content shed sweet sunshine along a flower-starred pathway, as the bridal day came near the fell hand of disease came upon the lady with blighting feet.

From the bed on which she lingered for weeks there came one changed in appearance and in reality. The "second crowning glory" of woman was she. Beautiful no more was the story her mirror now told her, and she felt, understandingly as she did the fickleness of friendship and the mutability of opinion, that the world would echo the assertion, as it once had a reverse.

And Gerald Montaigne would he seek her side as of old? The flutting heart of Florence Wilde assured her at he would. But when he came there was that in his tone that sent back the budding hope, and stilled the trembling heart. She read it at a glance, and that night, when alone with "love-tokens" of former days, she sealed her heart and lip to silences she sealed the package that bade Gerald Montaigne go free.

After that she gradually withdrew from many dance and social gatherings, and finally she disappeared together, in order to feed more securely the new altar she had erected in her heart.

In the field of literature there appeared a new and unknown gleam. It said that her own experience was inded in her words. Even Gerald Montaigne laid down the volume of "The Unknown" impressed with an idea that from ashes it arisen a glorious temple.

Far and wide her fame went. At last the secret came out, and in Florence Wilde could have re-entered state the temple where opinions ruled. Once more she could have held the sceptre in Gerald Montaigne's heart. But proudly and with just scorn she trod under foot the offers of flattery and the protestations of affection.

So she dismissed him and went back to her work. But still, in her writings, the vision of the fallen idol which "no hand could ever raise," was eminent.

For a season the woman's heart bends to the woman's head. Baby and by there came strange yearnings in the heart of Florence Wilde, and she felt that the laurel crown was somewhat dry for a woman's brow. Round by round she reached the eminence on which she stood, and then, unsatisfied and ill at ease, asked herself, "What is the mystery in failure?"

And still the vision of the fallen idol swept across her path.

And once again Florence Wilde loved. Sturdily she resisted, but master mind's magnetic influence was on her, and she was compelled to obey.

Florence Wilde laid by the pen with much the same feelings the Dame in the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

When she made her sad promise to one who was a Gerald Montaigne in everything but his duplicity, she felt the full force of the life-lesson she had read, in the truth that, though the laurel may dazzle the eye, it is a broken reed for woman's heart to trust to, in a journey serious as life.

There were "white lies and a bridal," and the fallen idol has been raised.—New York News.

The New York world's fair commissioners have been trying find a model of Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," to be included in the state's exhibit at Chicago. So far, however, they've been unable to discover one, and have asked the Maritime Exchange help them out. They have made many inquiries, but have been able to get only such statistics as to the vessel's dimensions. One of the New York shipping men says he know if any model of the old steamer survives the 80 years since the vessels used.

MARGINAL NOTES.

The English, not content with abusing our spelling and complaining of "Americanisms," are now assaulting our air. They attribute the nervous depression of Paderewski and the throat trouble of Jean de Reszke to our climate. "It is doubtful even whether the golden harvest reaped by successful artists in America is not too dearly bought." But there is no law in this country compelling pianists to tax their strength beyond the endurance for the sake of gain, and Mr. de Reszke finds that our climate will allow him to accept engagements that will result in making his stay here permanent.

It is seldom, indeed, that one hears of a man writing his own obituary, says the Philadelphia Record, and it would be interesting to the majority of people to know just what sensations attending such a performance would be. To judge from the experience of Wm. E. Meehan, of the Ledger, who wrote his own obituary, in common with those of a number of other gentlemen, it would appear that the operation is not as weird as one would imagine. Still, the very fact of a man sitting down calmly and transmitting to paper in a cold-blooded manner a record of his own life, which will never appear in print until death robs his hand of its cunning, causes a cold shiver to run up and down one's spinal column. Mr. Meehan is one of the party who will sail in the Kite to the rescue of Lieut. Peary and his little party who are now icebound in the frozen north. Before starting on the precarious expedition the Ledger, with its usual foresight, desired to have the obituary of every member of the party in case any calamity should befall them. Mr. Meehan was assigned to this task, and, in common with the others, was requested to write his own obituary. And that's the way it came about.

"Do you know," said a pretty girl who officiated as cashier in a fashionable restaurant to a Philadelphia Record reporter, "these men nearly drive me crazy. I don't know why it is, but they all seem to think that because they like my looks I must like theirs, and all the time they're eating they sit and stare and stare and stare. I'm compelled to keep my eyes down continuously; if I chance to look up at a man whether he's married or single, young or old, he's sure to fix me with a smile. Then, of course, I must smile back, just so that his appetite won't be spoiled you know. But when they begin to talk to me I turn them down—down to the ground. I mortified an editor this evening, and I feel rather sorry about it now, because he's a rather handsome young man with a wife and family that he loves too well to forsake for me, I know. But he had no right to start a conversation, anyway. He said: 'Isn't it too bad for me to have to go back to work again to-night after eating this expensive dinner?' His bill, by the way, was 45 cents. 'Yes, it is,' said I. 'Where do you work?' 'I'm with the Howler," he answered. "Well,' I said, 'you printers always do have hard times, anyway.' He blushed. 'Do I look like a printer?' he groaned. 'To be sure you do.' I answered with a smile, and he walked off without another word. I hope that that's the last I'll ever be troubled with him."

A tear from the eye of a representative of the Caucassian races is found to be composed of water, salt, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and mucus. From the eye of an African the elements composing the tear are found to be the same as the above, with the single exception of the phosphate of soda, and with the addition of a slight trace of ammonia. The Eskimos and the fishing Finns seldom shed tears, but when they do chemists say they are exceedingly salty. The chemical elements in the Caucasian tear arrange themselves into particles that look like fish bones; those from a negro's tear form a rude cross, while the same process of evaporation leaves the chemicals in an Eskimo's tear in the shape of a bow.

Skirt-dancing is an established fact in what is known as the "smart set" here in London, says a correspondent. I have seen lately accounts in American papers of Lady "So and So's" "large feet," and of Countess "This and That's" "heliotrope hosiery," but I went to an "at home" last week in a splendid house not many miles from Queen Anne's Gate, where at a given signal the pretty daughter of the house, a young lady in her first season, tripped into the middle of the big reception room and began a dance that for grace, abandon and high-kicking quite came up to the exalted pas seuls of professionals of long standing. The girl's mother stood by, evidently proud and pleased to see her display such agility, and as the dainty little white silk-clad feet flashed as high as her head this finde-siecle woman whispered to a man whose blase and aristocratic face seemed rather less bored than usual, some questions evidently concerning this fair young creature's prettiness and airy grace.

Dr. Gustave Schlegel has called attention to the necessity of merchants studying the customs and prejudices of the Chinese in reference to commercial undertakings, and relates the following incident, which shows the strong practical sense and frugality which pervade the Chinese: The native pots are very thin, and burn through quickly, and some English firms thought it would be a very good thing to make boilers in England and send them to China. Accordingly a shipload was sent to HongKong. They were cheaper and stronger than the native boilers, and a few hundred were sold; but the natives would buy no more, though they admitted that the boilers were cheaper than their own, but to make them boil they had to use much more fuel, because they were so thick. They spent much more in the way of fuel before they could get their rice boiled than it would cost to renew the boilers every two or three months.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JOHN P. LAWRENCE
Practical and Sanitary Engineer,
PLUMBER
Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.
Dealer in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Sinks, Pumps and Gas Fixtures.
613 Adams St. Huron Bl'k

J. M. GROENEWOLD
JOBBER OF
Supplies for Plumbers
Steam and Gas Fitters,
Engine Builders & Brewers.
Iron Pipe Cast Iron Tubing, Casing, Hydrants, Street Washers, Pumps, Hose, etc.
29 St. Clair Street

The Frictionless Axle Oil
Is far superior to and much more economical than Castor Oil or Axle Grease for Heavy Trucks, Wagons, Carriages or Buggies. Will not run off the axle in hot weather, and warranted not to gum. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other. Manufactured by
THE ELECTRIC REFINING CO
329 WATER ST., TOLEDO, O.

Kate B. Sherwood,
Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, states:
"Having contracted a severe bronchial trouble while in the White Mountains, I have since been subject to frequent attacks. I can truly say that I have experienced more prompt, pleasant and enduring relief from the use of DAY'S BRONCHIAL CURE than any other, and most cordially recommend it to all suffering from similar affections."
Contains neither opium nor alcohol. For

Safe to Stand by
The Standard.

1. It is perfectly wholesome, being made of cream of tartar specially refined in our own factory.

2. For twenty-two years it has steadily gained favor among practical housekeepers; to-day no other is growing so rapidly.

3. According to official tests, says the *Scientific American*: "Cleveland's Baking Powder stands at the head."

4. It is the Baking Powder used in the United States Army.

5. Principals of Cooking Schools, Lecturers on Domestic Science, Experts in culinary matters, are now using Cleveland's Baking Powder.

Don't be deceived by the claim that some other brand is "just the same" or "just as good" as Cleveland's baking powder.

BEE DIRECTORY
TOLEDO'S ENTERPRISING MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

TO THE PUBLIC—The firms represented in this Department are reliable in every way. Their goods are the best made and they are recommended to the readers of the BEE in cities and towns everywhere as proper persons with whom to deal. Letters addressed to any of them will receive courteous attention and orders will be promptly filled. These firms do much toward making business of this section brisk at all times, and are worthy of your patronage.

MACHINERY.	MACHINERY	BAKING COMPANY	PORK PACKERS.
TOLEDO MACHINE & TOOL Mnfrs. of Presses, Dies and Special Machinery. Elevators, Shafting and Pulleys. Cor. Superior and Oak Sts.	Baker Bros. Planers, Moulders, Saw Benches, Tenoners, etc. Shafting Hangers and Pulleys. 369 and 371 ERIE ST.	MAUMEE VALLEY BAKING COMPANY. Bakers of Bread and Cakes. Wholesale and Retail. 918 CHERRY STREET	JACOB FOLGER, Pork Packer and Sausage Manufacturer, Dealer in Meats. 87 & 89 St. Clair Street
SOAP MFGS.	**PAINTS.**	**HEATING.**	**MILLERS.**
Use Silver Soap, the best for family use. Manufactured by THE THOMPSON CHUTE SOAP CO.	BUCKEYE PAINT & VARNISH CO. Prepared Paints, White and Colored Leads.	Isaac D. Smead & Co. Warming and Ventilating Engineers, manufacturers of Warming and Ventilating Apparatus.	Bechtol, Carney & Co., CENTRIFUGAL MILLS Mfrs. FLOUR, 229 to 233 Lynn Street.
FILTERS	**BRIDGES.**	**BRIDGES.**	**SEED MERCHANTS**
Stevens Filter Co. Mfrs. of UPWARD, SELF-CLEANSING FILTERS 222 and 224 Water	THE TOLEDO BRIDGE CO Successors to The Smith Bridge Co. TOLEDO, OHIO	THE MASSILON BRIDGE CO., Massillon, Ohio. TOLEDO OFFICE NOS. 1 & 2 Darst Block, Adams St.	CHAS. STAGER & CO CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, 123 & 125 N. ERIE ST
BRASS AND IRON.	**IRON WORKS.**	**BRASS FOUNDER.**	**WIRE & IRON WKS**
SHAW, KENDALL & CO. Mfrs and Dealers in BRASS & IRON GOODS for water, gas and steam wrought iron pipe and fittings.	THE VULCAN IRON WORKS CO. Fittings, Machinists. All kinds of CASTINGS.	V. BERGER, Finisher and Dealer in BRASS GOODS, ETC. New No. 15 St. Clair St. Old No. 94.	Benster Wire & Iron Works, Mnfrs. Wire and Iron Work & Wind Engines 321 Water St. Toledo
BREWERS.	**BREWING.**	**FURNITURE.**	**LUMBER.**
TOLEDO BREWING & MALTING CO., (Limited.) PETER LENK, Pres't. John Huebner, Supt	GRASSER & BRAND BREWING CO., Brewers and Bottlers of BOHEMIAN, PILSNER and LAGER BEER.	W. I. WILBUR & CO., Manufacturers of OFFICE FURNITURE and BAR FIXTURES. 412—416 St. St. Clair St.	WESTERN MFG CO Mfrs. of Sash Doors and Blinds, and dealer in Lumber. Glazed work a specialty. Cor. Water and Vin
SEED MERCHANTS.	**ROLLING MILL.**	**LIME.**	**LUMBER.**
THE BELLMAN GRAIN AND SEED CO. Grain Commission, Clover and Timothy Seed. Office & warehouse, 113 Ontario street.	THE MAUMEE ROLLING MILL CO., Mfrs of Extra Quality Flange Boiler, Tank and Sheet Steel and Iron: Bar, Band, Shafting Iron. Office and Works, E. Side	FRED BOICE DEALER IN Lime, Cement, Plaster. 20 Water Street.	The Ames, Bonner CO Manufacturers of BRUSHES, Buyers of Beech Lumber Correspondence solicited.

Parents—Take your Children
. . . to . . .
J. Melvin & Co.'s, 225-227 Summit St
For the Most Comfortable and Durable
SUMMER CLOTHING!
ELEGANT STYLES! LARGE STOCK!
REASONABLE PRICES!

STERLING & CO.
The Only Exclusive Carpet and Curtain House in Toledo
EVERYTHING NEW
New Carpets! New Curtains! New Draperies!
New Mattings, Linoleum, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Shades, Grill Work, &c.
Sterling & Co., 408-410 Summit St
A. R. SISSON, MANAGER.
225 AND 227 SUMMIT STREET.

"Alahuma Subahana Lin."
And with these words the grandeur and magnificence splendor of the Moorish kingdom was ended, but the beauty and elegance of
HILLEBRAND BROS'. FURNITURE
still remains.
636 S. ST. CLAIR ST. TOLEDO, O

SEE THE BOYS SMILE
WHEN THEY SIZE UP THE NEW COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC.
YOU KNOW THEIR STANDARD.
HOW THEY GET THERE.
TO SEE IS TO BUY, SEE IT AT
EMIL GRAH'S.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH
The Merchants' & Clerks' Savings Bank, 338 Summit St.
NEAR THE CORNER OF ADAMS.
Interest paid on Savings and Time Deposits. Money loaned on approved security. Drafts issued in all parts of Europe.
OLIVER S. BOND, President. JOHN E. BAILEY, Vice President.
E. LOUIS SCHOMBURG, Cashier.

FORD SILK HATTER
Alfred Ford
Manufacturer of and dealer in
Silk and Stiff
HATS!
208 Summit St.
Altering and repairing Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats a specialty.

WITH PLEASURE AT A
FAIR COMPLEXION
The Tender Delicacy of a Baby's Skin is cured by
HAZELTINE!
The Great Skin Food.
FOR SALE BY
ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW YORK HOUSE
13 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c LODGING 25c. THE ONLY 25c PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that has a direct connection with all Depots by the street Railways.
J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

MODES AND FABRICS.

What Dame Fashion Has to Say of Them.

Ideas About Seasonable Millinery Which Are New.

The Bicycle Costume Is at Present in Demand—Other Notes of Interest for Bee Readers.

A minister writes from Saratoga that—"the belle of the season wears a dress valued at the amount of my salary for two years, and a set of diamonds equal in value to the cost of a comfortable mission church, with infant-room attached, gas fixtures and cabinet organ included."

The bicycle girl has come to stay, and it now remains for some inventive creature to plan a comfortable and not wholly ridiculous costume for cycling. Cycling for girls is, without a doubt, beneficial, brings more muscles into play than is at once realized, especially for the beginner. One even finds ones eyes, ears, mouth, etc., exercised when fearful of encountering an electric car, or running up a telegraph pole, or in contact with the curb when you have a whole road at your disposal. Delsarte is left in the shade when compared with cycling for strengthening the muscles or for general invigorating exercise. In learning one might almost become a contorationist, so gracefully (or ungracefully) do you sway from side to side, grip the handle bars for dear life, with the probability of taking a header, and to suddenly dismount with the hope that you did a little better than the previous time. When one begins to mount it looks like a game of leap-frog. You get very warm and wonder what Foster will predict next. However, the American girl is plucky, and when the art is acquired, looks very neat and smart as she glides swiftly along with the usual air of independence.

Cycling for girls is looked at askance by some of our ultra good people, but it is steadily gaining in favor, as it should, on account of the convenience and pleasure to be derived from it. The woman of to-day surely cannot complain of monotony, or at least has no reason for so doing. But as to dress, a recent journal suggests a costume which sounds nice and is described as follows: "The skirt, which is designed with special reference to the comfort of bicycle riders, is pictured in dark-blue serge, machine stitching providing an appropriate finish. The skirt is extended to form a corselet, and the bias back edges are joined in a center seam that terminates nearly half way to the bottom of the skirt above an inserted fan, which flares with pretty fullness when the wearer is not mounted. Included in the left seam of the fan is a lap, the free edges of which are scalloped and button-holes made in the lap may, if desired, be passed over corresponding buttons sewed to the back in front of the seam at the right side to secure a close adjustment when the wearer is mounted. The front of the skirt joins the back in seams that disappear near the knee above extra fullness underfolded in two deep, forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side, the plaits flaring to allow the free use of bicycle pedals. The upper edge of the corselet is pointed at the center of the front and back; and a becoming Princess effect is obtained by three darts at the front and three darts at each side of the center of the back. The closing is made invisibly at the left under-arm seam, the back edge being provided with an underlap. The top of the corselet is finished with two rows of machine-stitching, and several rows of stitching decorate the lower edge of the skirt. Crocheted rings are tacked near the ends of the darts and at the seams, and a cord or ribbon is drawn through the rings and tied closely at the center of the front. The skirt may be shortened to any desirable length by lifting the skirt about the hips as much as necessary and drawing the ribbon closely about the figure."

Red silk waists are worn with navy blue woolen bathing suits by many women who have tired of the white ones.

Fancy silk waists were never more popular.

Nile green and pale olive is a new combination.

Storm serge for blazer suits is durable and stylish.

The bodices of gowns cannot be too picturesque or elaborate.

Corselets seem much in favor, also ribbon sashes with long ends.

A popular fabric is known as Glace surah, which comes in scarlet, dark red and coral pink.

Challies become more and more fashionable each year and increase in beauty accordingly.

The cotton dresses are simply charming and what is more comfortable and dressy this time of year.

Cheviots hold the fort for traveling dresses. Tan, grey and subdued colors are used for this purpose.

Young girls are wearing satin Duchesse dresses, either in pink, white, blue, or green according to taste.

It has been said that the body is more than raiment, but it is now thought that raiment is more than the body.

Watteau coats are trying hard to be popular and are made up without the slightest approach to ornamentation.

The collar of the latest hussar jacket is made to stand or turn over prettily, and the garment is, therefore, liked for driving wear.

For evening wear at summer resorts white seems to be a favorite color, and this is usually in Duchesse satin. For dancing such costumes are made short, with an embroidered corselet in lace, net or silk.

The new toilettes for dances, garden parties, breakfasts, luncheons and dinners differ from each other most charmingly. Thus, at a breakfast or luncheon party, the hostess and her house guests may wear picture gowns, while the rest of the company appear in seasonable street toilettes.

At the recent races held in Toledo a costume worthy of mention was worn by one of our prominent society ladies. It was a delicate pink and white striped silk simply made with exquisite trimmings of lace and insertions, white kid shoes, white gloves, white hat with dainty pink trimmings and the fashionable veil made a pleasing picture.

Imagine a tea-gown trimmed in leather with lace, the leather forming a disk pattern between stars of the lace, with an outlining on gold cord on a white band of silk running slantingly from the left to the right shoulder and crossing a wide jabot of black lace, the gown being of scarlet veiling—sounds too inharmonious for beauty, and too elaborate for comfort.

A pretty way to finish a child's dress is to pass a bright colored velvet ribbon through slits in the embroidery around the neck, sleeves and the bottom of the waists and skirt. Knots or bows finish this on the shoulders and at the wrists and waist. A dainty suit is made of pink gingham, with a plain skirt and full waist, gathered at top and bottom and handsome lace insertion, two or three rows set transversely across the waist and sleeves and extending around the skirt.

Leather Fads.

Leather-bound jackets are neat.

Leather-bound albums are gaining popularity.

Mouse color, drab and olive leather for bags are popular colors.

The "mode" color in grain leather for bags is becoming popular.

Leather girdles with suspenders attached are occasionally seen, but they are not pretty.

Alas, the wheelmen have their annoyances, too. A recent review says: "Interviewing recently a prominent cyclist, who rode in the great bicycle relay race from Chicago to New York, it was noticeable, when off his machine that he kept constantly hitching up his trousers. He stated that he had not yet found a desirable belt in the market. A 'league' belt is in demand as a leather belt should complete a cycler's outfit, and a very salable and neat article would it make, if the emblem of the league were embossed upon it. Another suggestion would be a match pocket in the belt."

With a simply-made wool dress should be worn a rolling linen collar, and cuffs to correspond with closed link-buttons; these accessories must be of spotless purity and should be accompanied by a four-in-hand scarf in some becoming color that is not conspicuously bright. The feet should be clad in black Oxford ties and black hosiery, and the hands in chamois gloves. With dressy toilets Suede gloves are most fashionable, while white chamois or Suede gloves look best with cotton dresses. White canvas Oxford ties with white leather trimmings and white hosiery are en regle out of town; but black footgear is less striking and is, therefore, in better taste for the street, and the hosiery must match the shoes. Narrow ribbon is in every respect more practical than silk or linen laces in Oxford ties.

Although great liberty is allowed in the matter of colors in summer attire, conspicuous effects will always be avoided by the woman whose common sense and native refinement carry her beyond a desire to be counted ultra in matters of personal adornment.

The Hussar or military jacket may match the costume or be of a pretty contrasting color or material.

Millinery.

Handsome buckles are noticed on many of the dressy hats.

Leghorn hats are becoming very popular and can be associated with flowers, feathers and lace to any extent.

A large black hat trimmed with American beauty roses was recently noticed, which was decidedly striking and becoming.

Alpine hats are liked for traveling, as they are compact and neat. The trimming for such hats is usually of a conventional order.

The sailor hat predominates for general wear, and while it is not especially dressy it is practical and jaunty. It is now worn by young and old alike and resembles the straw hats worn by men. They come in Milan, satin-straw, rough and ready, and most any style to suit the taste and pocketbook.

Neapolitan straw is again popular—an artistic hat has a plain crown and a fancy open brim of Neapolitan straw, and underneath the brim is [illegible] golden-yellow tulle, which is held down at the edge by two pipings of olive velvet. At the center of the crown is adjusted a large bow of olive faille ribbon secured with a Rhinestone buckle, and in front is disposed a bunch of variegated pink primroses that fall gracefully upon both crown and brim.

TREATING SNAKE BITES.

An Expert Makes His Views Public.

Dr. Allen, of New York, Tells How to Capture the Reptiles, How to Handle Them and How to Treat Wounds Caused by Their Fangs.

An interesting series of experiments in regard to the effect of poisonous snake bites on the human system and the proper antidotes therefor is being conducted by Dr. Charles Slover Allen, of New York. The doctor has a large and valuable collection of the heads of snakes, their fangs and poisons, the latter being crystallized and preserved in various other ways. He has several hundred fangs of poisonous snakes, and in summer keeps about forty live snakes in Central park to experiment upon. The largest skin in his collection of diamond-back rattlesnakes is that of a snake eight feet five inches long and fifteen inches in circumference. No correct measurement of a snake can be taken from the skin. It should be taken from the snake itself, says the New York Times, as the skin can be increased 25 per cent by stretching.

Dr. Allen makes many trips to Florida, and during his visits he has become acquainted with the kind of snake bites there that are attended with fatal results. This has led him to institute his present investigation, in which he has already obtained very remarkable scientific results.

Rattlesnakes are not so common in Florida as is generally supposed. The moccasin is believed to abound in large numbers, but probably not one in fifty of the water snakes is a moccasin. The principal poisonous snakes in Florida are, in the first place, the diamond-back rattlesnake which is usually four feet in length, although some are found nine feet in length. The largest authenticated record for a rattler is eight feet nine inches, measuring from the dead snake and not from the skin. Then there is the moccasin, and as most water snakes are locally called moccasins the distinction is made of calling the poisonous moccasin the cotton-mouthed moccasin. Very few of the moccasins seen, however, are poisonous. These snakes are from three to four and a half feet long, the longest the doctor ever saw being five feet three inches long.

In some parts of Florida the small ground rattler, which is rarely over two feet long and is insignificant looking, is dreaded more than the large, diamond-back rattler. A more beautiful snake is the bead snake. Its colors are black, yellow and red, its extreme length four feet, and it looks like a string of beads. The coral snake lives underground to a great extent, and it not often seen on the surface. The snakes down south are captured alive by the negroes and a few professional snake hunters. The diamond-back rattler is different from the northern rattler in that it is much larger, twice the length, and indefinitely more poisonous, more pugnacious and less timid. The diamond-back will seldom seek flight. If a bag containing other kinds of snakes were opened the snakes would try to escape, but if a bag full of rattlers were liberated none of them would be lost, as each would coil up and show fight instead of attempting to get away.

Ways of Capturing Snakes.

The capture of the snakes is effected by pulling a forked stick over the neck or pressing the head down with a stick. Then a man can grasp them by the neck and throw them into a bag. Snake tongs are also used to grasp them by the neck, and then catch them by putting a noose around the neck with a wire, or a rope noose on the end of a pole. It seems to be safe in every way to carry them in a potato bag, as they are not given to biting blindly at the bag. Persons who carry the snakes will not hesitate to throw a bagful of them over their shoulders. Snakes are shipped by putting two or three of them together in a bag, which is placed in a box and nailed up tightly. In unpacking them Dr. Allen's method is to dump one bagful at a time in a sugar barrel, from which they can be taken when required with a snake stick. A safer method of keeping them is to partition off portions of the laboratory with wire netting five feet high, and then they can be watched and captured with the snake stick with greater safety.

The methods employed to obtain the poison of the snake for experiment are very interesting. One way has been, after securing the snake by the neck, to let it bite into a sponge or ball of absorbent cotton. A better method, employed by Dr. Weir Mitchell, is to let the snake bite on the edge of a saucer or cup, in which the poison can be evaporated into crystals. Dr. Allens method is to cover an ordinary druggist's graduate of from four to six ounces with kid tightly stretched over it, and let the snake drive its fangs through the kid and inject its poison in the graduate. This is more certain and effective, as the snake soon refuses to bite against any hard substance like the saucer or cup, while in driving its fangs through the kid it finds that it has bitten into something and will inject poison. This can be poured from the graduate into small bottles for use in experiments, and is best preserved either by mixing with glycerine or by evaporating down to crystals. The largest amount of poison that the doctor has seen given by a six-foot diamond-back at one time was a little over a teaspoonful.

The whole secret of handling poisonous snakes is to catch them at a mechanical disadvantage. Snake charmers rarely use poisonous snakes, and they usually work with snakes at a mechanical disadvantage. There are two safe holds with the naked hand. One way is to get the hand as close to the neck as possible, in which position it is impossible for the snake to hit the hand. Another way is to suddenly lift the snake by grasping it a foot or more with the tail. With its head hanging downward the snake can only raise its head to the hand by slowly climbing up its own body. A slight motion of the hand will suffice to throw it down again at full length.

There is a fallacy in the popular idea of the coiling of a snake in striking. The snake does not coil up as is usually represented in pictures as doing, as it would be impossible for it to strike effectively. As a matter of fact, from one-quarter to one-third of the length of the tail is coiled as an anchorage, with the rattle raised in the center and vibrating so rapidly as to appear to be a mere blur to the eye. Scarcely a quarter of the tail vibrates with the rattle, and the sound given by an angry rattlesnake resembles the familiar sound of a locust in August. Having coiled its tail as an anchorage or brace, not over two-thirds of the body is thrown out in striking, and the snake cannot hit with accuracy at over one-half or two-thirds of its own length, that part of its body falling out perfectly straight on the ground if it misses. The coiled part of the tail used as an anchorage remains flattened and firmly adherent to the ground as a point of resistance from which to give force to the blow. Dr. Allen never saw a snake spring in the air, as it is commonly supposed to do, or entirely leave the ground in striking.

Where Rattlers and Moccasins Differ.

Rattlesnakes and moccasins differ in their ways of threatening and striking. The moccasin threatens with the mouth partly open and the fangs showing, keeping the head within a few inches of the ground and hitting low. The rattler, on the other hand, in threatening, as a rule, keeps the mouth closed, getting the head higher and higher, with a waving motion, and only in the act of striking opens its mouth. The mouth is opened very wide and the fangs protrude. The rattler strikes much higher than the moccasin, frequently wounding between the knee and hip. The instant a blow has been given the body is drawn back to its old position of defense and threatening attitude, ready for another blow.

When the fangs are driven into the flesh these snakes differ also in their methods of inflicting the greatest damage. The rattlesnake bites desperately several times in the effort to drive the fangs deeper into the tissues before they let go. The moccasin, after driving its fangs in, instead of trying to drive both of them in deeper and deeper, will alternately retract one after the other, advancing it farther and farther, making alternately new punctures and dragging the tissues more and more into its mouth before it will let go. Unless greatly enraged, the moccasin is not inclined to hit at anything motionless or moving very slowly. Any quick motion will invite a lightning-like blow.

Harmless snakes in a cage with poisonous ones are rarely bitten, even though they may slowly crawl over them. Rattlesnakes in a cage are apt to hit at any struggling snake confined with them. They do not seem to poison themselves unless a vital part is struck or the fangs penetrate some of the cavities of the body. Poisonous snakes rarely eat in captivity, especially the diamond-rattler, and refuse to eat anything that is not alive. They use water freely and should have plenty of it, and on nothing but water they will live six months.

In the south is a snake called the king snake. It is of the boa constrictor tribe and, it is popularly supposed, can kill the rattlesnake and other snakes even of larger size. Dr. Allen has had several king snakes sent to him to test the truth of this and has found that this snake can and does kill the rattlesnake and moccasin by twining itself so tightly around their necks as to choke them to death. The king snake is a perfectly harmless snake, having no poison sack, and although not poisonous, seems to be absolutely proof against the poison of other snakes. Although frequently bitten by some of the rattlers and moccasins in the doctor's collection, it showed no evidence of injury from the poison and no bad effects appeared when large doses of rattlesnake poison were injected into the muscles of its back. The king snake has lived from six to eight months after the encounters mentioned.

Of all the snakes, the diamond-back rattlers prove to be the most vicious and untamable and the most difficult to handle, on account of their size and strength. According to reports from Florida, in cases of snake bites from the diamond-backs where the fangs are driven in deeply, fatal results have frequently occurred in an hour, and in some instances in five minutes, when the poison had been sent directly into a vein or artery. In the lower part of Florida, a friend of the doctor's one day shot a quail, and his valuable pointer rushed to retrieve the bird. The dog was struck by a rattlesnake, but picked up the bird and started back with it to its master. The animal fell, however, before it had traversed the distance of not over fifty yards, and in spite of all efforts to save it died in an hour.

Poisonous When Twenty-four Hours Old.

Snakes even at a very young age are extremely poisonous and vicious, as Dr. Allen discovered by experimenting on eight moccasins that were born in his laboratory. Poisonous snakes are usually born alive, and of the nonpoisonous ones some lay eggs. The young moccasins are about a foot in length, and are much more prettily marked than the adults. When they are 24 hours old they are extremely active and savage, biting at anything approaching them, and in their rage will strike each other and at their own bodies. Even at that age they are found to be extremely poisonous, and a full grown rat bitten by one of them died 20 minutes afterward. The young moccasins are more savage and will strike on less provocation than the adults.

An erroneous idea in regard to rattlesnakes is that the rattles indicate the age of the snake. The rattles, however, are not increased from the end as is commonly supposed, but a new one is formed at the base of the others every time the snake sheds its skin, which it does several times a year. These rattles are constantly being broken and knocked off in fighting, traveling, or even in rattling, and when greatly enraged the rattles have a tendency to wear out and the end one drops off, according to the frequency with which they are used. Sometimes a comparatively small snake will have from 15 to 18 rattles and a six or seven foot rattlesnake will have only four or five. With all their ferocity and viciousness these snakes have as much individuality as human beings and while some of them are constantly rattling and threatening others are comparatively quiet. In confinement rattlesnakes lose their rattles rapidly, many having the number of their rattles reduced to three or four. The hog-nosed adders, although commonly supposed to be very deadly, are absolutely harmless. They threaten by puffing themselves out with an angry hiss. They spread out and flatten their necks until they look like the hood and neck of the cobra.

The fang of a poisonous snake is hollow throughout, having a perfect canal from the base of the fang to the point, where the opening consists of a narrow, longitudinal slit. The fang represents a perfect hypodermic needle, and when it is driven into the flesh the poison is injected in the deeper tissues as a dose of morphine could be injected by a hypodermic syringe. The fang is attached to a bone that is freely movable, so that a fang can be raised for attack or lowered entirely out of sight into a depression of the upper jaw just behind it. The poisonous fangs are in the upper jaw only, other minute curved teeth being used only in swallowing.

The Treatment of the Snake Bite.

The skin and tissues are so elastic that snakes can swallow objects much larger than they are themselves. The process of swallowing on their part is more or less an operation of drawing themselves around their food, forcing themselves outside of it. The act may be compared to the pulling of a glove on the hand or the drawing of a pillow case over a pillow.

One reason why the poison of venomous snakes is so fatal is that it is driven deep into the tissues through a minute opening and there is no chance of getting it out or of its being washed out. Where only a scratch has been made or an open cut, Dr. Allen has found by experiment that there is little chance of the wound being fatal, as the poison can be washed out or sucked out. The poison is secreted by large glands along the side of the head of the snake, under and beyond the eyes, and attached to it is a sack in which the poison is stored until it is needed, a small tube connecting this with the opening at the base of the fang.

The poison is a thick, viscid liquid, usually of a bright yellow color, and consists of an albuminoid which would do no harm if taken in the stomach unless there were some cuts or abrasions in the mouth by which it could get into the blood. The poison would do no harm in the stomach, because it would be digested. Several different ingredients of the poison have been separated by chemists, and each produces its own symptoms. The effects of the combined poison seems to be exerted chiefly on the nervous system, having a paralyzing influence over various nerves.

The very first immediate symptoms of the poison is a tendency to heart failure, and the last fatal symptom seems to be the gradual failure of the respiratory function. A strange fact about the poison is that it almost always contains living germs, or bacteria, which in themselves would be likely to cause blood poisoning even if the true poison of the snake had not been fatal.

The fangs are very often cast off and replaced by new ones. Sometimes there will be four fangs visible instead of two. In the cavity behind the fangs are usually four or five reserve fangs in various stages of development, some of them consisting of mere points.

The safest method of treating any snake bite, Dr. Allen has found, is to cut into the wound as thoroughly as possible and at once. Whisky and other stimulents are used chiefly to prevent heart failure and in most cases the use of them is overdone. The bite of the northern form of rattlesnake is not apt to be fatal if treated and excessive amounts of whisky in themselves will cause death. No one can drink a quart of whisky with impunity. In all cases the first thing to be done is to cut into the wound so that the poison can be sucked out and proper applications made.

In this line Dr. Allen has given a great deal of study to the use of applications hypodermically to destroy the poison locally and check, as far as possible, the rapidity with which is is absorbed in the system, in addition to the internal use of remedies. The doctor has not yet finished his investigations in this direction, although he has made a number of important discoveries in toxicology.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS

Brief Review of Her Literary Work.

It is reserved for very few except the greatest after trying one kind of literature to take up an absolutely novel position with success. But it must be conceded that this is what Miss Edwards achieved. Well known as a novelist, and welcome in all circles for a social charm of manner and an untiring vivacity, fate led her to Egypt. It was in the days of the oppression, but before the famine caused by the extravagance and misgovernment of Ismail Pasha. To her eyes everything was sunny and delightful, though Lady Duff Gordon's letters had begun to reveal the cruelty and injustice of the Turkish government. On her return Miss Edwards wrote her book, "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," and from that day devoted herself to Egyptology. True, her most popular novel, "Lord Brackenbury," came out afterwards; but with the foundation of the Egypt Exploration Fund, of which she was the honorary secretary, all her time and attention were given to one absorbing subject. She succeeded in making herself the prophet of Egyptology. No other writer did so much to render Egypt popular. Her clear, simple style, well practiced in narration, was a strong element in her success. She found, too, rather to her surprise, that she possessed the power of making a speech, and of doing so with remarkable effect. After a little time it became apparent that her gift might be turned to use in the cause she had so much at heart; and she lectured in the United States with excellent results for the awakening of widespread interest in her explorations. She spoke occasionally, but more rarely in England; but her resonant voice, the energy of her manner, and the variety and brightness she always imparted to what would in other hands have been regarded as a dry question, rendered her utterances very effective. She had a singular power of finding out what would be interesting and popular, and of making the most of it when found. Her American lectures have been published in a volume, entitled "Pharohs, Fellahs, and Explorers." The fascination of the subject as she treated it is undeniable. The book reads, as young ladies say, like a novel, and every line deepens our regret for her loss. Miss Edwards was never a very profound scholar. She took up the study too late in life. But she did more to make it popular than half a dozen greater scholars have been able to do. Hers was pre-eminently the role of interpreter. Keeping herself informed of the latest and best opinions, she promulgated them to a circle of readers, who stood wholly outside the pale, and one of her greatest merits was, that she knew to a nicety how much her audience could take in and enjoy, and never overstepped the limit.

It is a matter for sincere regret, even among the more scientific students and discoverers, that she should have departed from her labors in the full maturity of her powers. She never quite recovered the loss of the old friend with whom she had visited Egypt, and who died only a few months ago. A period of anxiety was succeeded by one of overwhelming grief, and her sensitive, highly strung nature proved unequal to the strain. To the last she was interested in her favorite pursuit, and the first use to which she put the Civil List pension accorded to her at the beginning of the year, was to add to the collection which she had been gathering for a long time past, and which now, it is understood, goes to a public museum under the provisions of her will. It is much to her credit that, in spite of strong views on certain subjects, as, for example, on what are called "women's rights," she never became a faddist. She avoided extremes in Egyptology as in everything else; and this is the more remarkable when we remember her enthusiastic temperament. She contrived to import sentiment in hieroglyphics; but her books are deserving of special praise for the small percentage of error they contain. Any one may be entertaining at the expense of truth. But Miss Edwards kept her warmth within bounds, and never "ran away" with her subject. Pyramid inches, the great time passage theory, the psalms of David as recorded on Cleopatra's Needle—none of these things attracted her even for a moment; but it will be long indeed before we have another such exponent of recondite learning. One other characteristic should be mentioned. Miss Edwards never fought. Living in the midst of controversies, she always kept herself aloof. The sweetness of her temper in this respect set an example to many who intellectually were her superiors. When, not very long ago, she had to translate and edit the work of a foreign Egyptologist, many or most of whose opinions ran counter to her strongest convictions, she managed to do it in such a way as both to state plainly her own views and at the same time to avoid any adverse reflections on the author. The beatitude of the peace-makers assuredly belonged to her.—London Saturday Review.

The school board of St. Paul, Minn., has abolished the distinction of sex in the mater of salaries, and will hereafter pay women the same as men for doing the same work.

Clean your Straw Hat with Pearline.

Directions.

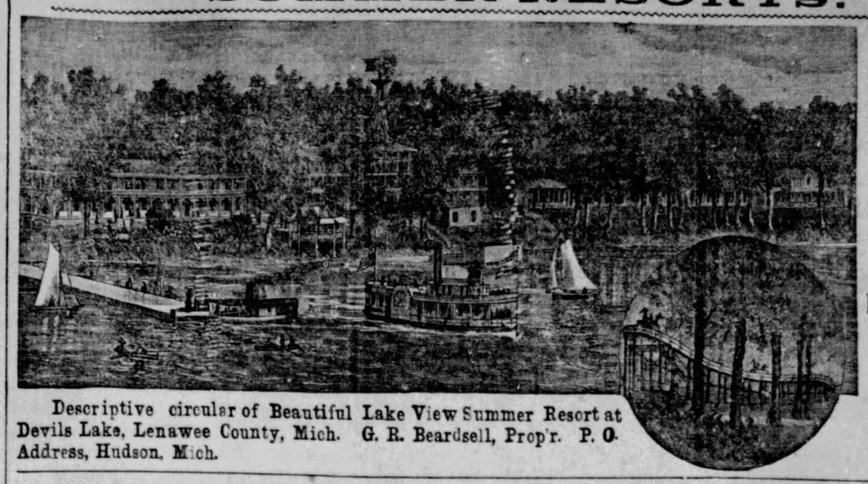
First brush out all the dirt possible. Then, with a sponge, wash the hat with the ordinary Pearline solution (in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pail of water.) Steam it well over the nozzle of a kettle; rinse well with sponge and warm water; press into shape, and dry.

You can do all this at home at a cost of less than one penny. It's simple enough, if you have Pearline—but, with Pearline, every kind of washing and cleaning is simple.

Directions for the easiest way, on every package.

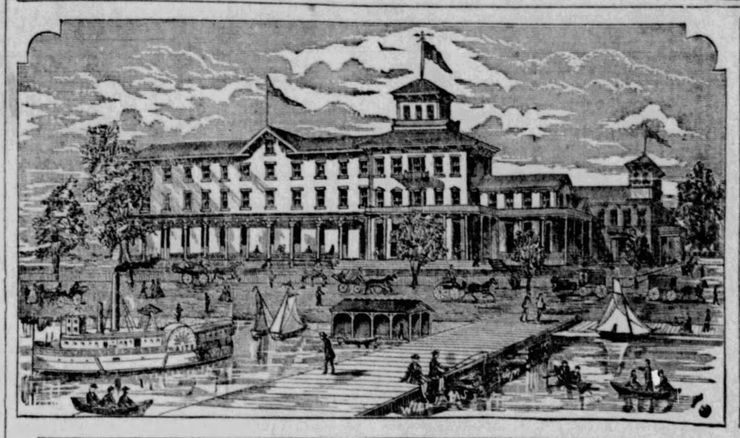
Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 341 JAMES PYLE, New York

SUMMER RESORTS.



Descriptive circular of Beautiful Lake View Summer Resort at Devils Lake, Lenawee County, Mich. G. R. Beardsell, Prop'r. P. O. Address, Hudson, Mich.

Lake View Hotel
AND GROVE
Beardsell's Landing, Devils Lake.
RATES:
Per Day, $2.00.
Week, $7 to $8.



BEEBE :: HOUSE!
PUT-IN-BAY.
This Popular Hotel is now open for the summer season. First-class in all of its appointments; full orchestra in attendance, fine boating, bathing and driving. Write for illustrated circular and rates.
H. BEEBE & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

In addition to being favorite in fall and winter it is most desirable, cool, and delightful for spring and summer visitors. Located in the HEART OF NEW YORK CITY, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and overlooking Central Park and Plaza Square. Convenient to places of amusement and stores. Fifth avenue stages, cross-town, and belt-line horse cars pass the doors. Terminal station Sixth Avenue Elevated road within half a block. Conducted on American and European plans. The water and ice used are vaporized and frozen on the premises and certified as to purity by Professor Charles F. Chandler. SUMMER RATES.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.
Welsbeach, Ont., Canada.
Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all vessels passing in and out of the St. Clair river.
Boating,
Bathing,
Tennis and
Croquet
SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL
This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.
J. VAN WYCK, Mngr.
D. WEIS, Prop., Sarnia, Ont.

Mammoth Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, O
The largest and most magnificent summer hotel in the world. Six hundred guest chambers that are marvels of comfort and convenience. Three thousand electric lights. Three hundred servants. Music day and night by the finest hotel orchestra in America. Four trains of open electric cars from steamboat landings to hotel. Has been open for business since June 20th. Now ready for everybody. Rates $3 to $5 per day.
THE PUT-IN-BAY HOTEL CO.,
J. K. Tillotson, President.
Henry Weaver, Manager.

Summer Resort
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME AT MODERATE RATES.
ADDRESS
A. J. OWEN,
CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
AND CASS HOUSE,
PETOSKEY, MICH.
RATES $2 PER DAY.
Charming Views, Healthful Climate and First Class Accommodations.
CASS VAN LEUVAN, Prop.

MISSION HOUSE
NATIONAL PARK,
MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.
RATES $2 TO $3 PER DAY.
Franks Bros., Prop.

Himmelein House
KELLEY'S ISLAND, O.
This old established house open for the season. Excellent boating and fishing. Bath house free to guests of the hotel. No malaria, no mosquitos.
For further information address
JOHN A. HIMMELEIN.

THE WINDERMERE
GRATIOT BEACH.
Delightfully located on the west shore of Lake Huron. A quiet pleasure resort for families. Fine bathing and boating. Rates moderate. Address
J. O. WEST, Manager,
Fort Gratiot, Mich.

KNABE PIANOS.
CONSPICUOUSLY PRE-EMINENT!
For sale in Toledo only by
The Whitney & Currier Co.

Lake St. Clair Hotel!
NEW BALTIMORE, MICH.
This new and splendidly furnished "Home" is situated on Anchor Bay of Lake St. Clair, six miles across from the famous St. Clair Flats hunting and fishing grounds. Is on the mainland and surrounded by nice driving country. Affords excellent opportunities for driving and unrivaled facilities for yachting, boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, etc. This beautiful, safe, sheltered bay has no large floating commerce to interfere with fishing and boating parties, and no strong current to carry one away in case of loss of oars, etc. Air pure, fresh and bracing—always cool. Good livery and boat house in connection.
This hotel is now open for the season of '92. Rates $2.00 per day. Special terms by week or month, and to families. From Toledo take steamer Idlewild to Detroit, change there to steamer "Hattie," foot of Randolph street; arrive at hotel in time for supper.

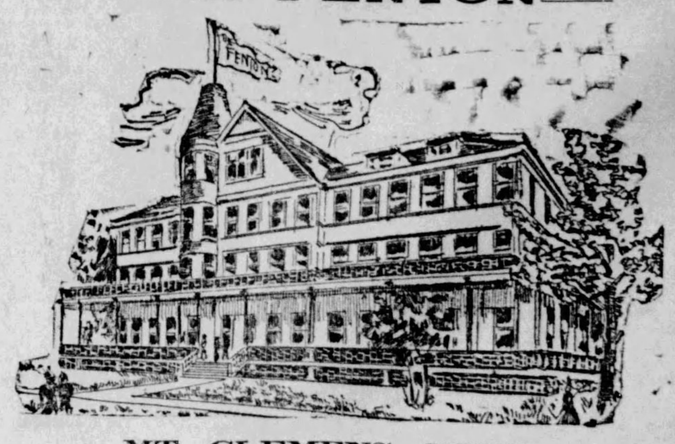
SOMERVILLE SPRINGS,

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME.
ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. CLAIR RIVER.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ELEVATORS.
BEST MINERAL WATER IN AMERICA.
Rates $2.00 to $2.50 per Day.
Three Pleasant Furnished Cottages For Rent.
Address Somerville Springs Co., St. Clair, Mich.

SAND LAKE
Is the place to spend your summer. It is about 48 miles from Toledo, on the C., J. and M. railway, and is about one and three-quarters miles in length by a mile in width. The lake is well stocked with good varieties of game fish. No prettier spot can be found any where.

Putnam's Lake Park Hotel
Is situated amid a beautiful grove on the shore of the lake. The hotel has cool and convenient sleeping apartments, pleasant piazzas and parlors, large, cool and commodious dining room, well provided table and polite attention; fine bathing beaches, sailing, rowing, dancing, swinging, croquet, agreeable society and surroundings. Health, pleasure, enjoyment and economy combined. Correspondence solicited and all communications promptly answered. For particulars and prices address,
J. J. PUTNAM & SON, Pentecost, Mich.

THE FENTON



MT. CLEMENS, MICH.
An Attractive Family Hotel. Opened May 2d. Everything New and Neat. Situated near Media Medical Baths in the heart of the city. Electric lighting and Steam Heat.
RATES, $2 to $3 PER DAY. SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES AND BY THE MONTH

When on Your Outing
Be sure you have the Bee sent to you every day. It will add greatly to the enjoyment of your vacation to read the news in your favorite home paper.
The address can be changed as often as you desire without extra cost.

: : : THE : : :
Ward Summer Resort!
FORMERLY THE HUNKER.
Remodeled and Refurnished.
J. B. WARD, Prop.
PUT-IN-BAY ISLAND, LAKE ERIE, O.

Hotel Metropole NEW YORK CITY.
Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, New York City. Three blocks west Grand Central Depot, from which cars run direct. One block from Sixth Avenue Elevated. Convenient to all excursion routes. Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-second street and Boulevard cars pass the door. Baggage free from and to Grand Central or West Shore depots. European Plan only. Absolutely Fireproof. Coolest and best ventilated hotel in New York.
GREEN & PUTNEY, Prop'rs.

ADDRESS
J. W. CAMBLE,
CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE

The Subject of Prof. Baldwin's Discourse

Before Ohio Bar Association at Put-in-Bay.

One of the Most Interesting Papers Read, and Full of Good Things for Lawyers to Digest.

At the request of many attorneys the Bee prints in full the following paper read by Prof. Baldwin, of the law department of Yale college, at Put-in-Bay, this week:

As we enter on the fifth century of American history, we are preparing to show the world, at Chicago, whatever of the best results of our industry and invention can be put into visible form.

But how little of a nation's achievements can be thus set forth!

The currents of thought, the way of looking at things, the drift of opinion, the growth of institutions, that individualize the character of a people, cannot be boxed up and shipped to Chicago. The Columbian exposition may tell the material side of American civilization, but its real life and spirit must be sought elsewhere, and can, perhaps, only be understood, in their full depth, by those who feel mean as part of their own existence

The truest guage of a nation's civilization is its system of jurisprudence.

If there has been built up on our soil an American jurisprudence, it has been mainly the work of American lawyers, and its characteristics can nowhere be better studied or appreciated than in an association like this.

The name of American may belong, by geographical right, to every dweller on this continent; but the great nation, of which we are citizens, has made it, by right of history and conquest—conquest, I mean, by predominance in arts and learning, in literature and commerce—especially her own. It is then to the jurisprudence of the United States, and of the states of which it is composed, that I ask your attention.

The great stretch of territory to the north of us is a dependence of a distant government, and looks for leadership there. Our sister republics to the southward have been content, for the most part, to follow the lines of the Roman law.

But to us, the spirit of independence that came so early to give life and character to forms of government and judicial establishments, brought with it a transforming power. Latin civilization had lent color to the far south and southwest. The Dutch had brought something of it, and more of their own rugged republicanism, to New York. The Puritans had learned in Holland much that they afterwards put into the institutions of New England. But it is not what we owe to Spain, or France, or Holland, that has made American so different from English jurisprudence.

The nation that has governed itself for more than a century, that has within it states that have governed themselves for more than two centuries, cannot but have a law and life peculiar to itself, the fruit of the soil on which they grew.

It has been said that there is a Great Britain and a greater Britain. But no one land can now be called our mother country. Time was when Boston and Philadelphia might well give that name to England, and New Orleans and St. Louis to France; but in the time that is, when, if we count by nationalities, there are few cities in Germany containing more of German birth than do New York or Cincinnati, and few in Norway with a Norse population like that of some of our northwestern towns; when the best half of Ireland is in America; when the face and tongue of the Italian and the Hungarian have become familiar on our streets; we may say, with Cicero, that we have ourselves commenced our line of ancestry. There is to rise here, Herbert Spencer tells us, from the mixture of allied varieties of the Aryan race, a finer type of man than has hitherto existed, a type more plastic, more capable of the modifications needed for the completer social life that is to come.

For this new race we are to prepare the way; and we and those who went before us, have prepared it by the foundation of a broader and humaner jurisprudence.

Into the law of nations, we of America, have introduced the principle of voluntary expatriation. It is, indeed, the condition of our existence.

The doctrine of perpetual allegiance was undisputed in the old world. Its application to Americans by the British Crown was one of the grievances recited in the Declaration of Independence, but we ourselves asserted its obligation long after independence had been achieved.

Jeremiah Mason once said that the development of an American jurisprudence could only be looked for from the courts of the national government. Upon this question, however, it was a court of a state, that of Pennsylvania,* which, following the language of her constitution, framed by Franklin, first declared expatriation an original and indefeasible right of man; and this at a time when those of the United States adhered to the rules of the Common law.** Thus it was left to congress to affirm by statute the American principle, as soon as the nation felt strong enough to assert it against the world,*** and treaties which have been made, in pursuance of this declaration, have now obtained its recognition in almost every country that can call itself civilized. This new rule of American jurisprudence is the work of the bar, rather than the courts. Its earliest supporters were Adams and Jefferson, and to our attorney generals, and the great lawyers who, from time to time, have had the direction of the department of state, we owe especially its international authority.

For ourselves, also, we have changed the law of nations as to treaty obligations, in its fundamental conception. Treaties are not for us mere contracts, with no other sanction than the military power of the other government. The constitution of the United States has raised them to the position of the supreme law of the land, as binding as an act of congress in every American court.

Passing from the relations of states to states, to those of the state to its own citizens, we find a distinctively American system of criminal procedure.

We have viewed the punishment of crime from a new standpoint, that of the reformer. Nine-tenths of those who in England, a hundred years ago, would have been hanged, have been here, instead, condemned to labor for a term of years in what we have named, with kindly hope, a penitentiary. Pennsylvania was the first of civilized communities to inaugurate this change, under her constitution of 1776.° Reformatories for young offenders, also, are distinctively an American innovation.

It is difficult for men of our day to believe how much of "man's inhumanity to man" was shown in the criminal law of England, when the institutions of this country first took shape. The common law was rigorous enough, but in the days of the Stuarts and the Georges the number of capital offenses was increased by nearly two hundred. It was not until the beginning of this century that hanging ceased to be the punishment of a pickpocket.

To arrest a man on a charge of crime was almost equivalent to a conviction, for he could produce no witnesses in his own behalf, nor have counsel to plead his cause. It makes one's blood boil in his veins to read one of the shorthand reports of the state trials of the seventeenth century, such, for instance, as that of Stephen college, at Oxford.

If a conviction did not lead to the gibbet, the criminal was either transported, or turned loose on the community after some mark of bodily degradation, perhaps with his ears cropped, or a hand struck off, to fix the memory of his shame upon him, as long as life should last. Degrees of punishment for the greater crimes were marked simply by the degrees of barbarity with which the wretch was executed. Hanging was indeed a mild penalty compared with burning, quartering, and disemboweling.

Not until the great popular movement which found voice in the reform bill, and has made England more of a democracy than the United States, were these cruelties swept away from English law.

But in guarding against their presence here, American jurisprudence may have gone too far. To forbid the examination of the accused by torture, or under any form of compulsion, was right; but was it necessary to forbid the committing magistrate to ask him anything, except whether he admits or denies the charge? I believe we have put the state at a disadvantage, in preventing it from calling upon the prisoner to give an account of the transaction, out of which the charge arose—to tell his own story in his own way, knowing that whatever he says may be used against him on the trial. And is there a reason which is really good for giving the convict an appeal to our highest courts on the most trivial points of law, when the rights of the public are generally determined finally by the trial judge?

It is this over-kindness to the individual, to the prejudice of the state, which renders possible, and as many say, defensible, such things as the killing of the Italians at New Orleans, and the lynch law executions that, in some of our states, outnumber, every year, those had pursuant to the sentence of the courts.

In one respect, our criminal law is perhaps less favorable to the accused than was that of England.

We adopted early the continental method of prosecutions by public officers, instead of leaving them to be brought or dropped according to the dictates of personal feeling, or the desire for pecuniary reparation.

The strength and value of government by party have led us to place party conventions under the protection of the criminal laws. Fraud in balloting at a nominating caucus is punished in the same way as frauds at public elections. A new order of rights is recognized, those which flow from the duty of political organization; for it is the duty of every citizen to use his elective franchise in the most effective way. That way, the law feels, is through party combinations, and therefore our jurisprudence is enlarged to embrace their recognition and protection.

The law of libel, in any government, is one of the surest tests by which to estimate its hold upon the people. The United States was the first to renounce, for its rulers, the protection of this law.

When the decemvirs were framing the Twelve Tables of Rome, few as were the subjects they thought it important to cover in their code, they were careful to make libel against the state a capital offense; for they were the state, and they were turning a republic into a despotism. When the people of England were beginning to demand a greater share in her government, it was the law of libel to which the crown resorted for its surest weapon of defense, and it was the pride of the English bar that, in criminal cases, they nullified it by the aid of the jury. With us, to the United States, the law of libel is unknown, because it has no common law, and because the only statute ever passed by congress to replace it, on this subject, was swept away in the first change of administration; and, indeed, in no small part was the cause of that change of administration. While in our states we have almost everywhere come to the position that, both in civil and criminal cases, truth is a justification, unless actual malice is proved.

We have ventured farther than any nation ever dared to go before in forbidding all ex post facto laws, and this and other guarantees of individual right we have woven into our written constitutions, so as to make them the supreme law, as unalterable as the frame of government itself.

In the same irrevocable way we have severed the relations of church and state.

The famous definition of jurisprudence given by the Roman law, that it is "divinarum atque humanarum rerum notitia, justi atque injusti scientia," has been sharply attacked by modern critics, as confusing notions of law and religion.

But in what nation, before our own, were law and religion ever separated in their relations to the state? From the first beginnings of patriarchal society, the world has looked at them as coming from a common source, upheld by a common sanction, and forming parts of the same administration of government. The authority of each was deemed necessary to support the other.

First of nations, the United States, without the least reflection on religion of any form, severed the church from the state, and freed the current of its jurisprudence from all ecclesiastical control.

Nor has this mutual independence been found incompatible with a restraining power in the civil courts where private rights were affected by unjust acts of those in ecclesiastical authority. In the organization of the great mother-church of Christendom, the bishop has the power to remove any priest in his diocese from his parish, at his discretion. An American bishop exercised this power, for what seemed to him sufficient cause, but without notice or hearing. The priest applied to the courts for redress, and it was held, in granting it, that though it might be according to the laws of that church to deprive a man of his livelihood, on a charge of failure in duty, unheard, it was not in accordance with the law of the land.*

The jurisprudence of most countries has been based on the conception of the rights of the state as against individuals. American jurisprudence rests equally on the rights of the citizen against the state. We believe that the state owes an active duty to its people, and that its welfare is only important as reflecting theirs.

I have spoken of our public prosecutors for wrongs to individuals. Their appointment is but one illustration of a principle of American government which demands that all business, in the well doing of which the public have an interest, shall be done by or under the public officer, and so that the public may have full knowledge of it.

This has brought a new security to landed interests. It makes it possible for any man of ordinary education to trace a land title because the material is at his command, systematically arranged, in a public record office; not stored in some muniment chest in an old tower, nor even buried in the files of a notary, whose position is but half official.

Our rules of civil procedure are our own. A few states may still adhere in name to the cumbrous methods of English origin, but in most we have, and in all soon shall have, the simple rules of what, for want of a better name, we call Code Pleading. Originating in New York, not fifty years ago, it has, in the life-time of its distinguished author, David Dudley Field, not only overspread a large part of our own country, but supplanted the forms of the common law in the very land of their birth.

Our attachment to the principle of personal liberty has modified the law of civil process.

Insolvent debtors had been treated in most countries as a kind of criminals. America began to open their prison doors, at the era of the Revolution.°

The law of evidence has been changed in a vital point.

In no country before our own has every man been admitted as a witness in court. There have been distinctions of class, exclusions from interest, exclusions for infamy.

American jurisprudence is unwilling to condemn the lowest or worst of men unheard; it is unwilling to believe that pecuniary interest necessarily leads men to forswear themselves, or to assume that every party to a suit would naturally perjure himself to get a verdict. The Roman law and the rules of English chancery allowed you to force an oath upon your adversary, but only at the cost of making him, so to speak, your own witness. We have done more wisely. I think, in admitting testimony from all, on equal terms, such weight as it may deserve.

The first statute of this kind in America was enacted in Connecticut, in 1848. Its author (Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, L. L. D.), soon afterwards went abroad in the diplomatic service, and, when in England, brought it to the attention of some men of influence, through whose efforts an act of parliament, of a similar nature (14 and 15 Vict., Chap. 99), was passed in 1851.

We have given a new character to trial by jury. The right of the jury to judge of the law we have extended to all criminal cases, and the continental plan of giving them partial control over the sentence, in case of conviction, has been extensively followed. The authority of the court has also been weakened in civil cases, by securing greater privileges to the bar in shaping the terms of the charge. The dangers of these changes in the jury system were forcibly portrayed, a few years ago, in a paper read before the American Bar association by one of your guests on this occasion, Mr. Justice Brown.

This mode of trial, as it existed at common law, was well adapted to secure the rights of the masses against the classes. But it was a system of exact balances. It demanded a free and fearless judge as well as a free and fearless jury. The jury may drag the car of justice, but the judge must drive, or they will drag it to destruction. The inroads of the bar upon his prerogatives, seem to me a mark of what, even here, in a state that has produced great judges, I venture to term on the whole the degrading effects of the American plan of an elective judiciary. It indicates a distrust of the independence or the intelligence of the court. It foreshadows the gradual extinction of the jury trial in civil causes, because that can never be permanently satisfactory unless a large discretion, not to say despotism, is left in the hands of the thirteenth man.

We have given, I cannot but think, an undue prominence to judicial precedents as a natural source or annunciation of the law.

The multiplication of distinct sovereignties in the same land, each fully officered, and each published in official form, the opinions of its courts of last resort, bewilders the American lawyer in his search for authority. The guiding principles of our law are few and plain. Their application to the matter we may have in hand it is the business of our profession to make, and if we spent more time in doing it ourselves, and less in endeavoring to find how other men had done it, in other cases, we should, I believe, be better prepared to inform the court and serve our client.

There have been lawyers bold enough to attack bad precedents in our highest courts and to destroy them.

You recollect that conspicuous instance of coming to a right decision by overturning a wrong one, which is furnished by the history of the supreme court of the United States.

In 1825, a libel in admiralty for seamen's wages, carried upon a steamer on the Missouri river, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and, on appeal, Mr. Justice Story delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, that admiralty furnished no remedies for services that were not rendered on tide-water. There was no better authority for this than that such had been the rule of the English admiralty. But, a quarter of a century later, the same court, speaking through a greater, though less learned judge, and with but one dissenting voice, reversed their position, and declared that America could not adopt the English definition, by which, in the terse phrase of the chief justice, "the description of a public, navigable river was substantiated in the place of the thing intended to be described."

This case of the Genesee Chief (12 How., 455) is one of the half dozen decisions that stand out as the great land marks of American jurisprudence.

I should put first in time that of Marbury v. Madison (1 Cranch, 137), in which Marshall asserted the right of conflict with the constitution.

The second place I would assign to Fletcher v. Peck (6 Cranch, 87), where a private individual was protected against the revocation of a public grant.

Then comes Dartmouth College v. Woodward (4 Wheat., 518), in which Marshall read into the words of the constitution a meaning which he admitted might never have been thought of by the men who framed, or the people who ratified it. It made the subjection of the sovereign state to the performance of its obligations, at the command of the civil courts a rule of our jurisprudence.

It brought a new theory of corporate rights into existence. If they rested on a public contract, that contract the public must perform.

To Milligan's Case (4 Wall., 2-124), we turn when we seek the limitations of individual liberty in time of war; to Cummings v. Missouri (Ibid., 277), for its safeguards against ex post facto legislation.

The Slaughter House Cases (16 Wall., 78), brought sharply out the distinctions between the citizen of a state and the citizen of the United States.

In Loan Association v. Topeka (20 Wall., 655), these limitations on the legislative power, which are adherent in the nature of a free government, are stated with telling force, in their bearing on questions of a public use.

There are other decisions of the supreme court which are as often referred to as these, because they settle hard fought controversies over the meaning of our constitution in its political aspects, but those that I have mentioned seem to me especially noteworthy in their bearing on the subject we have now before us—the relation of the law to the individual.

That a woman is an individual, even if she be a wife, and does not forfeit her personal identity by marriage is another of the positions of American law. Our treatment of the property relations of husband and wife, as it is now fixed by the statutes of most of our states, is almost as far from the Roman or continental as from the English rule. Its principle is not community but independence.

This separation of property rights is but one of the inroads made by American law on what had been regarded throughout Christendom as the natural characteristics of the marriage relation.

The Church of Rome had declared marriage to be a sacrament and indissoluble except by its authority. The Protestants of the Reformation denied this, and, under the Puritans, civil marriages and civil divorces were early American institutions. The gradual extension of the causes of divorce, and the gradual abbreviation of the trial of a divorce case in our courts, you are all familiar with.

There have been countries before, in which divorce was free in law, but none where it has been so free in fact. For five hundred years, the Roman husband could put away his wife at will, and for five hundred years only one availed himself of this right, and he was, like Napoleon, unwillingly driven to it by the demands of the state.

It seems to me that the number of causes of divorce recognized in American law might well be substantially reduced. Indeed, a movement in this direction has been made, which, within the past twenty years, has had considerable success. By the last report of the National Divorce Reform league, it appears that only three states (Washington, Kentucky and Rhode Island), now retain the "omnibus" clause in their divorce statutes, which permits divorces for any cause satisfactory to the court.

But the evils of our divorce system require as much in our methods of procedure. The recent report on this subject by the commissioner of labor of the United States shows that a fifth of all American divorces are granted to parties who were married in some other jurisdiction. We all know how short a residence on the part of the petitioner is generally made sufficient, and on how slight a notice to a non-resident respondent, the court proceeds. Such a notice is always dictated in the first instance by the petitioner's attorney, and his discretion in the matter is seldom revised, if he keeps within the letter of the law, however improbable it may be that the other party has in fact any knowledge of the proceeding.

So far as divorces obtained on default, upon newspaper publication, against non-residents, are concerned, I suppose the rule of jurisprudence, here and everywhere, to be that they are totally void, unless the petitioner was domiciled within the jurisdiction of the court, or the marriage was celebrated there. Just such American divorces have been disregarded in England and in Canada, and a second marriage by the divorced party as bigamy. (Briggs v. Briggs, L. R., 5 Prob. and Div., 163).

The American Bar association, ten years ago, drafted a statute to remedy this evil, by making domicil, instead of residence, the test of jurisdiction. It has already been adopted in two states (Minnesota and New Hampshire) and I venture on this occasion to ask you of the Ohio bar if your state ought not, under your advice, to place itself on the same ground.

I have sought to state only such of the leading features of American jurisprudence as are not found in other systems or not found under similar conditions. I add one of minor importance, but interesting, as the natural and spontaneous growth of the soil.

It is the new rule of partnership law, by which the death of a partner in a firm does not dissolve the partnership. The rough and dangerous life of the mining camp demanded the innovation, and obtained it, at the hand of the courts, without aid from statute.

Add Schuler 1

The drift of American jurisprudence is towards the expression of the law in an orderly and official form, in other words, towards codification. It has approached the question from the practical side, and in a practical way. The early colonies soon put their scanty statutes into print, arranged in some convenient way for ready reference, the various heads often following each other in alphabetical order, as in our Digests of Reports. New York led the way towards a more systematic and comprehensive treatment of the subject, by her Revised Statutes of 1827, a revision which, though in many points revolutionary, was so well considered and well done, that it has held the ground for half a century, while in most of our states revision succeeds revision every ten or fifteen years.

But there is nothing distinctively American in codification. It is simply un-English. It is the natural aim and end of every system of jurisprudence; of jurisprudence itself, apart from any particular system of it. Jurisprudence is the science of law and the orderly statement of its rules can be called by no better name than code.

The term "American jurisprudence" has been taken in this address as meaning the scientific conception of that system of law judicially administered within the United States,—not alone the science of American law or the science of law as applied to America. It is the judicial administration of law which with us especially gives it a character and vitality of its own.

It was a true and profound remark of De Tocqueville that the extension of political power in the political world ought to be in the exact ratio of the extension of elective offices, for if these two institutions do not go hand in hand, the state must fall into anarchy or into subjection.

Our county courts, our justices of the peace, with combined administrative and judicial functions, our judge-made law, our constitutions, as interpreted and expanded from the bench, into something far wiser and better than their builders knew, these, quite as much as our printed statute-books, are the sources and safeguards of our rights and liberties.

There are few countries where the removal of public officials is as difficult, often as impossible, as with us. There is no country where the power of the courts to direct their action, and to punish their misconduct is as great. Nor is it the executive office only which is thus amenable to judicial control.

The subjection of the legislature to written rules, enforceable by the courts, is a feature peculiar to American jurisprudence.

The honor of framing the first written constitution of government which deserves that name, belongs, I believe, to the early settlers on the banks of the Connecticut; but it was not till another century that we find the judiciary recognized as the guardians of constitutions, and, as such, the superiors of the legislature.

The occasional and peaceful exercise of the active sovereignty of the people in direct legislation is an American idea.

In our constitutional conventions they resume, at long intervals, for a few week's time their delegated powers, and re-found the state.

Conventions of the people, national assemblies, are common enough in history, but their work has been, or come to be, that of revolution. Our sister republic, France, has not ventured to follow us in trusting the people with this great power, and in waiting for them to act, whatever the emergency may be. Her plan is that if each house of the legislature deems a revision of the constitution necessary, they may meet at once in joint assembly, and effect it by a bare majority.*

This system of American jurisprudence, whose lines I have tried to trace, is the living voice of the American Bar,—of the American Bar of many generations. The spoken word, uttered by a Thomas Lechford, or James Otis, or Patrick Henry, or John Marshall, in other days, may be forgotten. But, if it stirred men's hearts, if it sank into men's minds, if it carried conviction, if it was the foundation of verdicts and judgments, and statutes, the circle of its influence is widening still.

There are those who tell us that all that is said on earth, when it dies to the human ear, floats on, upon the wings of air, to remain forever, a witness for or against us, in the life beyond. It may be so, but whether physical force be or be not eternal and inextinguishable, it is so that the influence of human thought in the development of institutions will last as long as the history of civilization.

The science of American jurisprudence is just beginning to crystalize into form. The new race, whose character it speaks, is still but half developed.

To most of us the days pass all too swiftly in the common routine of the office and the court-room; and as we are advising our clients, or advocating their causes, we hardly feel that we are doing anything which can outlive the occasion that calls it forth. But the consultation, the argument, the opinion, by which the conduct of men, the disposition of controversies or their prevention, is determined, have an influence wider than we think. These are the materials from which is being built up, by slow and imperceptible accretion, a new jurisprudence. The philosophy of the law must be founded on the practice of the law. Wiser men than we may be the ones to trace out the succession and growth of general ideas, to formulate propositions, to arry conclusions in scientific arrangement, but, after all, what they give is only form. The substance was our work, the work of the plain average American lawyer.

It is a monument like the great pyramid, to perpetuate not the names of those who made it, but what is better, their work; and, better still, it is not to perpetuate all their work, but only what was best in it.

It has been finely said by one of the first of living American jurists, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., that

"The glory of lawyers, like that of men of science, is more corporate than individual. Our labor is an endless organic process. The organism whose being is recorded and portected by the law is the undying body of society."

This work in America began with the first beginnings of its history, and will continue till it ends. It has had at all times the stamp of individuality. It has called no man master. It has never copied, where it served its purpose better to originate.

It struck out primogeniture because it believed an equal distribution of property the best foundation of republican government. It forced every deed on record, without respect to feelings of family pride. It brought justice within the reach of every man by a system of county courts and magistracies, under which the judge comes to meet the parties, instead of forcing them to travel to the seat of government. It is now perplexing the national judiciary, as they are called on to declare the limits of public management of private property.

Must a man, whose business has been established under one law, submit, uncompensated, to its destruction by another? Can a state demand of its railroads that they shall reduce their fares or freight-charges so low as to preclude a dividend upon their stock? Can it require them to build new stations, or reconstruct their road-bed, with no regard to their financial ability? Is the police power of a state susceptible of legal definition, that is, to legal restraint?

Such questions are now dividing the supreme court of the United States. They are peculiar to our system of government. They illustrate its merits and its defects. They are but the latest instances of a long series of great judicial problems which have arisen under our institutions, and which could have arisen nowhere else. For the first of the series we may look back to the very beginning of our colonial records.

We need not be surprised that American jurisprudence should have taken, so early, a trend and aspect of its own.

The general circulation of ideas, the general diffusion of knowledge, that was rendered possible by the invention of printing, was not rendered practicable until books published in Latin, were given to common people in their own language. This time came to England about three hundred years ago. The Elizabethan age was a creative age of literature and philosophy, and the English who planted our first colonies came here under the influence of its inspiration. Their business was to found governments; their literature was statute law; their guide-book, if not the church, was the counsel of the town meeting. Such men, thrown upon their own resources, under new conditions of society, could not fail to make a better law for themselves than they could find anywhere, whether in use, or in history.

The political and commercial differences between the English colonies and England, which showed themselves as soon as property began to accumulate here, and which culminated in our independence, kept this spirit of free inquiry into the reason and causes of things alive.

The repellent influences of the Revolution taught us to look more to the continent for our examples. Montespulieu's Esprit des Lois, published about the middle of the last century, had a profound effect throughout America. The same may be said of Beccaria's work on Crimes and Punishments, which appeared twenty years later. Then came the French alliance, and the French ideas that Jefferson and Franklin brought home from a long residence abroad. And from those days to these, not only have Americans been familiar with what Comparative Jurisprudence has to teach, but they themselves have been growing more and more a new, composite nationality, the roots of which strike back into every land whose institutions are in sympathy with the spirit of modern civilization.

Our system of jurisprudence has been built up during an era of ever increasing power and prosperity,—the glad youth of a new race. It has served us well thus far. Will it be found equally adapted to those other days that are sure to come, when a denser population will crowd the land, when immigration is discouraged or repelled, when there are no more virgin forests or virgin fields, when, perhaps, the growing duties of the general government give it a still greater weight, relatively to the states?

So far as we can forecast this future, it may, I believe, be our hope and our confidence that the forces of universal education, and of universal suffrage, bringing individual responsibility, will be found equal to the strain.

The American race has built up an American jurisprudence. It knows its value. It will modify it, as new conditions arise, but it will never surrender its essential characteristics, its spirit of self reliance, its principle of equal, even-handed justice to all.

*Murray v. McCarthy, 2 Munf., 393.
**Williams' Case, Wharton's State Trials, 652.
***U. S. Revised Statutes, 1999; Act of 1868.
°2 Poore's Charters and Constitutions, 1547.
*O'Hara v. Slack, 90 Pa St., 477.
°See the Constitution of Pennsylvania, of 1776, Art. I, Sec. 28; 2 Poore's Charters and Constitutions, p. 1546.
*L'a Constitutionelle, (Feb. 25, 1875), Sec. 8.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE

After Her Husband HAD SPENT ALL HE WAS WORTH.

GADSDEN ALA., Dec. 21, 1890.

Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—About one year ago I was near my grave with nervous debility, caused by Ulcer of the Womb. My husband spent all he was worth and all he could make for doctors' bills, and I continued to weaken until my physician told me I could not live sixty days, and that all the doctors in the State could not save my life. A friend persuaded me to try Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. I have taken three bottles and I now am as stout as ever. Have gained from 90 to 143 pounds, and can do as much work as I could at sixteen.

Mrs. AMELIA H. BOX.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon and Counter Wash will cure any kind of female complaint no matter how severe or how long standing. It not only cures the disease, but builds up the strength creating a natural appetite, giving color to the cheeks and the sparkle of health to the eye.

My remedies are for sale by all druggists.

I send to those who desire to test its merits, two bottles free, and thus prove it does do what I claim for it.

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y.
GR. J. B MARCHISI, 35 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE

CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

—FOR—

—AT—

L. BECKMANN'S,

The Optician.

93 ADAMS STREET

TAKEAPILL.

Hobb's Are the Best on Earth.

DR. HOBB'S LITTLE Vegetable PILLS

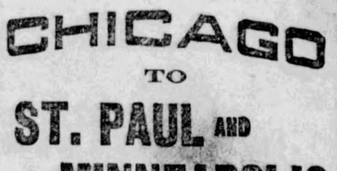
Act gently yet promptly on the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, thoroughly cleansing the system of disease, and cures habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, and purely vegetable. 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure sick headache, and are recommended by leading physicians. For sale by leading druggists or sent by mail; 25 cts. a vial. Address HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Props., San Francisco or Chicago

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY

W. K. West, 401 Madison St.
Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE

CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Feet.



Newton's Heave & Cough Cure

will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner for each. 25 cts.

Sold by dealers. Newton Horse Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

DR. C. G. CLARK'S BOTANIC LIVERPIL

Contain no calomel, mandrake, croton oil, or poison, will not irritate, constipate, weaken or gripe and act on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney and Blood. If you feel bad, have a sallow skin, dark spots under your eyes, have sick spells, use these, the best pills made, and get well. Having so many calls at my office for these Pills, I have concluded to put them into the drug store. First, at East, North and West Toledo, Ironville, Auburndale, Air Line Junction, and I. N. Reed's Drug store. Try them and you will use no others. For wholesale at West & Truax, Waldin, Kinnan & Marvin, and at my office, 419 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

The Mormon Elders' Book

Gives facts, mailed free to married men, address F. L. Crouch, 206 Grand St., New York.

Dr. Mingo's Liver Pills

Are the best. Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Piles, Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Impure Blood, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need, call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. MINGO!

Corner Oak and Summit street.

Dr. J. Hall's Asthma and Hay Fever Cure

Is a positive cure for Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Consumption, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Tightness of Chest, Shortness of Breath

STEINWAY! CHICKERING!
GIDEMEESTER & KROEGER!
KURTZMANN PIANOS! STUYVESANT, WISSNER.
Symphony (SELF-PLAYING) Parlor and Chapel
WICOX & WHITE!
ORGANS!
C. J. WOOLLEY & CO. 311 SUPERIOR ST. NEAR MADISON.

SULLIVAN AND CORBETT

The Two Great Giants in Training.

John L. is Just as Full of Bluster as Ever,

While Jim Takes Things Coolly and Says He is Going to do the Best He Knows How.

That he will be as strong and active when he steps into the ring on September 7 as he ever was in his life, is what John Lawrence Sullivan thinks. His condition at present fairly justifies the pugilist's confidence.

One week ago last Tuesday John started working with Trainer Phil Casey. He weighed 243 pounds then. When he arrived at Good Ground, L. I., John was 13 pounds lighter, and four days of hard work on the Shinecock hills has reduced the big 'un five pounds more.

So he has only about 15 pounds more to take off, for the intends to fight at about 210. It is astonishing how he has changed even in a few days. His skin is as clear as a bell and his eyes have their old-time lustre.

John L. Sullivan is in excellent health. He could go four rounds now as rapidly as ever, but he wouldn't care to chance a finish fight until his wind improves. Long tramps over sandy roads and hills, a daily session at the bag and an hour or two of rope-skipping will fix this up in good shape. John's best record in skipping is 8,000. He expects to beat this before he gets through at Canoe Place Inn.

When Charley Johnston named Phil Casey as trainer a number of people wondered where the hand ball champion came in at this business.

Casey is beyond doubt the best man who could have been chosen. He knows just what a man must do to get into condition and besides he has more influence over the champion pugilist than any other trainer ever had before. Casey goes about it in an easy, careless way, mildly suggesting walks and other kinds of exercise, which John fancies, instead of ordering the big fellow about. Sullivan has every confidence in him, and they have thus far got along famously.

Casey's idea is to reduce the big man gradually. John has taken off a great deal of flesh so far, and he will take it rather easy for a week or more.

"John is as strong now as he could wish to be," says Casey, "and he goes about his work as though he thoroughly enjoyed it. That he will be as well and as lively as ever when the time comes to fight I am positive. He has a remarkable constitution and is as strong as a bull now.

"As to his diet, he can have anything he desires in the shape of steaks, chops, roast meats and chicken, but no vetetables for a while. He drinks iced tea, with lemon, and takes into his system bread that is three or four days old. Fresh bread is hard to digest.

"It is almost martyrdom for a big man like John to shut off on drinking altogether, but it is a fact that he doesn't take four ounces of liquid a day, save at his meals. After his morning work he is naturally thirsty, so we give him a little chopped ice. This cools the throat, and adds very little to his weight.

"I have never seen a man enter into the spirit of the thing more than John does. He never grumbles, and is apparently as happy as a schoolboy. We'll make a fine fellow out of him before long."

Everybody within five miles of Canoe Place has seen John L., so the novelty has worn off to an extent. But the old settlers, the farm hands and the swells from Southhampton and Quogue seemingly never tire of lounging around the inn to get a peek at him.

Dozens of carriage-loads of summer girls pass "Uncle Ned" Mumby's place daily, and the young women are invariably thirsty when the inn is reached. So they drive up and sit on the piazza drinking lemonade and ginger ale for half an hour or more.

Sullivan is a great favorite already, and many a dollar of Good Ground money will be staked on him. When he reached the place a great crowd met him at the stations. A majority of the townsfolks expected to see a man 11 or 12 feet high, and were in a measure disappointed at his size. John's tremendous breadth of shoulders, however, was marvelled at.

"If I only knew as much 10 years ago as I do now," said the brawney pugilist, "I'd have a barrel of money. Instead of training for finish fights, I would pick out six of the best men in the business, and put in a week at Madison Square Garden, knocking one man out every night. After that, I would take a good company on the road, and let fighting alone.

"Acting beats fighting all to pieces, and with six months under a competent elocutionist, I imagine that I could do the "Gladiator," or pieces of that kind, to the Queen's taste."

John described the plot of the play which E. E. Price is writing for him. It will be completed in a few weeks, and Sullivan will devote his leisure moments to his lines, thus killing two birds with one stone.

Apparently he regards fighting as a mere trifle. He talks about his plans for next season as though the result of the contest of September 7 was already known and he was the victor. His book and his play are really commanding more of the big "un's" attention now than the fight is.

Sullivan is never tired of repeating his adventures with the authorities after his fight with Kilrain. No money would induce him to take part in another ring-rule fight.

"I don't believe I was cut out for a bare-knuckle fighter, anyhow," he says. "My experience of this kind of fighting has been anything but pleasant. I couldn't lick Mitchell because he was too much of a sprinter for me. After I beat Kilrain I had to spend all the money I got out of the fight to keep from going to prison. There's nothing in the ring fighting, I can tell you. The Marquis of Queensbury cut out rules that are just to my liking, and I follow them hereafter."

"Then this affair with Corbett is not to be your last fight?"

"Yes, it is, unless I can take on a four-round go in Madison Square Garden when my theatrical season closes. It's a sure thing I'll never have another finish fight I've done enough of it in my time, and I intend to retire with a clean record of victories. I am inclined to believe that my fight with Corbett may prove unsatisfactory."

"How is that?" was asked.

"Well, you see," John explained, "the McAuliffe-Myer fight will probably be a long one. Nobody knows anything about this man O'Brien, but h emay give Fitzsimmons a hard tussle. After seeing two long fights the sport may be disappointed in the last one, for I am likely to whip Corbett in two rounds. That will hardly be giving the spectators a run for their money."

"Don't mind the spectators," interrupted Casey. "You look out for John L. and knock him out in the first round if it is possible."

"Oh, I'll do my best," John continued, "but something tells me it will be a short fight. They say I will not be able to hit this fellow. I'll fool 'em!" and the champion made a lunge at the air with his left to show how he would polish off the Californian.

"I'll hit him," he added, "and I'll make him think he never knew how to fight. Just wait until I get some of this fat off and I'll be fit to fight for a man's life. It'll do me good to watch Corbett's friends when they are figuring on how it all happened."

John L.'s maximum girth at present is a fraction over 44 inches, one inch less than when Dr. George F. Shrady measured him. By the middle of August four more inches of adipose tissue will have been taken off.

He was, perhaps, at his very best when he fought Flood. At this time his girth was exactly 39 inches. In about three weeks Dr. Sergeant is coming over from Boston to measure Sullivan and photograph his arms, limbs, chest and muscles. The pictures thus obtained will form an interesting chapter in John's book.

The book is the big man's hobby. No such work was ever sold for half a dollar, he says, and it will read like a romance.

"I've sent a man over to England to have it copyrighted," explained Sullivan, "and we will issue it on this side about the middle of August. The book will probably be placed in the Boston Public Library and in the Astor Library here. It'll be a standard work, I can tell you.

"I'm going to give away 2,500 $5 books to men like Cleveland, Harrison, Blaine, Mayor Grant, Gov. Russell, and, in fact, all the prominent men in the country whom I have met in my travels. I think the story of my life will interest them."

John has made fortunes and scattered them to the four winds of heaven with the recklessness of a prince. In 10 years Sullivan has made every cent of a half a million. It is only within the past few weeks that he has given any serious thought to his future welfare, and now he emphatically declares that from this time on he is John L. Sullivan first, last and all the time.

Standing within almost a rifle shot of the sea at Loch Arbor is the little red cottage where James J. Corbett is training for his coming battle with John L. Sullivan. Among all the little red cottages scattered around about, it is the smallest and reddest.

Close behind it is an aggresive red barn, where Corbett gets up muscle, and further on glisten the still waters of the loch. He all day long a lot of misguided men and boys with very long fishing poles, sit very still and sometimes draw very small pumpkin-seed fish shrieking from their lair.

They call Sullivan the "big fellow," but surely there are few men bigger in every sense of the term than Corbett. Still, he is so well proportioned that his great size does not impress the beholder until brought into contact with other men.

Standing in light tennis shoes and cap, with his neglige shirt open at the neck, he looked more like a "fifteen love" youth than one of the greatest fighters in the world.

Corbett is virtually a self-trainer. Naturally fond of athletics, he does not have to be told this or that to harden his muscles or strengthen his lungs.

He sprang down the stoop and ran around to his little gymnasium in the barn. Here he stripped off the neglige shirt and threw it over a chair back.

What a transformation! Under the breezy garment of a tennis and cigarette youth were the mighty thews and sinews of a bull.

Then he grasped the handles of the pulley weights, turned his back to the wall and began his morning appetizer. It was an operation that would have made many man sore for a week. He pulled and hauled and swung and swayed until the pulleys were hot, but never a bead of perspiration showed upon his pomadour forehead.

Then he doused his broad shoulders with cold water and rubbed himself vigorously with a coarse crash towel. All this had occupied something like over half an hour, and it was finished just as the breakfast bell tinkled.

The fact that Corbett is a good eater cannot be contradicted. The way he knocked out the chops and steaks and put a head on the hot rolls and wheaten grits was a caution.

Down at the end of the table, usually occuped by the gentler sex, sat the slender but bustling Mr. Brady, Corbett's manager. He handled the coffee-pot and dished out hings with an airy, graceful abandon that was both liberal and enchanting.

On Corbett's righthand sat Jimmy Daly, his broad-shouldered, blue-eyed and freckled-faced sparring partner. Jimmy is a cracka-jack himself, and, along with his fists, knows a thing or two about physiology.

"The biceps is no good for sparring," he was saying; "neither are these short, bunchy muscles seen in pictures of athletes. The biceps is good for lifting or drawing to you, and that is all. The hitting muscles are in the shoulder and the hind side of the arm. Corbett there has long set muscles, like a cat, and they are hummers, too. Pass the bread."

Then Billy Delaney said a few things about Sullivan and about his lack of science, and ended his oration with "eh, Jim?"

"I have nothing to say," replied Corbett. "I am simply going into this thing as a matter of business, and win or lose, the world is wide enough for both Sullivan and myself."

Then the breakfast broke up with a great scraping of chairs, and the party went about its several ways. The particular way of Corbett was to his room to write letters. After breakfast there is always a correspondence hour at Loch Arbor. It is an hour when the several writers feel privileged to become cranky if interrupted, and to say things they feel sorry afterward.

Jimmy Daly knew this, an dhaving no letters to write, he drew a chair out on the porch, cocked his feet up on the railing and talked about Corbett.

"Training Jim is dead easy," he said; "he does not have to be told to do anything. He leads in everything and keeps us humping. His backers need have no fear. If Jim were to go to the races every day they could make up their minds that he was all right. He drove over to the races the day we arrived and a great talk was made about it.

"All who know Jim know that he will do nothing that will hurt his chances to win. He does two men's work every day, and look at the result. When he came he weighed 198. All the hard work he has done has only taken off four pounds. He is as hard as iron now and will take it easy until two or three weeks before the fight. Otherwise he may get stale."

At 9:30 Corbett raced down the stairs three steps at a time and bounded out on the piazza.

"Come on, boys," he cried, "I'll stand any four of you a game of hand ball."

The party repaired to the little court behind the stable, where Corbett took off his coat as though he meant business. His opponents were Manager Brady, Jimmy Daly, Billy Delany and a Mr. Nichols, of the New York Athletic club. Mr. Nichols is a smooth-faced young chap of som ereputation among his fellow club men as a hand ball player.

"Crack!" went the ball against the boards from Nichols' hand, and "clip," it was returned like lightning by Corbett's In spite of his height and length of limb, the big athlete was all over the platform. He would double on the ball like a jackrabbit, driving it back like a streak with either left or right hand.

Smash and rally, rally and smash it went, and up to the ninth point the score was about even. Mr. Brady is a meek looking little man and did not have a fair show. The air was too full of pugilists. So he grew foxy and stood on the grass.

"Now, I'm going at you," said Corbett, when the quarter had scored the'r ninth point. He did go at them. When it came his turn to serve he selected Brady for a weak mark, and smashed the ball at him so fast that it befuddled his managerial mind. Point after point rolled up, and when the game ended the quartet still had their original nine tallies.

This sort of thing continued for almost two hours. Then Corbett and his trainers adjourned to the gymnasium.

Corbett went again at the pulleys. He swung away for dear life, with his black mop of hair standing dry and straight on his head like a hairbrush, while his late adversaries wre drooping around like wet and sultry dishrags.

After half an hour's work at the weights he grabbed a big six-pound leather-covered ball and tossed it to Daly. Jimmy tossed it back again, and a good old-fashioned game of pitch and toss began.

It was a muscular game, too. It required no small effort to toss six pounds 15 feet and keep it up for 20 minutes. But this is just what those muscular chaps did.

At the end of that time Daly gave it up and Corbett donned a small pair of gloves. Walking up to an inoffensive looking heavy covered air ball swinging from the ceiling he gave it a careressing tap that scarcely drove it to the ceiling.

Down it swung again, just grazing his nose. Again it was driven up just a trifle harder. By this time the barn was half filled with a curious crowd of gaping men and small boys.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed a little tow-headed urchin, with a small, miserable perch dangling from his hand by a string. "It ain't no great shakes to do that. Me brudder kin do it."

Just then Corbett began to bang the ball with all his strength and all his quickness. Zip, zip, would go his left into the shrieking ball, and then bang! he would take it with his awful right. Then the ceiling would shake and crack, and the joists would tremble as though jarred by an earthquake.

His quickness was almost incredible. It was well nigh impossible to follow the motions of the ball as it sprung from his fists, yet he met it squarely every time with a force that was appalling.

He look edenough like a fighter now to satisfy the most exacting of his enemies. His eyes flashed and his pile-driver arms swung like those of an angry gorilla. The crowd of men and small boys stood open-mouthed watching the swift play of his mighty muscles and the lightning flash of his long arms. The small boy's fish flopped neglected to the floor.

Quicker and quicker grew the blows until the hoarse boom of the agonized ball sounded like the roll of a heavy drum. Then all at once he dodged out of reach of the flying leather and pulled off the gloves with a smile.

He was once more Corbett, "the gentleman." He walked into the house with the air of one who has done his duty, and after a rubbing down, tumbled over on his bed for a short rest.

At 1 o'clock he was called for lunch, which consisted of broiled chicken, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter, tea and fruit. Of course he was hungry. Who would not have been?

A short rest followed the lunch and then Corbett made his afternoon's debut, clad for the road. He wore bread, easy shoes and a heavy white sweater. Down the road he went towards Long Branch at a swinging walk, followed by Daly.

There was no let up to his gait. He covered ground with the ease of a six-day runner. It is six long miles to the branch, but it was very little over an hour before the pugilist and his trainer stood on the porch of Phil Daly's club-house, with a group of friends clustered around them.

Although the talk was all about the coming battle, Corbett did not have much to say and did not brag about what he would do. He only girded up his loins a peg or two, turned around to Daly and said: "Now, for a six-mile run, old sport."

Then they swung down the road they had come, this time at a steady trot. Three miles were covered before Daly gave in.

"Let up a minute, Jim," he gasped; "I'm not an iron man."

A walk of a quarter of a mile and again the trot was taken up and continued until the little red cottage was reached. Another rub-down, a mysterious silence in the upper rooms, and then down came Mr. James J. Corbett in his Sunday clothes.

Solomon, in all h's glory, was never arrayed so fine. Purest creamery-white flannels, a broad leather belt, canary-colored undressed shoes, broad-brimmed straw hat with a blue band, and there you are.

After a hearty supper he drew a fragrant cigar from his pocket, puffed it slowly and mediated. "I do not think a cigar after my day's work will ever hurt me, said he; "still, I will quit it a few weeks before I go south."

DENT'S Toothache Gum STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.

This is not a Chewing Gum.
A SWELL AFFAIR.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DENISON UNIVERSITY. Granville, Ohio. Beautiful and healthful location; large and able Faculty; Academic, Classical, Scientific, Philosophical, English and Elective Courses; good working library; ample buildings and apparatus. EXPENSES LOW. For catalogues, address O. B. FUNTON, LL. D., President.

SHEPARDSON COLLEGE. GRANVILLE, O. A high class college for young ladies. Full courses in Classics, Science, Philosophy, Literature, Art, and Music. Delsarte Physical Development and Culture. Elocution. 2 handsome new buildings, with complete appointments, soft water and gas. EXPENSES LOW. For catalogues address Mrs. ROSE D. WHINSON, A. M., Principal.

GRANVILLE ACADEMY. GRANVILLE, OHIO. A Department of Denison University. Thoroughly organized. Preparatory, Academic, and Normal Courses. Discipline kind and firm. Send for catalogue. J. D. S. RIGGS, Ph. D., PRINCIPAL.
Fall Term of these Institutions begins Sept. 15, 1892.

Toledo Truck & Storage Co
General Storage, Trucking and Hoisting Machinery and Safes.
Office and Warehouse: 25 to 35 S. St. Clair St.

RHEUMATISM One of the greatest discoveries of the century. Safe, speedy, sure Cure for Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatic Rheumatism, Skin diseases and Dyspepsical tendencies. All cured promptly by this remedy. It has cured hundreds, and will cure where instructions are followed. Purifies the blood and regulates the system. Put up in $1.00 and $2.00 bottles. Catalogue free, with references. BURT CHEMICAL CO., CAMBRIDGE, O.

Atlantic Pants Co
344 Summit St
We have a Cutter who does nothing but cut clothes for our heavy weigh customers. Try him, ye heavy men and go on your way rejoicing.

Dr. Spinney & CO.
THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALIST, 28 YEARS EXPERIENCE
In the treatment of THROAT and LUNG troubles, CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases of Men and Women.
YOUNG MEN
Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or are troubled with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find a safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. CURES GUARANTEED.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening of the system in a manner the patient can not account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin, milkish hue, again changing to a dark torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Consultation free. Those unable to call, can write full particulars of their case and have medicine sent by express, with full instructions for use. Mention this paper when writing.
Dr. Anson B. Spinney & Co.
446 Superior, bet. Adams and Oak.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
BEST
PUREST BEEF TEA CHEAPEST
INVALUABLE
in the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS

For Eight Dollars we will make you the best set of teeth that can be made on rubber, no better made no matter how much you pay.
And remember we are the only dentists in the city that make our own Vitalized Air and Gas, which makes it purer and safer, and which is acknowledged by all to be the only true and genuine anaesthetic for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, and especially is this the case with children, and if once taken by them they will never have teeth out any other way. Crown and bridge work cheaper than ever.
TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS.
237 Summit Street, Toledo, O.
Office open at all hours.

AWNINGS TENTS, FLAGS, Binder and Stack Covers,
Horse, Wagon and Waterproof Covers.
BREYMAN BROS.,
26 AND 28 SUMMIT ST.

LADIES $500 REWARD
DR. ANDERSON'S ENGLISH FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are the safest and most reliable. Give them a trial and be convinced. Sent by mail, postpaid, per box, $1.00, 3 boxes for $2.50.
MOKA MEDICINE CO., Toledo, O.
Also for sale by all druggists.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia!
IS POSITIVELY CURED BY
RHEUMATOLE!
For sale by Druggists, or
THE KAW MEDICINE CO., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

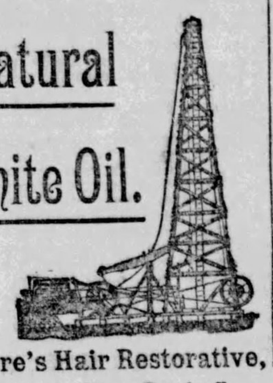
C. A. Kirchmaier, Ph. C
Chemist and Assayer!
Laboratory, 1316 Adams St
PHONE 98

The Blade Printing & Paper Co
Printers, Book Makers, Electrotypers, Stationers, and dealers in and makers of Account Books.
126 and 128 St. Clairst., TOLEDO

A. RENSCH & CO.
607 MONROE ST.,
Have the Finest Imported and Domestic Delicacies, such as Fromage de Roquefort, Fromage de Brie, Fromage de Camembert, Fromage de Mananta, Dill Pickles, French Mushrooms and Peas; also all kinds of Imported Sausages, Mustard, etc.

L. S. BAUMGARDNER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS
Notions, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Pants, Shirts and Overalls.
Sole Agents for the United States of the Celebrated
TRI-STATE CARPET WARPS, White and Colors.
TRI-STATE CANTON FLANNELS, Bleached, unbleached, colors.
TRI-STATE 36-INCH SHEETINGS
TRI-STATE 30-INCH SHIRTINGS.
Orders solicited and promptly filled and shipped
L.S. Baumgardner & Co.,
224 and 226 Summit St., Toledo, O.

ROYAL AND 'CHAMPION."
Ask your grocer for either of the above. If he does not keep it in stock tell him you must and will have it, for it is the
BEST FLOUR
in the market to-day. Manufactured by
McCONNELL & CO
ST. CLAIR STREET. 'PHONE 750.

Natural White Oil.

Nature's Hair Restorative,
Positively Cures Dandruff.
Stops Hair from Falling Out.
Price 50 Cents. For sale by all Druggists.

J. WALTER THOMPSON, NEW YORK CHICAGO
ADVERTISING IN MAGAZINES, AGRICULTURAL, RELIGIOUS PAPERS, BEST DAILIES & WEEKLIES
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION
Advertisements Designed and Estimates Given.
C. E. RAYMOND, WESTERN MANAGER. TACOMA BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

STILL IN IT.
Read the cut in prices and then inspect my goods, as I am selling Tailor Made Suits cheaper than any other house in the city. A fit guaranteed.
$20 Suits for.....$25.
$25 Suits for.....$20.
Spring Overcoats.....$20.
$9 Pants at.....$7.
$8 Pants at.....$6.
$14 Pants at.....$10.
$6 Pants at.....$5.
GIVE ME A CALL.
P. J. MURPHY, Merchant Tailor,
1403 CHERRY STREET.

Dr. Van Tress

Has returned after a three weeks' vacation, and can be found at the Oriental Dental Parlors, 305 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. See Dr. Bigelow personally, Monday and Wednesday, the half-price extracting days. Dr. Bigelow will assist Dr. Stevenson at his Port Clinton office Tuesday, and Dr. Outcot at his Wauseon office Thursday, this week.
DR. BIGELOW, Prop.
Dr. Van Tress, Foreman.

LADIES WHO VALUE
A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 2, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of the Toledo Electric Company, held June 30th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, August 9th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to $500,000, or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.

2july-to-aug-5

LEGAL NOTICE.

James F. Edwards, residing in South Bend, Indiana, William Edwards, residing at No. 1292 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., P. Augustus Edwards, residing at Berkeley Arms, Ocean county, New Jersey, Mrs. Lizzie McMahon, residing at No. 81 East Forty fourth street, Chicago, Illinois, will take notice that on the 18th day of June, 1892, Frank J. Zahm, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to revive the decree rendered by said court on the 30th day of April, 1883, in case No. 21985, in favor of Dennis Coghlin and against Paul Edwards, now deceased, whereby the sum of $1,974.04 was found due said Coghlin from said Paul Edwards, and in default of payment of which, the south half of lot No. seven hundred and thirty-nine (739) in the Vistula division of Toledo, Ohio, was ordered sold.

That said decree was thereafter, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned by said Dennis Coghlin to said plaintiff, and that the same, together with interest thereon from said April 30th, 1883, is wholly unpaid and unsatisfied.

Said parties are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of August, 1892, or said decree will be revived against them.

GEORGE H. BECKWITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
first pub sat june-18-25-july-2-9-16-23

LAKE AND RIVER STEAMERS
D&C Mackinac Tours! Petoskey Soo Lake Superior
By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co. Via Steamer Idlewild to Detriot. Fare about $13 round trip from Toledo to Mackinac, including meals and berths.
The Best and Quickest Service at Lowest Rates.
A. A. SCHANTZ, S. G. P. A. Detroit.
WM. GATES, Agent, Boody House.

FOR PUT-IN BAY & MIDDLE BASS
The Elegant New Side-Wheel Steel Steamer
CITY OF TOLEDO
Will leave Quale's dock, foot of Madison St., for Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass daily at 9 o'clock a. m., connecting at Put-in-Bay with steamers for Cleveland, Kelley's Island, Sandusky, Lakeside and Detroit.
For further information apply to
E. S. TRITES, Passenger Agent. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Manager.

Steamer Douglass!
Leaves for Monroe daily at 10 a. m.; returning at 7 p. m.; Sundays, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Fare week days, 35c round trip; Sundays 25c. Special rates to picnic parties.
HARRY TYRIE, Master.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT COMPANY.
Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth.
For stateroom, berths and all information address, or call on T. H. BARKDULL, ticket agt., 123 Summit st., (2nd floor) Toledo, O.

FOR DETROIT
STEAMER IDLEWILD
Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 8:30 a. m.; every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 8 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

Steamer Messenger!
LEAVES FOR
MONROE, DAILY,
From J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock between Jefferson and Madison streets at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Special rates to Sunday Schools, Societies, etc.
CAPT. R. DEWEY.

STEAMER BURT.
Toledo, Marengo Park and Perrysburg.

Lv. Toledo	Lv. Perrysburg	Lv. Marengo Park.
10:00 a m	7:00 a m	12:30 p m
2:00 p m	12:15 p m	3:30 p m
5:00 p m	3:15 p m	6:15 p m
8:30 p m	6:00 p m	1:30 p m

Dock ft. Jefferson st. S. Canfield, Gen. Mgr.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE.
Lake Tours—$24 to Green Bay and return; $16 to Petosky and return; $13 to Mackinac and return. Including meals and berth.
Departures—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m. for Mackinac and way ports; Thursdays, July 21, Aug. 4, 18, September 1, 8 a. m., for Mackinac, Green Bay and Petosky, direct. For further information apply to F. N. QUALE, Foot Madison St., Toledo, O.

Toledo, Perrysburg and Maumee.
Str. C. B. Wallace,
Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Lvs. Toledo.	Lvs. Perrysburg.	Lvs. Maumee
10:00 a m	7:15 a m	7:00 a m
2:30 p m	12:30 p m	12:15 p m
5:45 p m	4:20 p m	4:15 p m

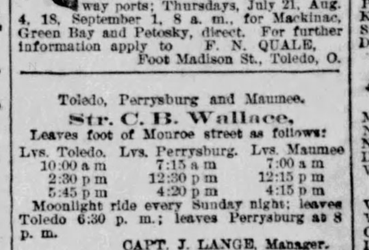
Moonlight ride every Sunday night; leaves Toledo 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.
CAPT. J. LANGE, Manager.

ATTORNEYS.
D. H. COMMAGER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Nos. 4 & 5 Drummond Blk
TELEPHONE 1093

PATENTS PROCURED —BY— WM. WEBSTER
Patent Attorney
211 Superior Street, TOLEDO, O. Phone 993.

A. GOODRICH, Lawyer, 124 Dearborn st., Chicago, 27 years experience, secrecy special facilities. Author of Goodrich on Divorce and Press. Price $6. 10oct1y

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM
Of Rectal Treatment and Medication Cures PILES WITHOUT PAIN, LIGATURE, KNIFE, CAUTERY, OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.
Also cures Rectal Ulceration, the cause of Fistula, Fissure, "Itching Piles" and Consumption. Soreness across the back, low down, constipation or diarrhoea, dull, heavy pains or burning in the rectum, blood or pus on stool, pain in stomach or abdomen and bloating and general prostration warn you.
Send for 58-page book, free, to Dr. Kiskadden, 253 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
DR. H. S. KISKADDEN,
At Toledo, Hotel Madison, every Wednesday, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

HERE IT IS!

WHAT? "PNEUMATIC RAMBLER."
It is a hummer. Everybody rides it. Spring frame, G. & J. Pneumatic tire. This is enough to sell the machine. No side slipping with this wheel. Come and try it. You will not look any further. Terms to suit you.
JOHNSON BROS.,
St. Clair and Perry streets.

NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 18th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of The Toledo Cotton Mills Company held July 15th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the treasurer on Monday, August 22, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the advisability of issuing the bonds of said company for $50,000 or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE,
18-july-d1ll-aug-21 Secretary.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER
Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.
All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily.
The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.
Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.
TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME
* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Balto. & Wash'n...	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Balto. & Wash'n...	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Wash'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE
UNION DEPOT.
Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom..	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special..	*7:40 a m	
New York Express..	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	3:35 p m

Sandusky Division—East.

Bos. & N. Y. Special.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:03 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m

Old Road—West.

Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spe..		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m

Air Line Division—West.

Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express.....	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim....	*11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail....		*2:57 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom..	9:20 a m	6:00 p m

Jackson Branch.

Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m

Lansing Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	

Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m

Detroit Branch.

Express	9:42 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:22 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.
Union Depot.

Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express...	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex....	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find & B. G. Ex....	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.
WABASH RAILWAY.
Union Depot.

Pacific Express.....	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express...	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.....	8:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:20 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Boston Ex..	*10:05 a m	*7:48 a m
New York Express..	*11:30 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express.....	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
Depot—Cherry Street.

Wheeling & Steu. Ex	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Wash'n. & Balto. Ex	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. & N. Y. Ex..	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Local Freight.....	4:30 p m	6:35 a m

*Daily.
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

Chicago & Tol. Ex..	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express.....	4:45 p m	7:20 a m
Local	3:50 p m	6:10 a m
Devil's Lake Excurs'n, Sunday only.....	7:00 p m	7:20 a m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.

Frankfort Mail.....	10:30 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express.....	1:10 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom...	8:55 a m	10:20 a m
Ann Arbor Accom..	9:40 a m	6:00 p m

Sunday only—

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
2 TRAINS DAILY TO ST. LOUIS, MO.
SLEEPING CARS, FREE CHAIR CARS.
Union

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

A Great Story of the Land of War.

Curious Adventure of a Boy—Points on Wild Animals—Good Letters and Puzzles.

TEENY-WEENY.

Every evening, after tea,
Teeny-Weeny comes to me,
And, astride my willing knee,
Plies his lash and rides away;
Though that palfrey, all too spare,
Finds his burden hard to bear,
Teeny-Weeny doesn't care—
He commands, and I obey!

First it's trot; and gallop then—
Now it's back to trot again;
Teeny-Weeny likes it when
He is riding fierce and fast!
Then his dark eyes brighter grow
And his cheeks are all aglow—
"More!" he cries, and never "Whoa!"—
Till the horse breaks down at last!

Oh, the strange and lovely sights
Teeny-Weeny sees of nights,
As he makes those famous flights
On that wondrous horse of his!
Oftentimes, before he knows,
Wearylike his eyelids close,
And, still smiling, off he goes
Where the land of By-low is.

There he sees the folks of fay
Hard at ring-a-rosie play,
And he hears those fairies say:
"Come, let's chase him to and fro!"
But, with a defiant shout,
Teeny puts that host to rout—
Of this tale I make no doubt—
Every night he tells it so!

So I feel a tender pride
In my boy who dares to ride
(That fierce horse of his astride)
Off into those misty lands;
And as on my breast he lies,
Dreaming in that wondrous wise,
I caress his faded eyes—
Pat his little dimpled hands.

On a time he went away,
Just a little while to stay,
And I'm not ashamed to say
I was very lonely then;
Life without him was so sad,
You can fancy I was glad
And made merry when I had
Teeny-Weeny back again!

So of evenings, after tea,
When he toddles up to me
And goes tugging at my knee,
You should hear his palfrey neigh!
You should see him prance and shy,
When, with an exulting cry,
Teeny-Weeny, vaulting high,
Plies his lash and rides away!
—Chicago News.

LAND OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Jack was struggling with his grammar lesson.

"Active transitive verbs and their imperfect and preperfect participles govern the objective case," he droned, over and over again. Somehow he could not remember his lessons to-day. The air was soft and balmy, and Jack was drowsy.

"Active transitive——"

"Why don't you say something about me soon?"

Jack looked down in surpise and saw a little figure sitting so near the edge of the table that he trembled for its safety.

"Who are you?" he exclaimed.

The little figure puffed itself up proudly before he answered:

"I am an Adjective."

This mightily aroused Jack's curiosity: but the little man was so pompous that he only said:

"Oh, indeed!"

"Yes," pursued his visitor, "I am the descriptive adjective 'Dignified,' and serve our king, the noun 'Ruler.'"

"I thought you were dignified," thought Jack. Then he added, aloud:

"Are mortals ever admitted to his worshipful presence?"

"Yes," replied the Adjective, laughing, "they are. In our land we are not only permitted to use one another, but we also constantly serve you. So just please remember that when you waste words in grumbling. Just think how much we are used in sensible conversation, and unnecessary work always seems so much more tiresome."

He laughed again as he looked at Jack's flushed face and then adedd:

"Now, then, close your eyes. One, two, three! Now you are in the Land of the Parts of Speech!"

"Why, it's just like any other place," said Jack, as he opened his eyes.

"Yes," replied the Adjective, "except that every one is working."

"It looks as if everybody, even the king, was jumping up and down," said Jack.

"That's our way of working," returned his informant. "When a word jumps up you can know that some one is using it."

"I should think you would become rather tired."

"Sometimes when people tell long stories or make speeches, and say the same things so many times. But it is a pleasure to be used by bright, conscise speakers."

"Who is that," asked Jack, as he espied a little figure hopping through the streets at a great rate.

"That," said the Adjective, "is the active-transitive verb 'Seek.' One of our best and most energetic citizens. He is pursuing his object. Do you know the rule"

"Active transitive verbs and their imperfect and preperfect participles govern the objective case," recited Jack glibly.

"You know your grammar, it seems. Do you know the Rule for—ahem— Adjectives?"

"Adjectives relate to nouns and pronouns."

"Good," said the Adjective, beaming. "You will see by that that I am member of the royal family, a person of no small importance, being related to the king. Now, if you would like to, we will go up in the chief tower and view the city, and if there is anything you would like to know ask me. You need not be afraid," he added, patronizingly.

"Don't exercise yourself. I'm not afraid of you, little fellow," thought Jack. But aloud he asked, very respectfully:

"Who—what are those two words going along, hand in hand?"

"That is a compound participle —anewly married couple."

"And will their children be participles, too?" asked Jack.

"No telling," replied his little guide, sagely. "Now there," he continued, pointing to a dude who was hopping idly through the streets below, "there is a fellow whose father was the most regular, active transitive Verb any one could find, and here he is contented with being a neuter Verb, and irregular besides."

Jack was about to condole with the little Adjective on the degeneracy of his townsman, when a Verb, with a little Part of Speech clinging to his coat-tails and pushing another in a perambulator, caught his eye.

"Who is that?" he asked.

His friend frowned at the unfortunate Verb.

"That," he cried indignantly, "is an active Verb without an object. His wife goes gossiping while he takes care of the children and does the housework."

"What makes him have one child dragging behind him?" asked Jack.

"'Active, intransitive, passive and neuter verbs take the same case after as before them when both words relate to the same person,'" quoted the Adjective solemnly. And though he smiled politely he did not seem to understand what made Jack laugh.

"Now," said Jack's guide, a little later, "it's night in the world and most Words are at leisure. If you would like to see them in their homes, at their pleasures, now is the time."

So Jack and the Adjective went down into the street to see the sights.

"There is a Noun in the possessive case," said the Adjective, as they passed a window at which a young Noun and his sweetheart were standing.

"Possessive case? Why?"

"It is governed by the thing possessed," replied the Adjective. Then he added:

"In this house are the words you use. Would you like to see them?"

"Yes," said Jack, eagerly, so they both went in.

Adjectives, good and bad, were plenty. And Jack's face flushed to see how many slang words, rough, cross-looking fellows, there were.

"Who are those?" he asked, calling the attention of his guide to several consumptive looking Words.

"Those are little polite Words and phrases," replied the Adjective. "You use 'Confounded' oftener than 'Please' or 'Thank you,' don't you? consequently they die for want of work."

Jack's face was the color of a rose. "I think I have learned enough grammar for once," he said, and the Adjective, as he whisked Jack back to earth again, remarked: "Mortals learn something besides Grammar when they visit this Land."—Lavinia C. Kastenhuber in Mail and Express.

THE BUSY BEE AND THE IDLE BUTTERFLY.

"If to-morrow be fine," said the busy bee,
"I'll do the task that is given me,
And work from breakfast time till tea,
If it be fine."

"If to-morrow be fine," said the butterfly,
"I'll stretch my wings and soar so high,
Perhaps I'll reach the very sky,
If it be fine."

But when the morrow came it rained,
The busy bee fussed and complained,
And said with every other breath,
She knew they all should starve to death.

And the butterfly said, "You dear little things,
To travel so far without any wings!"
And invited the raindrops in to tea,
And all were as merry as they could be.

Moral.

Know when to work and when to play,
And you'll be happy every day.
—Harper's Young People.

THE KING OF ANIMAL-DEALERS.

Mr. William Cross may be regarded as the King of animal-dealers. His "emporium" is at Liverpool, the great English seaport, and there may be seen nearly every kind of animal curiosity from a live lion to a petrified dormouse.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman recently interviewed Mr. Cross, and after eliciting the information that the bulbul, that much-sung bird of the poets of the Orient, was nearly as common as the canary, Mr. Cross was asked:

"Have you any vampires?"

"Oh, yes, 200 at a time. I have only to touch the telegraph, and in a short time I can command a thousand vampire-bats."

"Where do you get them from?"

"India; but I go in for something larger than this sort of thing. I profess to be the largest dealer in wild animals and birds in Great Britain. Fancy 1,200 gray parrots coming to me here in one consignment. I supply all the London dealers. Indeed, every dealer throughout Europe gets his gray parrots from me. I have sold some as high as £50 each."

"I suppose talking parrots are not so common now?"

"Well, they are rarer, because they have to be taught by the people who buy them, whereas in the days of sailing ships and long voyages the sailors had time to teach them."

"Have you any remarkable birds in your collection?"

"I have 300 cockatoos in one cage. I think nothing of having 10,000 foreign birds of all kinds. I have macaws by the gross, and hawks, falcons, eagles, ostriches, pelicans, owls, gold and silver pheasants, storks, cranes, love-birds, etc., in plenty."

The Best Kind of Lion.

"Is the trade brisk in lions, Mr. Cross?"

"Yes; the other day I sold one to the Antwerp Zoological Gardens. Imported forest-bred lions are always worth their money, those that are brought up in the gardens and menageries are not nearly so valuable. They become stunted in their their growth and deformed."

"Have you any lions in your establishment?"

"My place is continually being recruited by fresh animals. You will never see the same ones more than one week here. I have at present five Senegal lions. The principal source of supply is Africa, and as I have an agent in every seaport, nothing can arrive in a ship without my getting wind of it by telegraph. The war in the Soudan put a stop to the traffic in them, but I can still import plenty. The great thing is to have a good class of lions."

"What is the marketable price of lions?"

"A good male lion is worth about £200 and the value of a female is something like half that sum."

How Wild Beasts are Handled.

"Yes, we have a great many difficulties in moving the animals, and sometimes we get wounded in the process of removing them. I have been laid up for two months from the bite of a tiger, and I have got a man with me now who was so badly handled by a group of lions in London which were sold by me. Tigers are certainly more difficult to manage. The mode of accustoming these brutes to the presence of man is a very slow affair."

"Several attendants work at an iron partition, and on the first sign of dagger they close it, while the tamer immediately withdraws that portion of his body which was within the cage. You have to approach very gradually, each day showing more of yourself, until finally you can make bold to enter the den. Six months occasionally elapse ere you can succeed in doing this; sometimes the thing can be accomplished in two months, according to the nature of the beast. But generally the breaker-in has to repeat the performance eight or ten times a day.

"I deal largely in elephants. I have sold seventeen to man in America. They come from India and Africa, but Indian ones are the best. I have had elephants of all size, from forty inches high to nearly ten feet. I remember having one which was bigger than Jumbo, and weighed considerably more."—Harper's Young People.

THE CRISIS PASSED.

Mother—I'm afraid my boy won't live through the summer.

Doctor—Tut, tut. As he got over the Fourth safely, he's good for another year, at any rate.—New York Evening Sun.

COURTESIES.

The horse—How are you getting along, old fellow?

The dog—Oh, I have to work like a horse. How's things with you?

The horse—I lead a regular dog's life.—Judge.

PRESIDENT VICTORIA.

"Mamma," asked Ethel, "suppose we hadn't won in our fight for independence in 1776, would Queen Victoria be president of the United States now?"—Harper's Bazar.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name_____

P. O. and State_____

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo, O

THE LAND OF WAR.

How it was Conquered by Love Instead of the Sword.

Reading Club Story, No. 8.

For a short time after the final settlement of Hispaniola, the Spaniards were very good to the Indians and treated them with justice. As long as Columbus remained in power as the governor of the island the natives were managed by kindness as far as it was possible,, but his successors were all a very different kind of men. Things went from bad to worse until finally the Indians were treated and sold as slaves. Somebody must work the mines of gold that had been found, the white men were too lazy to do that, so they forced the Indians to do it without any pay for their work. It was cheaper to work one Indian to death and get another to take his place, than it was to take care of him, so the slaves were worked to death without mercy. From time to time the Indians rose in rebellion, but they were always conquered and so harshly punished that they lived in constant terror.

Things came to such a pass finally that a good priest named Las Casas, could stand it no longer. He began preaching earnestly to the colonists, trying to persuade them to do better and to set the Indians free but they would not listen to him. He went to Spain and there he tried to get laws made that would protect the natives. He succeeded partially and then went back to Hispaniola to try again by his teaching and sermons to make the white settlers see the wickedness and the sin that they were practicing.

But no one would listen to his teaching. They only mocked him. He was only a vain theorizer, they said; the gospel of peace would be all very well in a perfect world, but in our world the gospel of kicks and blows was the best. Just let him try to convert a tribe of Indians and make them be good, said they, and he would soon find something more wass needed than words of love.

At last Las Casas took them at their word. Just north of one of the settlements was a most savage tribe. They lived in a terribly wild country, with high hills, deep gorges and thick forests. These Indians were wild and fierce and very desperate fighters. Three times had the Spaniards tried to beat them but every time the Indians had conquered and driven them off. For these reasons the Spaniards had named this part of the country the "Land of War." This terrible land Las Casas determined to conquer by love.

He begun by getting the governor to agree that if he could win the Indians to peace and to pay tribute to the king of Spain, no other Spaniard for any reason whatever was to set foot in the land for five years. Then he and his three companions set out to work. They first made a simple poem that could be set to music so that it could be learned by heart very easily. This poem was written in the Indian language and told the story of the fall of man, the life and death of Jesus Christ and other Bible teachings.

Then the monks found four Indian traders, who were in the habit, now and then, of traveling through the "Land of War" with goods to sell. They spent many weeks in making friends of these four Indians and in teaching them their sacred poem, explaining everything to them over and over again, until the Indians knew it all by heart and could answer simple questions about it. When the priests felt that their work was thoroughly done, they gave the traders a large stock of mirrors, beads, knives, bells, glass trinkets and all such things that the Indians like and sent them to the head chief of the Land of War.

When the traders arrived at the village of the chief they were kindly received and, according to the customs, they were lodged in his own tent or wigwam. After showing their wares, as usual, and selling a part of them, they asked for drums and, when they were brought, began chanting their sacred verses. Their hearers were astonished and thought that the traders must surely be inspired. For several days the performance was repeated and the traders were asked many questions. After a while they drew pictures of the monks, and said that they had learned these mysteries from these holy men, who, although white men, were not like other Spaniards, for they spent their lives doing good, they had no wives, treated all women with respect and that they cared nothing for gold.

The chief became so interested that he sent his younger brother back with the Indian traders, telling him to watch the monks closely, and if he should find them as they had been described to him, he might invite them to visit him.

You may be sure that the young Indian was well treated and that he was satisfied with what he saw. He gave his invitation and one of the monks, Father Luis, went home with him, because he could speak Indian language better than the other priests.

For six months Father Luis lived in the village and tried to teach the people about the gospel. At the end of that time he had converted the head chief and several of his council and had built a plain little church. Las Casas thought that it was time for him to come and work, too, so he and one of the other monks, set out for the village. Their arrival caused great excitement among the heathen priests.

Up to this time the religion of the people had been a heathen one. They had many gods and worshiped many idols. One of these was the war-god and to him they made many human sacrifices. The fresh heart of the human victim, who had been offered as a sacrifice to the awful war-god, was left upon the altar, while the rest of the body was prepared and cooked for the priests. So you see these people were cannibals. One of the very first things that the monks did was to persuade the great chief to put a stop to the offering of human sacrifices. He soon did this and so roused the anger of the priests of the terrible war-god that they tried very hard to get up a war over it, but they could not succeed, because so many of the head chiefs had become Christians. But by sneaking around one night, they did manage to burn down the church. It was soon rebuilt, however.

Before a year had passed away the Indians had destroyed their idols, given up cannibalism and promised never to make war again unless their own country was invaded. Although the chief had defeated the Spaniards three times, yet he had found out at those times just how hard they were to conquer and he did not want to fight them very often. By acknowledging Charles the Fifth—a monarch so very far away from him that he cared nothing at all for him—as his king and paying him a very small tribute, he had the word of Las Casas, which no Indian ever doubted, that not a Spaniard should ever set foot upon their land, without their permission.

Las Casas felt as though he had gained a victory, and so, indeed, he had. He had proven that kindness and love, generosity, self-sacrifice and devotion can and will conquer and win the most cruel, hard-hearted and treacherous of men. To show the doubting Spaniards that he had done all this, he invited the great chief, who was now a Christian, you remember, to go with him on a visit to the governor.

This governor was a rough soldier, hard-hearted and often brutal, but he knew a hero when he saw one. He well knew that with all his military men he never could have done what Las Casas had done, and he honored him accordingly. As he rode to meet the brave priest and the haughty chief, he took off his plumed and jeweled cap and bent his head in reverence to them. Of course this governor confirmed the agreement that no Spaniard should, without permission, ever set foot in the "Land of War," and glad enough he was to secure peace with this savage and dangerous tribe on such very easy terms.

Adapted for the Reading Club from "The Discovery of America," by
MRS. BLACQUE WILSON.

A PRETTY INCIDENT.

A newsboy took the Sixth avenue elevated railroad cars at Park Place, New York, at noon on Thanksgiving Day, and sliding into one of the cross seats fell asleep. At Grand street two young women got on and took seats opposite to the lad. His feet were bare, and his hat had fallen off. Presently the young girl leaned over and placed her muff under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act, and, without saying anything, held out a quarter with a nod towards the boy. The girl hesitated a moment, and then reached for it. The next man just as silently offered a dime, a woman across the aisle held out some pennies, and, before she knew it, the girl with flaming cheeks had taken money from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly slid the amount into the sleeping lad's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and a common secret. This rebukes Ingersoll's sneer that if he had been God he would have made good things catching. They are catching, and God made them so.—The Parish News.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Readers—Did any of you ever have the same trouble with your lessons in grammar that Jack had? How do you think the words that you use would look if you could see them all together? Would the kind, polite words be pale and sickly from disuse, and would the harsh, rough and coarse slang words be strong and muscular? Some day I think that I shall write you a little story and use all of the misspelled words that I can find in the letters that have been sent to the Bee Hive, and then we will see which little Bee can correct them first.

I hope that the warm weather will not make any of you feel like neglecting the Reading Club. Try to read each story carefully every week and be sure to save the papers for your reviews.

Don't forget to write to the Hive while you are enjoying your happy play time.

Your well-wisher,
PETER BUZZER.

Plays at School.

Dear Mr. Buzzer—I would like to write another letter for the Bee. I am a little girl 9 years old, and live at Trombley. My school is out. This is my second letter. I would like to see it printed in the Bee. My schoolmates and I often meet and play school, so I still improve a little and hope by next term to be in the fifth reader and history. I can't think of much to write. My bird sings beautiful.

Yours truly,
NORA M'BRIDE.

Trombley, O.

A Summer Girl.

Dear Mr. Buzzer—I live in Cincinnati, but my papa and mamma and I are spending the summer at Lakeside. It is beautiful here and the breeze from the lake is so cool. I play on the beach, sail little boats and go boat-riding. We are going to stay here another week.

With lots of love,
CARRIE JONES.

Lakeside.

From the Far West.

Mr. Buzzer—I live a long way off, but our folks take the Bee, and I like all of the stories very much. Everything is beautiful out here in California, and we don't have much cold weather in winter, and hardly any snow, and in summer it don't get very hot. I am much interested in the Reading Club.

With regrets,
WILLIE KOONSMAN.

Los Angeles, Cal.

THE PUZZLER.

Riddle.

Within the deep forest I lie at rest.
Upon the sea with the mariner sail;
While ancient Hebrews used me oft
To measure three-quarters-of-a-pint pail.

Beheadings.

1. Behead an explosion and get to eat.
2. Behead a grade and get a girl.
3. Behead a support and get to partake.
4. Behead contact and get an exclamation.
5. Behead yonder and get near.
6. Behead smallest and get toward the sunrise.

Curtailments.

1. Curtail elegant and get a part of a fish.
2. Curtail a fish and get a vehicle.
3. Curtail division in literature and get a dialect.
4. Curtail a charge and get hostility.
5. Curtail prosecuted and get a girl's nickname.
6. Curtail an article of apparel and get a fish.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 13 letters;
1, 5, 6, 11, 12 is an animal.
8, 7, 10, is a bird.
9, 5, 4, 3, is a boy's name.
12, 2, 1, is an animal.
Entire I am a well-known novel, written by a woman.

Rhomboid.

Across—1. A regular solid body. 2. Hurt. 3. Vessels. 4. A message.
Down—1. A letter. 2. An abbreviation. 3. A swamp. 4. Name of a country. 5. Self. 6. An abbreviation. 7. A vowel.

Word Square.

1. Chilly. 2. Fragrance. 3. Name of a famous battle-field. 4. To drop.

Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. Possesses. 3. Borders. 4. The heavens. 5. A letter.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

In Daily of July 9 and Weekly of July 14.

Riddle—Arch.

Hidden Gems—1. Diamond. 2. Ruby. 3. Garnet. 4. Opal. 5. Agate. 6. Pearl.

Charade—New Year's Eve.

Diamond—

M
FEM
FINAL
MENACES
MACON
LEN
S

Rhomboid—

CARE
LORE
TIGE
NODE

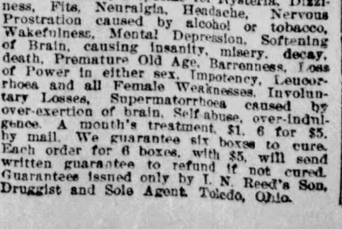
SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhoea and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of brain, Self-abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1. 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5, will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantee issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist and Sole Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEST

Remedy for colds, coughs, and the common disorders of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is universally recommended by the profession. It breaks up the phlegm, soothes inflammation, allays painful symptoms, and induces repose. In bronchitis and pneumonia, it affords speedy relief, and is unrivaled as a prompt and effective

Emergency Medicine

in croup, sore throat, and the sudden pulmonary diseases to which young children are so liable.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief, and were cured, after taking this preparation."—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

None Such
CONDENSED
Mince Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sura Cura

ROBINSON'S SURE CURE
—FOR—
Rheumatism and Neuralgia

And remedy for diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. An antidote for MALARIA. Price 50c and $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

R. W. ROBINSON & SON
116 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

DR. R. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

The smallest Pill in the World!
Tutt's Tiny Pills
are very small, yet possess all the virtues of the larger Tutt's Pills which have been so popular for thirty years. Their size and sugar-coating commend them for the use of children and persons with weak stomachs. For
Sick Headache
they are invaluable as they cause the food to assimilate, nourish the body and pass off naturally without nausea or griping. Both sizes of Tutt's Pills are sold by all druggists. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

HOMESTEAD QUARRY
LIME CITY, OHIO.
Dimension Stone, Bridge, Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimensions cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co
AT LIME CITY, OHIO.
333 Congress St., West,
DETROIT, MICH.
CUS. F. SMITH,
President and General Manager

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Third Street Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Third street from the west gutter line of Oak street to the junction of Clark street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of ..... Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is enterd into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sewers.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892.

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer twenty inches inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of the alley between St. Clair street and Oliver street, from the terminus of sewer No. 153 to a point ten feet southeast of Clayton street.

Also for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of St. Louis street, from the sewer in Nevada street to the south line of Starr avenue.

Also for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer twenty inches inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of Walnut street, from the present end of sewer No. 324 in Walnut street to the southeast side of Michigan street.

Also for constructing a cylindrical pipe sewer fifteen inches inside diameter, along the center line of Frederick street, from the sewer in Franklin avenue to the alley between Franklin avenue and Vermont avenue and along said alley between Franklin avenue and Vermont avenue, from Frederick street to north line of lot 22, Carrington & Casey's addition.

Also for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of Sixteenth street, from sewer in Jefferson street to a point thirty feet northeast of the northeasterly line of Monroe street.

Also for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of East Broadway, from the sewer in Nevada street to a point 120 feet south of Starr avenue.

Also for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two and one-half feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of alley between West Broadway and Orchard street, Thayer street, and alley east of Broadway from the sewer in Hawley street to the center of Thayer street, from the above named alley to the alley in Broadway addition, next south of Broadway, thence along said last named alley from the center of Thayer street to the west line of Balk street.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits payable to the contractor or assigns one-half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Maplewood Avenue Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Maplewood avenue from the paving in Virginia street to the south gutter line of Delaware avenue by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bancroft Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Bancroft street from the paving in Monroe street to the main line of the L. S. & M. S. railway, Detroit division, by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with either Medina stone, Vitrified Brick or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Woodville Street Sewer.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two and one-half feet inside diameter and four-inch shell along the center line of Woodville street from the sewer in Nevada street to the cenetr of Navarre avenue.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits, payable to the contractor or assigns one-half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Beacon Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AU

MR. PETERS AND HIS CITY RELATIONS

I don't know why it is, but I don't seem to get on well
With them o' my relations that down in the city dwell—
Except when summer's comin', or when summer's reely here,
Them times they sort o' treat like as though they held me dear,
'Nd through July 'nd August I most generally sees
A half a dozen of 'em here beneath my ellum trees.

But when it comes to winter, and there's nothin' much to do,
'Nd I go down to see them in the town a week or two,
You'd think, the way they look at me, they'd never heard my name,
Or that I'd brought upon 'em some everlastin' shame.
Why, 'long about last New Year's time, I happened in one night
When they was havin' dinner, and you'd thought I was a blight.

My cousin's wife she got as red as any healthy beet
When I declined some oyster cakes 'nd ast for solid meat—
Though I remember mighty well at my place last July
She turned her back on roast corn' beef 'nd made a meal on pie.
'Nd just because I ast a dude they hat at that there meal
If he was Mary Ann's young man, "Maree" began to squeal.

It ain't their hearts that's wantin'—they're affectionate enough—
They show that when they come to me when city heat gets tough.
It's in the brain—and, after all, I ain't a bit surprised,
By just one week of city life I'm nearly paralyzed,
'Nd all their little queernesses had ought to be set down,
I think, to that unnat'ral life they lead down there in town.

—Harper's Bazar.

Farm and Garden

On Ensilage.

The eighth annual report of the Wisconsin experiment station devotes a large share of space to questions relative to ensilage. One chapter is devoted to a careful study, by F. H. King, of the construction and filling of silos. Mr. King, having visited 93 silos in Missouri, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois and several farmers, while in filling their silos, in order to obtain data for this chapter. Mr. King concludes that a stone silo, properly constructed, will keep the silage as well as a wooden one, but that it will be necessary to renew the cement lining frequently, or else to whitewash it with cement every year, as the acids of the silage soon soften the cements. He finds that lath and plaster is a failure as a silo lining, both because of the softening of the plaster and the liability to injure with the fork in handling the silage. Of the wooden linings, that made by two thicknesses of boards with tarred paper between, all nailed firmly together, is showing greatest durability; but all wooden linings rot soon unless well ventilated. Painting the lining tends to hasten decay, instead of preserving it.

From an experiment in feeding corn silage in comparison with dry and corn fodder the following conclusions are reached:

1. A daily ration of four pounds of hay and seven pounds of grain feed, with corn silage or field cured fodder corn ad libitum, fed to 20 cows during 16 weeks produced a total quantity of 19,813 pounds of milk during the silage period, and 19,801 pounds of milk during the fodder corn period.

2. When we consider the area of land from which the silage and fodder corn are obtained, we find that the silage would have produced 243 pounds more milk per acre than the dry fodder, or the equivalent of 12 pounds of butter. This is a gain of a little more than 3 per cent. in favor of the silage.

Removing Corn Tassels.

Here is a review of the work of removing corn tassels for the sake of increasing the yield. It is from the American Agriculturist and worthy the perusal of every corn grower:

The tassel-like male flowers of American corn discharge pollen dust which is carried by the air to the silky female flowers, which grow up from the grains and through the husks at the tip of the ear. The formation of this pollen is a great task, much plant food being stored in the cornstalk to be used for the rapid growth of the tassels during a few days. The claim has been made that the removal of the young tassels would cause the stored plant food and the entire strength of the stalk to be used in the production of more grain to the ear.

For experiment the tassels were removed from the alternate rows of a part of the Cornell experiment station cornfield in New York. Each destasseled row yielded more than the perfect row between, but there are good reasons for believing that the field would have yielded more had all the tassels been allowed to blossom. At Kansas experiment station, when every fourth row was detasseled, this maimed row yielded least. When three alternate rows in the midst of a large cornfield were detasseled, each of the three detasseled rows yielded more than either of the two perfect rows between, but it is probable that a perfect row between perfect rows would have yielded still more.

The observed effects of self-fertilization in plants makes it probable that when all the alternate rows are destasseled each perfect stalk between may have to use so much of its own pollen that the attempted inbreeding either fails or is feeble in results. This may be the reason why there are only a few scattered grains on the cobs of cornstalks standing alone or on the edges of fields. The result may also be partly due to the decrease of pollen caused by detasseling. When the hot winds blast the tassels of corn in the Missouri valley the cobs grow, but with many grains and rows missing, because they receive so little good pollen. It is not probable that nature grows too much pollen. The shock of cutting or breaking off the corn tassel may decrease the yield of that stock, even though it may produce more than the self-fertilized stalk in the next row.

Last summer at the Nebraska experiment station certain plats of corn had every other row detasseled, but these plats yielded less per acre than the plats which grew naturally with all the tassels. More of such careful experiments are needed to find out the effect of detasseling a part of the corn. Every corn grower can try the simple experiment. Beginning at the middle of the field, count off 20 rows and remove the young tassels from every other row of this first strip. Count off the second and the third strip of 20 rows each. On the other side of the middle of the field count off a fourth strip of 20 rows and detassel every third row. Count off the fifth and sixth strips of 20 rows each. Mark each strip with strong stakes, and record the date and cost of detasseling. The yield of the first strip compared with the yield of the third strip, and the yield of the fourth compared with the sixth, thus situated, should decide the question. Husk each strip separately, and help other farmers by writing the yield of each of the six strips and the cost of detasseling one row, to the American Agriculturist. What farmers wish to know is whether removing corn tassels increases the yield, and if so, whether the increased yield repays the extra cost.

Grass Worm or Fall Army Worm.

Very closely related to the cut worms, and resembling them much in general appearance and habits, is an insect called grass worm or fall army worm, says Orange Judd Farmer. This insect is frequently very numerous, and accordingly very destructive. Although called the grass worm, it is by no means confined to grasses as its diet. Corn and other crops are just as eagerly attacked and devoured by it. The moth is of brownish-gray color, with front wings narrow and broadly rounded at the apex. There is a bluish-white patch near the end of each wing which contains a few black spots. The posterior wings are very thin and nearly white. Head, thorax and abdomen are a uniform gray. The larvae are dark, almost black, with a yellow band below the breathing openings and a narrow yellow line along the side. The heads are jet black except on the sides behind the eyes, where they are somewhat mottled with white. The whole under surface is fine mottled with yellow. There are at least two yearly broods northward and three southward in the United States. The first brood northward often attacks the young corn, and by eating the leaves and burrowing into the heart of the plant kills them. Later in the summer the leaves and also the tender ears are damaged.

These worms are usually held in check by their natural parasitic enemies. But when for some reason these enemies fail to keep them subdued, great damage may be done. The female moths, when searching for a proper place of deposit for their eggs, are attracted to the ground upon which the larvae do their damage, by the presence of an abundance of green food for the latter. This suggests early plowing of ground intended for winter wheat as a preventive measure. Doubtless, except for the allurement of growing vegetation, the eggs of the adult would be deposited elsewhere, or so widely scattered as to effect no appreciable damage. If hords of the larvae appear in the wheat fields, it will be difficult to arrest their ravages. It may be worth while to suggest heavy rolling as a means likely to be practicable and efficient in some instances. This has occasionally been found useful for the destruction of the true army worm. One farmer in Mason county, who noticed that the grass worms were extending their ravages rapidly from the central area in which he first noticed them, believed that he had destroyed the brood and prevented further injury by plowing under the infested area and rolling it heavily immediately thereafter. If a disposition to migration is apparent, they may be arrested by a furrow plowed across the line of their march, when the worms collecting therein may be destroyed by dragging a log along the furrow.

Seed Corn.

It is quite customary for farmers to shell the kernels off from the tops and butts of seed ears of corn and plant only the middle kernels, on the supposition that they contain more vitality than the smaller kernels at the tip and the irregularly shaped ones at the butt. To test this, the Kansas station planted five plats to a white, late maturing variety of dent corn, with results per acre as follows, counting 70 pounds of earth to the bushel:

Plot No.	Seed.	Yield
217	Butt Kernels	74.0
218	Middle "	72.3
219	Tip "	60.6
220	Butt "	62.8
221	Middle "	61.7
222	Tip "	60.8
223	Butt "	61.7
224	Middle "	48.7
225	Tip "	63.7
226	Butt "	70.0
227	Middle "	66.6
228	Tip "	60.8
229	Butt "	62.7
230	Middle "	63.4
231	Tip "	59.0

The average was 66.1 bushels per acre from butt seed, 62.5 from middle, and 61.4 from tip seed. The butt as a rule appears to be the strongest, possibly because it matures earlier and more perfectly, while the tips are last to mature and suffer in size for lack of vital energy in the stalk to further develop and mature it. This would seem to be natural and philosophical. But another consideration is suggested which might vary the vital energy of seed; it is that the top and butt, in case of a damp fall, might dry out sooner and better than the middle ear, the latter by this fact being slightly damaged, which, it is fair to assume, would reduce it vitality. Four years' experiment at the Ohio station averaged differently per acre, as follows:

Seed.	1887	1888	1889	1890
Butts	57.7	80.2	77.1	52.9
Middles	48.1	80.8	77.0	45.4
Tips	53.0	75.5	77.7	51.6

The average in this experiment was 66.9 bushels per acre from butt seed, 62.8 from middle seed, and 64.8 from top. The difference appears to be slight as to the strength of the seed from different parts of the ear, but the butt seems to have the preference, although not in every instance. The experiments are to be continued, doubtless with still greater care as to the influence of other conditions.—Coleman's Rural World.

Horses for Special Uses.

There is altogether too little systematic horse-breeding in our country. Any man who happens to have a promising colt, though only a half-breed, will keep him a stallion and use him for a small fee (small in comparison) for the common run of mares; hence most farmers raise "plugs," light and undersized. It is only with great care and discretion that valuable horses can be raised, that a word of what is here written is intended for so-called thoroughbred race horses. The men who keep such stables are better posted than this scribe on their specialties; they study and labor and worry over their pets, and one might say that they have hardly a thought for anything else in the world.

Such assiduous attention cannot be given by an ordinary farmer. He has many duties and altogether too much to do to waste time on race horses. But the points he has time to take into consideration in breeding horses are not so numerous nor so complicated that he cannot master them.

To breed a small, undersized mare to a large horse is a mistake, if the intention is to increase the size of the offspring. An ill-shaped and awkward colt will more generally be the result. I do not mean that a larger horse than the dam may not be selected; but to couple a sire weighing 1,600 to 1,800 pounds with a dam of 1,050 or 1,100 pounds is a mistake. A much better selection would be to breed a mare of 1,400 pounds to a thoroughbred stallion of 1,200 pounds. In that case we might look for a horse larger than the sire and of better caliber than the dam, and a decided improvement on the latter.

We often wonder how the vast armies of Europe, using large horses for artillery or cavalry service, obtain all the horses they need, and of the best quality at that, for either arm. More than a hint can be given on this point. At all the breeding stations of the government domain there are numerous stallions selected by experts, the services of whom can be obtained for the asking, except a fee for the groom. The ordinary farmer cannot keep a sire except by permit and only for his own use. Thus all the horses raised have a stamp and character far above the average, and these horses can be utilized, and will be claimed by the government in case of war (for a consideration, of course), and are fitted for the branch of service, with a view to such a contingency, for which they were intended.

In our country private enterprise alone controls this matter; nevertheless, our own government has experts who select the horses needed by the army. It is not enough that a horse weighs a certain number of pounds. He must have other good points or he is rejected by the captain in charge, and he is an expert, as stated above.

There is really a need for good coachers in our large cities. Sires of that class of horses are being imported largely from France and Germany, and while they are termed thoroughbred coachers they are not that in the same sense that the race horses are Arabians. The French coachers have body, endurance and intelligence, but when coupled with our ordinary farm mares will soon run out. The Percherons are more of a distinct race or breed and form an excellent stock to increase the sizes of our farm mares. When we reflect that many establishments in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois have on hand and for sale from eighty to over a hundred stallions, bred and direct importations, fit for service, we can get an idea of the extent and breadth of the territory where they are being disseminated. The stables of the St. Louis and other large city express companies are full of these horses, and it is a real pleasure to note with what ease they move large loads of freight, and at a rushing speed when necessary.

The farm horses of Pennsylvania have long been celebrated for ponderous size, and intelligence also. A Pennsylvania teamster will drive six horses with a single line on the lead horse and drive them in and out of places which ordinarily would trouble a man driving a single span. Such a horse when trained will go into a cornfield and while cultivating corn will step within an inch or two of a hill of corn and never step on a plant while guided with a single line and the word of command from the driver.—Charles W. Murtfeldt in St. Louis Republic.

Why Eggs Spoil.

Whenever a fertilized egg is raised to a temperature of 92 degrees, Farm, Stock and Home says, the hatching process begins, and when the temperature falls much below this point the process ceases. These conditions are found in the warm days and cool nights of summer. During the long hot day the hatching process is at work; during the cool night it ceases. After three or four alterations of this kind the embryo chick dies and the rotting process begins.

Now, it is evident that if the eggs were not fertilized the hatching would not begin, neither would the rotting, and hence there would be an absence of rotten eggs. The remedy, therefore, is to prevent fertilization of the eggs, and this can be secured by the destruction of the rooster. Every rooster not intended specially for breeding should be killed or sold to the huckster as soon as big enough to eat. Not over one rooster should be kept on any farm, and that one cooped and mated with not more than ten hens, and the eggs from those hens should be kept or sold expressly for hatching. The other hens should be kept especially for eggs for market or table use, and no rooster should ever be allowed among them. On the ordinary farm about one-tenth of the fowls are roosters, which is about nine times as many as there can be any possible use for.

Unfertilized eggs are much sweeter and better for table use and will keep from two to four times as long as fertilized ones. Hens not kept with roosters will lay longer and sit less than others. It is safe to say that in the United States alone there are 20,000,000 roosters and 10,000,000 of them are a positive and expensive nuisance, except for the table at the right time. If these roosters were killed and their places supplied with hens, and each hen laid 200 eggs per year, the aggregate would be 3,800,000,000 worth one cent each, $38,000,000, every cent of which would be clear net profit to the farmer.

The One-Horse Farmer.

The one-horse farmer has a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, and sit around and not go to work till after sun-up.

He will ride around a week looking for a $2 hog.

He will complain of hard times and then tear his pants climbing a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will pay $3 for a new bridle and let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all neighbors to help in getting a cow out of the bog, then let her die for want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crop at a place in the fence that he has put off fixing for six months.

He will sprain his back lifting something to show how strong he is.

He will talk all day Sunday on what he knows about farming, then ride around the neighborhood Monday hunting seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fire-place till bed time.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a cotton planter, and then go out and mash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with 50 cents worth of coffee, a paper of pins, a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco and a belly full of whisky.

He is economical; economical is his forte; he will save 10 cents worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a $70 wagon. He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow one from his friend and forget to return it.—New York Herald.

Let's Have Both.

Poultry papers usually publish the successes, but seldom the failures. In this they are misleading. Where most people do and can succeed is in keeping a few hens about the farm, for the eggs alone. They are fed and cared for better, comparatively, than a large flock, and give better returns. I do not say that it is impossible to succeed on a large scale, but I do say that more fail than succeed. Therefore, I urge all to be careful when engaging in raising chickens on a large scale, and try to get experience before investing heavily.

To raise poultry needs considerable capital. You must not expect that the fowls are at once going to return money enough to keep themselves and you too. If you rent a farm, you will always be spending your money in the improvement of the property of another, and will begrudge the erection of houses and yards that will be essential to your success. That will be an outlay for which you will get no direct return. Makeshifts in the poultry business are as bad as in any other business. If you buy your farm, pay for it outright, and then you will know exactly how you stand. Do not attempt to build your houses without having studied those of others or the numerous plans that can be had from poultry books.

Many of these plans are of little practical value, although they look pretty on paper. You want everything arranged for economy, both of time and labor, for the labor on a chicken farm never ceases from before daylight until after dark. Chickens need constant and zealous care, quite as much as the counting house of a successful business man needs his ever watchful and attentive eye, even in the most minute details. Go slowly and steadily, and always keep enough money on hand to pay every item of expenditure that you may incur for buildings, or your own living, for a year at least. Other things that you do not think of will absorb your first small receipts, and you may see some new breeds that you will want.—J. W. Caughey, of Pennsylvania.

MAKE YOUR OWN BITTERS.

On receipt of thirty cents U. S. stamps I will send to any address one package Stekete's Dry Bitters and trial bootle Neuralgia Cure. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEORGE G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mention the Bee.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th AVE., NEW YORK.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill, Small Dose. Small Price.

Mrs. L. M. Campbell, Argyle, Wis., before and after

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
BY
DR. SNYDER,
THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST
Alumnus of Milton Dispensary, Boro, Rice Lake, W

"As is well known to a large number of our friends, we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weight and measurements before and after 60 days' treatment will show:

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight,	345 lbs.	279 pounds.	66 lbs
Chest,	55 1-2 in.	44 inches.	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in.	45 inches.	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in.	46 inches.	20 in

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL
Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars call, or address with 6c in stamps.
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,
McVICKER'S THEATRE BLDG., CHICAGO

"NADA," THE NEW METHOD,

CURES GONORRHOEA AND GLEET
IN TWO TO FOUR DAYS.

Our New Method of dispensing "NADA" consists of a collapsible tube with cone pointed nozzle, holding sufficient medicine to cure the worst case of Gonorrhoea. Does away with bottles and syringe. Is GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, and is the most effective, convenient and satisfactory remedy known. Can be carried in vest pocket and used with the utmost secrecy. Price, One Dollar. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Address,

SANFORD SPECIFIC CO.
SOUTH BEND, - - INDIANA.

PILES. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y. City

CANCER! CANCER!
Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.
John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.
Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.
Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.
Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.
John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.
Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.
And many more too numerous to mention.
May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by
FELDMAN & BROUGHTON,
Pettisville, Ohio.

L. A. & A. A. BROWN

SEWER PIPE AND FIRE BRICK.
Phone 362—22 Bridge st. near T. & O. C. Depot.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O.
48-page book of particulars free. To be had of
I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist, Summit and Madison Sts., Toledo, O.

WEAK MEN CURED.
NO ELECTRIC NONSENSE.
NO STOMACH DRUGGING.
Send at once for sealed directions FREE of The Common Sense Home Cure, for all weakness of men. A certain permanent cure for nervous debility, lost manhood, emissions and varicocele; WEAK ORGANS ENLARGED and complete cure guaranteed. We furnish the best of references. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Lock Box 69, ALBION, MICH.

JOHN D. RIGGS
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
AND PATENT EXPERT.
Inventors assisted, machinery and tools designed, estimates furnished.
55 Law Bldg., Toledo, O

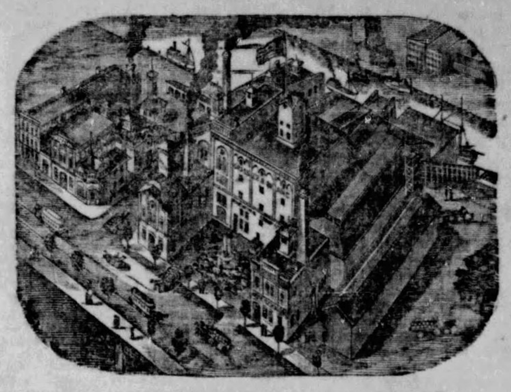
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, ALWAYS reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, VON MOHL CO.,
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PICTURE FRAMES
AND ENLARGING.
A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
F. A. MOHR,
314 OAK ST, NEAR SUMMIT

If All Others
Are in the Soup, we are not. So call on
C. H. Bender & Co., 1203 Adams St
—FOR—
HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING

BREWERS AND MALTESTRS.
ESTABLISHED 1862. INCORPORATED 1878.
THE GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY!



MANUFACTURERS AND BOTTLERS OF
XXX Pilsener, Bohemian and Export Beres
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE FINLAY BREWING CO
BREWERS OF
SUPERIOR LAGER,
BOTTLERS OF EXPORT BEER,
PILSENER AND PALE
Phone 199. · · TOLEDO, O

WE HAVE
3,000,000 Lbs. of Binding Twine
Patent Silver, Sisal, Standard, Standard Mixed, Standard Manilla, Manilla and Pure Manilla.

We will be well supplied with twine during harvest and can fill orders promptly at bottom prices on the market.
Write for prices.

The M. I. Wilcox Cordage and Supply Co.
WATER STREET.

SEVEN.
SEVENTEEN.
SEVENTY.
At Seven a sly kiss is so sweet,
To steal one now and then's a treat,
At Seventeen they're nicer still,
And there's a way where there's a will,
At Seventy it's just the same.
They still keep up the old, old game

SOMETHING NEW.
"Smith's Bile Beans Small."
[One-fourth size of old style.]

Positively do not gripe nor sicken the stomach.
A perfect cure for Sick-headache, Bilious attacks, Colds, Constipation, and Liver complaint. 40 in a bottle. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

J. F. Smith & Co.: Gentlemen—Please send me two bottles of "Bile Beans Small," for which you will find 50c. herein. They have been our main medicine, and we must not be without them any time. So please send at once and you will confer a favor on
O. A. GREINER, Barfield, Mo.

One copy photogravure, panel size of above picture with free sample "Bile Beans Small" mailed for 4c. in stamps.
J. F. Smith & Co., Prop'r.
255 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

PILES DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Coons, of Maysville, K. Y., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
For sale by W. K. West, Boody House drug store, Toledo, O.

LONG'S
BREAKFAST
FLOUR.
RED LABEL.

Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, RED LABEL, in TWO and FOUR POUND CARTONS.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S
BISCUIT
FLOUR.
BLUE LABEL.

For the MOST DELICIOUS HOT BISCUIT at a MOMENTS NOTICE without the use of BAKING POWDER, SALT, SODA, YEAST, CREAM TARTAR, or sweeting of any kind, try LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR. For STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE, APPLE DUMPLING, or CHICKEN POT PIE DOUGH it is a revelation to expert cooks. No MEASURING, no GUESSING; the Flour is ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in its work. For BAKED or STEAMED puddings, LAYER or SOLID Cake it is perfect, or for any baking that requires a RAISED or LIGHT dough it is the best Flour ever offered. If it has been your habit to make Biscuit with Baking Powder and Flour mixed, try Long's Biscuit Flour for Biscuit, the directions are very simple, make soft DOUGH with sweet milk rub in a little shortning, use no SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or sweetening of any kind. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR, BLUE LABEL, in two and four pound Cartons.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S
BEST BROWN BREAD.
FLOUR
ORANGE LABEL.

We MILL the BEST BROWN BREAD Flour in the world; it is the CLEANEST, PUREST and BEST product of the WHOLE WHEAT. We pack this Flour in FIVE POUND CARTONS LABELED and SEALED under a UNITED STATES TRADE MARK, and consumers who buy this SEALED PACKAGE will know they are getting LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is not PREPARED or LEAVENED, it is for making a PLAIN BROWN LOAF raised with yeast sponge, or BOSTON BROWN BREAD raised with sour milk and soda. We have no ELABORATE SCIENTIFIC reason why you should use our flour. You have your own reasons for wanting BROWN BREAD. Our business is to furnish LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD Flour as an article of ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. WE DO THIS, and on our simple statement of the above facts ask for your patronage. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR, ORANGE LABEL, in FIVE POUND CARTONS.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 23, 1892.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Toledo, O., July 22, 1892.

The area of high pressure still remains central over the southern states, but is decreasing in magnitude.

A storm of slight energy is central north of Montana and is moving southeastward. The advance of this storm has caused severe local storms in the west and northwest.

Local rains are reported from northern Michigan, Montana, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming, Nebraska, eastern Missouri and western Illinois. Heaviest falls were 3.50 inches at Ft. Buford, 2.58 at Keokuk, .64 at Omaha, .56 at Des Moines.

The temperature has risen or remained stationary in all sections of the country. There are no indications of general rain or cooler weather, but conditions are favorable for local thunder storms in all sections of the country.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity for the next 36 hours—Fair, followed by showers; stationary temperature.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER. Address with own hand writing, 202 Summit street. 199

SALESMEN TO SELL TO MERCHANTS by sample; $100 a month for workers; inclose stamp; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. 20july1m

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BARBER; must be sober. Call C. L. Paine, 923 Summit. 21july3

WANTED—ONE YOUNG MAN IN CAPACITY of news agent on railroad trains. Apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depot. 197

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN THE DRUG business, about 16 years old. Call at 1132 Broadway. 200

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART, ACTIVE boy to attend cigar stand at Burnett House. 200

BAR TENDER—WANTED, A SOBER young man as barkeeper. Apply at 436 Summit street. 195

WANTED—BARBER; STEADY PLACE the year round. 822 Cherry street. 200

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD, RELIABLE, industrious boy to take care of horse; German preferred. Apply 1045 Grand ave. 202

BLACKSMITH — WANTED, GOOD steady blacksmith, horseshoer and general workman. Inquire at 529 St. Clair street. 195

WANTED—SITUATION AS BELL BOY or janitor of offices, or any kind of work; domestic work; 15 years old. Apply 225 Superior.

WANTED—TOBACCO STRIPPER; AN experienced wrapper stripper at 705 Adams street. A. F. Eisenhart. 192

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS AT 125 Maumee avenue. Geo. Green. 196

WANTED—A GERMAN CORRESPONDER at 607 Monroe street, upstairs, immediately. Lady or gentleman. 192

WANTED—25 OR 30 GOOD LABORERS to go to St. Louis; good wages. Apply to Bick & Glan, corner Adams and Superior streets. 21july3

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

HOUSEWORK—WANTED, A COMPETent girl for general housework. Call at 1415 Madison street. 195

WANTED — A HOUSEKEEPER — ONE that can do sewing, and must be a good cook. Call or address C. L. Beard, North Toledo, Ohio, corner Ann Arbor Railroad crossing and Summit avenue.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO SELL an inexpensive, rapidly selling article; good wages made. Address H. 74, Bee. 21july2p

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED GIRL for general housework that is steady and trustworthy; willing to remain in evenings; good wages to right party; two in family. Call at 330 Ontario street. 202

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 2248 Franklin avenue. 202

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL as nurse, or to assist in housework. Address 1307 French street, East Toledo. 199

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO FIRST and second work; no washing. Mrs. A. M. Woolson. 201

WANTED—DISHWASHER AT THE Niagara Dining Hall, 324 Summit street, upstairs, opposite the Lion Store. 200

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND housekeeper for a gentleman in the country; must send her portrait; will be returned. Address H. 70, Bee office. 200

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1930 Vermont avenue; two in family; good wages. 201

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 911 Washington street at once. 200

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required. 111 12th street. 200

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHen; must be good washer and ironer. Apply Conway Restaurant, 413 Summit street. 18july6p

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, ONE girl for dishwashing; 1 girl for scrubbing. 199

HOUSEKEEPER—WANTED, A WIDOW lady as housekeeper for old couple; permanent place; work light; salary $2 per week. Address, stating age, H. 64, Bee office. 195

WANTED AT HANNER HOUSE, ONE dining room girl. 194

WANTED—COOK, WASH AND IRONER, and to assist in housework; good wages; family of three; references. 317 17th st. 194

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. Call at 31 21st street. 192

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1025 Grand avenue; good wages. Call between 7 and 9 p. m. Mrs. John D. Irving. 193

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two; references required. Call mornings. 111 12th street. 192

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 616 Madison street. 193

WANTED—GOOD STRONG GERMAN woman about 25 or 30 years of age to assist in cooking and baking. Apply at 1216 Washington, in the store. 193

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, AND TO assist in taking care of child. Enquire at 2256 Collingwood ave. Mrs. Jno. A. Waite. 192

WANTED—A COOK, AT 1022 SUPErior street; small family and good wages. 192

WANTED—A COOK AT 2104 COLLINGwood avenue. 190

LADIES AND GIRLS WANTED TO DO our new work for us at home; $3 to $8 per week easily made; no painting and canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Company, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. 2july1m-p

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREAT Democratic Campaign Book. Lives, Records and Biographies of all presidents. The only Encyclopedia of American Politics. History and Platforms of all parties. Will answer all political questions. Three large volumes in one, handsomely illustrated. Drop all else and send 35 cents for our magnificent Prospectus. This book sells at sight. Liberal terms. Beautifully illustrated, descriptive circular with full information free. Chas. L. Webster & Co., 67 Fifth ave., New York. 2july-2july

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpha Safe Co., No. 367-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 28may13sats

FOR SALE.

WANTED—TO SELL OR LEASE, PRINTing office in town of 1,200 inhabitants, 7-column folio, 8 columns standing ads; almost given away; reason, engaged in other business. Address H. 68, Bee office. 18july6p

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IF SOLD AT once, the Park hotel in Carey, Ohio; haven't time to attend to it; will exchange for good property. Address S. M. Finch & Co., Findlay, O. 21july2p

TO CAREFUL INVESTORS ONLY—FOR Sale—Brick block of three stores on Monroe street; rentals $1,450 per year; this property will double in value inside of 10 years; price $14,000. Nice house 8 rooms, on Jefferson street, near 18th street; rental $300; is good a neighborhood as in the city; will sell on monthly payments if desired; price $4,200. A beautiful house on Collingwood, near Bancroft; house and grounds in excellent order; a good opportunity to secure a home without much money; will exchange for other property; lot 80x130; price $9,000. A nice lot on Indiana avenue near Lenk street, 35x100; to a party who would build, no down payment required. A lot on Bancroft, near Parkwood, 100x200, at a bargain as owner has left the city. The best paying restaurant in the city at low price. The above properties will bear the closest investigation. W. L. Holbrook, Gardner Place. 16july6

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COTTAGE and one or two lots on Alva street, between M. C. R. R. and Detroit avenue, third corner beyond Cherry street cars, near Lenk Winery, West Toledo. Enquire on premises. 16july7p

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood at $25 per foot, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. 20july-tf

FOR SALE—THE EXCELSIOR Home Laundry, doing a good business; want to sell on account of sickness. Call 1116 Adams street. 25jun-tf

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT NO. 90, Robinwood. Enquire of B. F. Wade. 21june-tf

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6aprly

FOR SALE—109 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED — GOOD SECOND HAND double standing desk. Address H. 71, Bee office. 19july3p

WANTED—SITUATION IN BARBER shop by a boy 16 years old; has had one year's experience. Address 327 Cherry st.

WIDOW LADY OF 40 WISHES A SITUation as a housekeeper for an old couple, or a companion for an invalid. Address H. 73, care Bee office. 202

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel by an experienced person. Address 1619 Summit street. 21july3p

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged lady as a cook in private family; best of references given. Address H. 72, Bee office. 19july3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper. Address 132 Superior street. 197

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young man to distribute or address circulars. Address H. 67, Bee office. 199

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY BY A middle-aged woman. Apply at J. Eyster's store on Monroe street. 199

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST CLASS bookkeeper with A 1 city references, wishes situation; speaks and corresponds in English and German. Address H. 69, Bee office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO housework. Apply 2052 Canton ave. 197

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROCERY clerk by young man of experience; don't drink a drop. Address P. O. Box 26, Perrysburg, Ohio. 197

WANTED—BY A STEADY, MIDDLEaged man, situation as night watchman, or any place of trust. Address W. H. Martin, 540 Erie street, city. 16july3

WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED, COMPEtent woman, sweeping, scrubbing or dishwashing; any kind of honorable work, hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Address H. 63, Bee office. 194

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN as corresponder in German or English. Address H. 66, Bee office. 196

WANTED—POSITION AS MEAT CUTter; experienced, and can furnish best of reference. Address M., 1029 Summit street, city. 196

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or dining room girl in hotel or boarding house. Call 330 Erie street. 194

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper by a first-class cook, for a widower with or without children, or two old people. Address H. 62, Bee office. 194

WANTED—WASHING TO DO AT home. Address H. 61, Bee office. 193

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROCERY clerk by young man 25 years old; best of reference as to character and honesty; some experience; permanent position desired; wages medium. Address P. O. Box 26, Perrysburg, O. 196

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper. Address H. 65, Bee office. 196

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK around house or take care horses or cows. Address Herman Stibbe, 211 South street. 195

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING, or rough-dried washing, to take home; 50c a dozen for plain clothes; 25 cents dozen rough dried. Apply 225 Superior st. 195

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING OR SWEEPing and dusting or cleaning. Address 518 Hamilton street. 14july3

WANTED—POSITION AT BOOKKEEPing or clerk in a store, by a young man; can give good references. Address H. 60, Bee office. 193

WANTED—POSITION IN SOME BUSIness, by a sober man who is willing to work; good city references. Address B. Anderson, 1116 Hicks street, city. 192

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK IN a store, by a young man of 18; had experience and can furnish best of references. Address A. M., 1029 Summit street, city. 193

WANTED—BY BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE, position to work in store or on farm; has had two years experience in drug store. Address L. 119, Bee office. 192

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY, BY a competent dressmaker. Address H. 57, Bee office. 192

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BABY BLANKET, BETWEEN Maumee and Stickney avenues. Finder please return same to 267 Sumner street and and receive reward. Geo. A. Laska. 19july6

LOST OR STOLEN SATURDAY MORNing, from 2048 Parkwood avenue, 2 English setter dogs; one black and white ticked, large black spot on shoulder, part of head and ears solid black, has short hair from clipping; one black and white with black and tan face and head, puppy, about three-quarter grown. Suitable reward if returned or for information that will lead to the finding of the above dogs. C. A. Draper.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27feb1y

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in sums of $3,000 and over at 6 per cent. on long time. F. G. Thomson & Co., Mortgage Loans, 331 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio. 16july2w

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11july1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24oct1yr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; clothes closet, toilet room and bath, at 918 Jefferson street, for gentlemen only. W. H. Currier, 219 Summit st. 15july6p

FOR RENT—LARGE AND NICELY FURnished sleeping rooms, with rooms for light housekeeping if desired; also single sleeping rooms; rent reasonable. Call at 116 North Erie street, near Monroe. 20july6p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF Detroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVE YOU ANY MOLES?—DR. Gundy, Specialist, removes all face blemishes without pain; warranted to leave no scar. Send $1 for home treatment by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address Dr. J. C. Gundy, Bargar, Ohio. 21june3w-p

WANTED—THE RESIDENCE AND postoffice address of William Fetcher, or Pfeicher. Will be to his interest to address H. F. Knowles, Postoffice Box 257, Ottawa, Ohio. 21july6p

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW where the most elegant and beautiful wedding presents can be had in the line of China, Glass, Crystal and Silverware. Neubert's Crockery Store, No. 126 Summit st. 21july6p

I HAVE BOUGHT THE REMAINDER of the Neuhausel stock and have removed it to 2012 Canton avenue; anyone wanting to buy good carpet rags can find pieces 30 yards long, all colors; will sell cheap. 19july6p

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17aug1y

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. O. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-29-to-jan-15-'93

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—LARGE HORSE six years old, good and sound; will trade for lighter horse. Inquire corner Union and Beacon streets. 18july6p

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLing Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O. 11june12sats

94 Miles the Shortest
8 Hours the Quickest
Cincinnati to New Orleans
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.

110 Miles the Shortest
7 Hours the Quickest.
CINCINNATI TO ST AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
The only line running through Sleeping Cars.

ONLY LINE FROM CINCINNATI TO
Chattanooga, Tenn., Fort Payne, Ala., Meridian, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Shreveport, La.
20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky.
8 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Knoxville, Tenn.
116 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.
114 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Anniston, Ala.
20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Birmingham, Ala.
5 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Mobile, Ala.

Direct connections at New Orleans and Shreveport for
TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.

Through Cars without change via Knoxville, Asheville and Hot Springs and Charleston, S. C.

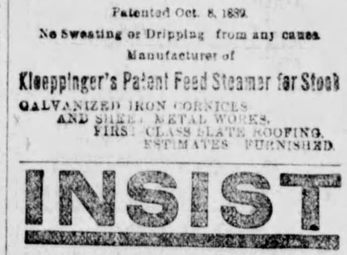
Pullman Tourist Sleepers onall Through Trains

Over One Million Acres of land in Alabama, the future Great State of the South subject to pre-emption. Unsurpassed climate.
For Rates, Maps, etc., address
BERT SHAW,
Central Trav. Pass. Agent, No. 94 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. MILLER, Traf. Manager. D. G. EDWARDS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GEO. F. C. KLUEPPINGER,
Sole Manufacturer of
Weis's Patent Skylights!
Patented Oct. 8, 1889.
No Sweating or Dripping from any cause.
Manufacturer of
Klueppinger's Patent Feed Steamer for Stock
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS. FIRST CLASS SLATE ROOFING. ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

INSIST
on having
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER
and do not let your dealer sell you any other. Pozzoni's is absolutely pure and contains no white lead or other injurious ingredients.
IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Ketcham Furniture Co
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Artistic Designers and Manufacturers of
Modern Bank, Office and Public Building
FURNITURE!
ALL KINDS OF SPECIAL FURNITURE.
Correspondence Solicited.

SAY—

While you're freezin' and a-sweatin'
In your office in the town,
Where the perpendickler sun beams
Like hot needles comin' down
Prick you bollin' full of laziness
An' make you tired and weak,
Why don't you quit a-chasin' up
The dollar, so to speak?

An' chase yourself out where the wiuds
An' flowers an' cows an' things
Are loafin' round in clover,
Listenin' to the whisperings
Of the medder-larks an' honey-bees,
An' grasshoppers an' flies,
As they hum their dull set music to
The trees an' hills an' skies?

Leave your workshop and your office,
Put some money in your vest,
And go into the country,
Where the weary are at rest,
Where the boardin' house awaits you,
Where the farmers stand in rows
To catch your gold, and send you back
With freckles on your nose—
With freckles an' mosquito bites,
With tan and billousness,
To your city home the only place
For you, for happiness.
—A. Jay, in the Club.

RUSSIAN FOLK LOVE STORY

By Leo Tolstoi.

Emelyan was a laborer living in his master's house. Emelyan was going to his work in the fields one day when a frog, upon which he had almost trodden, jumped up in front of him. Emelyan carefully stepped over it. Suddenly he heard some one call him. Emelyan turned around and saw a beautiful girl standing behind him, who said:

"Why do you not marry, Emelyan?"

"How can I marry, my girl? I have nothing except myself; no woman will go with me."

"Marry me."

The girl greatly pleased Emelyan.

"I!" he replied with delight; "but where shall we live?"

"Is that worth bothering about?" said the girl. "It only means that we shall have to work a little more, and sleep a little less, and then, wherever we are, we shall always find ourselves clothed and fed."

"Very well, then, we will marry; but where shall we go?"

"Let us go to the city."

Emelyan and the girl went to the city. The girl led him to a small house at the further end of it; they were married, and started housekeeping. The governor drove out one day, and, as he passed their house, Emelyan's wife ran out to look at him. When the governor saw her he was struck with astonishment at her beauty, and said to himself, "Where could such a beauty have come from?" He stopped, called her, and began to question her.

"Who are you?"

"The wife of the Peasant Emelyan."

"How came such a beauty as you to marry a peasant? You should have been a princess."

"Thank you for your kind words. I am well content to be a peasant's wife."

The governor made a few more remarks, drove away, and returned to his palace. He could not get the wife of Emelyan out of his head. He did not sleep all night. He thought of how he should take away Emelyan's wife and get her for himself. He could hit upon no way of doing it, so he called his servants and ordered them to find a way.

The servants said to the governor:

"Take Emelyan as one of your laborers. We will then kill him with hard work. The wife will be left a widow, and you can have her."

The governor sent for Emelyan to become a man of all work and to live with his wife in the palace. The messenger went and gave Emelyan the message. The wife replied:

"That is good. Go. You can work during the day and at night you can return to me."

Emelyan went. He arrived at the palace. The governor's foreman asked him:

"Why did you come alone, without your wife?"

"Why bring her? She has her house."

They gave Emelyan work in the governor's yard that would have been a hard task for two men. Emelyan set about his work, and was afraid he would not be able to finish it; but before night he had finished it all. The foreman saw that he had done all of it and gave him for the next day four times as much.

Emelyan went home. There he found everything swept clean and tidy; the stove lit; the baking and cooking all done. The wife was sitting at the table and sewing while she waited for her husband. She met him, laid the supper, gave him his meat and drink, and, when he had finished, began to ask him about his work.

"There is no use talking; it is bad. They give you more than you can do. They will kill me with work."

"But you—you must not think about the work. Don't look to the one side or to the other; how much have you done, or how much is left. Only work. All will be done in time."

In the morning Emelyan returned to work. He started work, never looking to one side. Lo! by the evening it was all finished, and before it was dark he was at home. They put more and more work upon Emelyan, but he always finished it in time and went home.

A week has gone by. The governor's servants see that they cannot kill Emelyan with rough work. They begin to give him skilled tasks, but with this they cannot kill him. Carpenter's, mason's, roofer's work—all that they gave him he finishes in time and goes home to his wife and to sleep.

Another week goes by. The governor calls his servants and says:

"Do I feed you with bread for nothing? Two weeks have passed, and as yet I see nothing from you. You wanted to kill Emelyan with hard work, and from my window I observe him going home every day, singing. Did you intend to make a jest of me?"

The servants began to excuse themselves.

"We tried," they said, "with all our might to kill him with hard work, but we could not do it. When he sweeps with a broom he does it without fatigue. We then began to give him skilled work, thinking he would be short of brains, but with that we could not break him down. Where does he get it from? Everything he approaches he does. It must be that there is witchcraft in him or in his wife. We ourselves are tired of him. We want to give him a task beyond his powers. We thought of giving him an order to build a cathedral in a day. Do you call Emelyan and command him to build a cathedral in front of your palace in a single day, and then, if he fails to do it, his head can be cut off for disobedience."

The governor sent for Emelyan.

"Now, then," he said, "this is my order to you. Build me a new cathedral in front of my palace, in the square. It must be ready by to-morrow. If you build it I will confer honor on you; if you do not build it you will lose your head."

Emelyan listened to the order, turned around and went home. "Now," he thinks to himself, "my end is come."

He went to his wife and said:

"Get your things together, wife; we must fly. Anywhere. If we do not we shall be lost, and all for nothing."

"What!" she asked. "Have you become so frightened that you want to run away?"

"How can I be otherwise than frightened?" The governor has ordered me to build a new cathedral, and all in one day. If I do not build it he threatened that he would cut off my head. Only one thing is left—to run away while there is time."

The wife did not accept his suggestion.

"The governor has many servants, and wherever we go we shall be caught," said she. "You cannot escape him, and, so long as we have power, we must obey."

"But how to obey when it is beyond me?"

"Little father! do not grieve. Take your supper and go to bed. In the morning you will get up and everything will be all right."

Emelyan went to bed. The wife woke him.

"Go," she said, "go quickly, and get your cathedral built. Here you have nails and a hammer, and there is only one day's work left for you."

Emelyan went to the city, arrived at the palace, and behold! there was a new cathedral standing in the middle of the square, wanting only a little of being finished. Emelyan started to give it the finishing touches where they were required, and by the evening everything was complete. The governor woke up, looked out from the palace, and saw—the cathedral, with Emelyan walking around it, merely putting in a nail here and there. The sight of the cathedral did not gladden the heart of the governor. He was furious at not having an opportunity of beheading Emelyan and taking his wife. The governor calls his servants again.

"Emelyan fulfilled this task also," he said. "We must invent something more complicated for him. Invent it. If you do not I will behead you first." His servant contrives that the governor should order Emelyan to make a river flowing round the palace, with large vessels floating on it. The governor ordered Emelyan to perform this new task.

"If," he said, "you could build a cathedral in one day, you can do this also. All must be ready to-morrow as I have ordered it. If it is not ready your head will be cut off."

Emelyan became more dejected than ever, and returned with the gloomiest of faces.

"Why," she said, "are you so gloomy? Has something new been ordered?"

Emelyan told her all.

"It is necessary," he said, "to run."

"It is impossible to run away," she said. "We shall be caught wherever we go. We must obey."

"But how obey?"

"Oh! little father! do not trouble about anything. Take your supper and lie down to sleep. Get up earlier and everything will be in time."

Emelyan lays down to sleep. In the morning the wife wakes him up.

"Go," she said, "into the city. All is ready. There is only a little hillock left beside the harbor. Take your spade and level it."

Emelyan went and arrived at the city. Round the palace ran a river; vessels were floating on it. Emelyan went to the harbor and saw there a hillock which he started to level. The governor wakes up, looks out and sees—a river, where previously there had been none. On the river vessels were floating, and Emelyan with a spade, is leveling the hillock. The governor was astounded, and he was not pleased with either the river or the vessels, being vexed to think that he could not behead Emelyan. He thinks to himself: "There is nothing that he cannot do. What is it to be now?" He called the servants and began to consult with them.

"Invent for me," he says, a task that Emelyan cannot fulfill, for all that we have hitherto invented he has done, and I cannot take away his wife."

The servants thought and thought, and at last they found something. They went to the governor and said:

"Call Emelyan and speak to him thus: 'Go there, without knowing where, and bring that, without knowing what. Wherever he goes you can then say that he has not gone where he was needed, and whatever he brings you can say that it is not what was wanted. He can then be beheaded and his wife taken."

The governor was delighted.

"This," he said, "you have invented wisely." He sent for Emelyan and said to him:

"Go there, without knowing where, and bring that without knowing what. If you do not bring it I shall cut off your head."

Emelyan went to his wife and told her what the governor had said. The wife pondered.

"Now," she said, "they have taught the governor a lesson that he himself will suffer by. The thing has to be managed wisely."

"She sat down, reflected, and spoke to her husband as follows:

"You will have to go far—to our grandmother—to our old peasant mother. You must implore her kindness and you will receive something from her. You must then go straight to the governor, and I shall be there. This time I shall not be able to escape from their hands. They will take me by force, but it will not be for long. If you do all the grandmother tells you you will soon free me."

The wife prepared her husband for the journey, giving him a small bag and a spindle.

"Give this spindle to our grandmother," she said. "By this she will know that you are my husband."

The wife showed him the way, and Emelyan started on his journey. After leaving the city he saw some free shooters (strelitz) practicing. Emelyan stopped and looked on. The free shooters practiced for a while, and then sat down to rest. Emelyan went up to them and asked:

"Don't you know, brothers, which is the way to go, one knows not where, and how one is to bring, one knows not what?"

The free shooters were astonished at the question.

"Who," they said, "has sent you to find that?"

"The governor."

"No," they said, "we cannot help you."

Emelyan, after sitting awhile, got up and went on further. He journeyed on and on, and came to a forest. In the forest was a hut. In the hut sat an old crone—the old peasant mother—spinning flax and crying. The old woman saw Emelyan and screamed out:

"What have you come for?"

Emelyan gave her the spindle and said his wife had sent him to her. The old woman immediately became milder in her anner, and began to question him. Emelyan started to tell her all his life; how he married the girl; how he moved over to the city to live; how he was taken on as man-of-all-work; how he served the governor; how he built the cathedral; how he made the river with the vessels on it, and how the governor had ordered him to go there without knowing where, and bring that without knowing what.

The old woman listened and stopped to weep. She began muttering to herself.

"All right," she said; "sit down, little son, and eat."

Emelyan ate, and the old woman started giving him instructions.

"Here," she said, "you have a ball. Roll it before you, and go after it wherever it runs. You will have to go a long way—to the ocean. You will get to the ocean, and there you will see a large city. Enter the city, and ask in the farthest house for a night's lodging. There you must search for what you need."

"But how, grandmother, shall I know what it is?"

"When you see what people obey better than father or mother that will be the thing. Catch hold of it and carry it away. You will bring it to the governor; he will tell you that you have not brought what was needed, and you must then say: 'If this is not the thing it must be broken in pieces.' Beat upon it and then take it to the river; break it, and throw it into the water. You will then get back your wife."

Emelyan bade the grandmother goodby and departed, rolling the ball before him. The ball rolled and rolled, and brought him to the ocean. By the ocean was a large city. At the far end of it was a big house. Emelyan asked for leave to sleep in the house, and was admitted. He lay down to sleep. Early in the morning he awoke and heard the father going up to arouse his son that he might send him to chop wood. The son does not obey.

"It is early yet," he says, "there is time."

Emelyan hears the mother getting down from the oven, and she says:

"Go, my little son; the father's bones are aching. Must he go himself? It is time."

The son merely smacked his lips, and slept once more. While he slept there arose a terrible noise in the street, and a beating, as of drums. The son jumped up, put on his clothes, and ran out into the street. Emelyan also jumped up and ran after him.

"What is that which the son obeyed better than father or mother?"

Emelyan ran out, and saw a man going along the street and carrying a round thing on which he beat with sticks, and which rumbled. This thing the son obeyed. Emelyan ran toward it, began to examine it, and saw—a thing that was round, like a barrel, and had both ends covered with skin. He began to ask what it was called.

"A drum," the man said.

Emelyan was surprised, and he asked that it should be given him. It was not given. Emelyan gave up asking, and commenced to walk after the man. He walked all day, and when the man lay down to sleep Emelyan snatched the drum away and ran off with it. He ran and ran, and came home to his own city. He thought that he would see his wife, but she was no longer there. She had been taken off the next day to the governor.

Emelyan reported to the governor: "He who went there, without knowing where, has brought that, without knowing what."

The announcement was made. The governor ordered that Emelyan should come the next day. Emelyan started to announce himself again.

"I have come to-day," he said, "and have brought what was ordered. Let the governor come out to me; if not I will myself go in."

The governor went out.

"Where," he says, "have you been?"

He answered:

"You have not been there," said the governor. "But what did you bring?"

Emelyan wanted to show him, but the governor did not want to look.

"That is not it," he said.

"If it is not," said Emelyan, "it must be broken, and the devil with it."

Emelyan went out with the drum and beat upon it. As he beat upon it all the military of the province collected around Emelyan. They saluted him and waited for orders from him. The governor began shouting out to his soldiers that they should not follow Emelyan. They paid no attention, but all marched after him. The governor saw it, and ordered that Emelyan's wife should be brought out before him. He asked that Emelyan give him up the drum.

"I cannot," said Emelyan; "I have orders to break it and throw the pieces in the river."

Emelyan went with the drum to the river, and the soldiers followed him. Near the river Emelyan broke the drum skin. He broke the wood into small fragments and threw them into the river. And all the soldiers ran away.

Emelyan took his wife and led her home. From this time the governor ceased bothering him, and Emelyan began to live comfortably, gathering around him the good things of life and ridding himself of the bad.

* * * * * *

Restated from the popular folk-lore, created on the Volga in ancient times.—New York Sun.

KIRK'S
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY
DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.
HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.
Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

BARKER'S
Blood Tonic—The Best Spring Medicine in Use.
It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.
It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.
Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by
R. C. SPOHN

WENDLEN SPECKERT,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer,
Wagon Making and Repairing Done Promptly to Order. Harness Making, Carriage Trimming and Carriage Painting. Wagons, Carriages and Hearses To Let.
302 and 304 SUMMIT ST.

..BUY..
THE
GENDRON.

We are selling at about half the regular price at the factory.
Our Sales Rooms will be open every Saturday night until 9:30 to accommodate those that cannot call during the day.
518 Superior Street.

A Sick Liver
Is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.
To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there is no better medicine than
RADWAY'S PILLS,
The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded—PURELY VEGETBLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing RADWAY'S PILLS, mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.
They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York City.
Book of advice mailed upon application.

REAL ESTATE
A Lot
. . . 48x134 . . .
on Madison Street,
Near Twentieth, with frame house and barn, good well and cistern, city water and both gases
FOR SALE.
Will sell house and lot or remove house and sell lot alone if desired.
FOR RENT.
A two-story brick house, large cellar, furnace, gas, water, etc., on the corner of Lagrange and Superior streets.
H. S. WALBRIDGE & CO.,
320 SUMMIT STREET.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
$2,500—Fourteenth street, 9 rooms.
$1,100—Woodville street, 6 room cottage; well located.
$3,200—Bancroft street, corner property, double frame, 8 rooms each side.
$1,200—Gordon street, new